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VICK'S
Garden & Floral
GUIDE

GIANT FLOWERING
ZINNIAS
2/3 NATURAL SIZE,
SEE PAGE 88

REVISED. READ CAREFULLY

All Seeds, Bulbs and Plants Free of Postage.—We will send Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, by mail, to any part of the United States and Foreign Countries named below at the prices named in this Catalogue, Postage Paid. The only exceptions to this rule are when heavy and bulky articles are ordered by the peck or bushel, *or in cases especially noted*; otherwise, every package will be *paid through to destination*. As a general rule we send Plants and Seeds in separate packages.

Our Customers in the United States, Canada, and Foreign, who send us orders, and pay the duties and postage on goods purchased at retail prices, so that our customers have no trouble or expense when the goods are delivered at the factory or our office here, such as

Freight by Express.—All orders for anything two pounds or over
to be forwarded by Express, and the cost of carriage is extra. Our customers will
like to pay freight by giving the *lowest express rate*, and the
freight by the Company's trucks. Heavy orders can be
forwarded by rail from our office. So please be par-
ticular in your special instructions on a single route. All
orders to be prepaid, if possible to do so. This
applies to Texas and Buhr at catalogue rates, and not
to heavy seeds by the sack or barrel, or when especially
noted for miscellaneous articles. See special notice on
the prices and heavy goods.

order small packages by C. O. D. and the express
is not our fault, of course, but it makes
sometimes loss of the plants;
and no goods C. O. D. (col-
lusive). We are responsi-
ble, and we will send money with
the order.

Those who want heavy duty tires very cheap by freight if they will let customers take advantage of this fact, they will find that our tires are the best value for the money.

Shipping Plants.—All orders for plants will be filled until about April 1st, when we begin shipping the winter plants northward as fast as the weather will permit, unless otherwise requested. **If wanted for winter flowering or immediate use, state the fact and they will be shipped accordingly,** though in case of severe cold storms we may hold for a few days.

Quality of Plants.—Our long experience in growing and mailing plants has taught us that it pays to ship strong, healthy plants, and as we guarantee their arrival in good condition, customers may rest assured they will receive the best plants to be had.

Correspondence.—We are always glad to hear from customers and to give advice where possible.

Novelties.—While we do not advertise all the new Flowers and Vegetables listed in Catalogues of other Seed Houses, generally we have seeds in stock and can fill orders for same.

Cash with Order.—Filling thousands of orders each week during the rush of business from January 1st to June 1st, makes it *necessary that each order be accompanied with the cash.*

The Safe Arrival of Packages Guaranteed.—We guarantee the safe arrival of packages of Seeds, Bulbs and Plants in good condition in the United States and Canada. If a package fails to reach a customer we will send again as soon as informed of the fact; or if any part is injured or lost we will replace it. We do not consider ourselves held by this guarantee unless complaints are made within *ten days* after receipt of plants. Sometimes it happens that orders never reach us, and many orders, with cash, reach us without post office or state. Please be particular and save

yourselves and us annoyance. When customers fail to receive their Seeds, Bulbs or Plants in a reasonable time they should inform us, and at the same time send a copy of their order, stating the amount of money, and in what manner it was sent.

Whenever writing in reference to previous order, be sure and mention the post office to which goods were to be sent, and sign in the first.

Foreign Countries.—Canada, Barbadoes,
Colombia, Costa Rica, Danish West
Indies, Honduras, Mexico, El Salvador,
British Guiana, Newfoundland,
Islands, and Philippine Islands postage will be added
above.

Correction of Errors.—We take the utmost pains to see that our orders, always striving to do a *little more* for our customers than justice and fair dealing require. In case of error we desire to be informed of the fact, and will make such corrections as will be perfectly satisfactory.

Order Sheets.—Please use the "Plant Order Sheet" for Plants, and the "Seed Order Sheet" for seeds and other articles, and it will prevent considerable delay in filling orders. I have questions and letters separate for each order and always in same and post office in same manner of every order and letter.

In writing our order, as far as possible follow same order as in Floral Guide, viz: Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Vegetable Seeds, each alphabetically. *By doing so, it will save time in filling order.*

HOW TO SEND MINE

Please send money with the order

ALL MONEY MAY BE SENT BY AIR MAIL BY EXPRESS
warded according to directions, in either manner here
When the circumstances are not made according to the fo
lowing directions, the sender is all responsible.

OUR LIFE WAYS.

Post Office Money Order.—If your Post Office is a Money Order Office, a money order which will cost as follows: \$10.00 not exceeding \$25.00, 5 cents; over \$25.00 and not exceeding \$50.00, 5 cents; over \$50.00 and not exceeding \$100.00, 8 cents.

This is the best way and we advise our friends, when possible, to send a money order.

Express Money Order.—EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS, to be obtained at all offices of the American, United States, Adams, Pacific, National, Wells, Fargo & Co., and other Express Companies.

Draft on New York.—A DRAFT ON NEW YORK can be obtained at any Bank, and this is sure to come safely.

Registered Letter.—REGISTERED LETTERS. When money cannot be sent by either of the first three methods, it may be sent in a Registered Letter. The cost of registering is 8 cents.

☞ The Expense of forwarding money in either of the above ways we will pay, and the cost may be deducted from the amount forwarded. ☞

Add 15 cents to individual checks to cover cost of collection.
SUMS LESS THAN FIFTY CENTS may be forwarded by mail at our risk without registering. There is no safety in sending silver.

N. B.—We send the FLORAL GUIDE free to all customers of 1899 and 1900, and to others who request it.

VICKS LITTLE GEM CATALOGUE.—An illustrated descriptive list of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Small Fruits, &c., really a Bijou Edition of Vicks Garden and Floral Guide, a good size for pocket, 5 x 7 inches, very handy for quick reference, mailed Free to any one interested in fine plants or a good garden.

 Don't Forget to Write Your Name, Post Office and State.

Vick's Garden 1901

1849 and Floral Guide



We wish to thank our customers, both old and new, for their patronage, and to assure them that we will use our best efforts to satisfy them in every way; and to say that we will be pleased to hear from them at any time on subjects pertaining to the business. There may be "no friendship in business", but in the seed trade there must be confidence; and there is no better way to establish it than by exchange of ideas. We maintain a trial ground of no small proportions on our farm, and feel that we are competent to advise our patrons regarding almost any article in the market. Our seeds are all tested, and any undesirable sorts discarded. Not how cheap, but how good, is our motto; nevertheless you will find our prices right.

Yours very truly, JAMES VICKS SONS.

ABOUT A GARDEN

"God Almighty first planted a Garden: and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings and Palaces are but gross Handy-works."

Francis Bacon, (1561-1626).

Every year, when preparing our annual catalogue, we experience a desire to make it something more than a descriptive price list; to say something that will make the beauties as well as the practical worth of a garden so apparent that every reader will feel that to cultivate a garden is a blessing, not a burden.

Volumes have been written on Gardening in all its phases, by some of the most brilliant writers. Some of those which have most interested us will here be briefly noticed.

"Gardens Ancient and Modern." A compilation of the praises of gardens from 1300 B. C. to the present time, commencing with a quotation from an Egyptian Ms. here given in part:

"She led me, hand in hand, and we went into her garden to converse together.

There she made me taste of excellent honey.

The rushes of the garden were verdant, and all its bushes flourishing.

There were currant trees and cherries redder than the ruby.

The ripe peaches of the garden resembled bronze, and the groves had the lustre of green feldspar."

Charles Dudley Warner, one of the last authors quoted in this work, says: "The man who has planted a garden feels that he has done something for the good of the world. He belongs to the producers. It is a pleasure to eat the fruit of one's toil, if it be nothing more than a head of lettuce or an ear of corn," etc. Much useful information as to different styles of gardening is also given in this volume.

"Our Gardens," S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester, England. A thoroughly practical as well as readable book by this eminent divine and most noted amateur gardener of the world; sixteen chapters full of interest, headed as follows:

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| I—The Enjoyments of a Garden. | IX—The Rock Garden. |
| II—Ignorance. | X—The Water Garden. |
| III—Pioneers. | XI—The Wild Garden. |
| IV—Progress. | XII—The Cottage Garden. |
| V—On the formation of a Garden. | XIII—The Children's Garden. |
| VI—The component parts of a Garden. | XIV—The Town Garden. |
| VII—The Herbaceous Border. | XV—Other Gardens. |
| VIII—The Rose Garden. | XVI—The Pedagogue's farewell to his pupils. |

This book is, of course, written from an Englishman's point of view, but contains many excellent studies of value.

Ellwanger's "The Garden's Story." It is as readable as a novel, as inspiring as an oration, and convincing withal. This book treats on hardy flowering plants, shrubs, and climbers—a class too long neglected, but now growing in popularity; numerous references to the wild flowers in their native environments; and a chapter on insects, and their mission in the garden, helps to round out the story.

"Garden Making," by L. H. Bailey. The minor title of this book is "Suggestions for Utilizing Home Grounds." The subjects treated are those relating to the Preparation of land, Tools to be used, Sowing seeds, Transplanting of seedlings, Insects and diseases, Planting the Ornamental Grounds, The Fruit Plantation, The Vegetable Garden, Calendars of Operations for the North and for the South. It is excellent, practical, and wholly reliable.

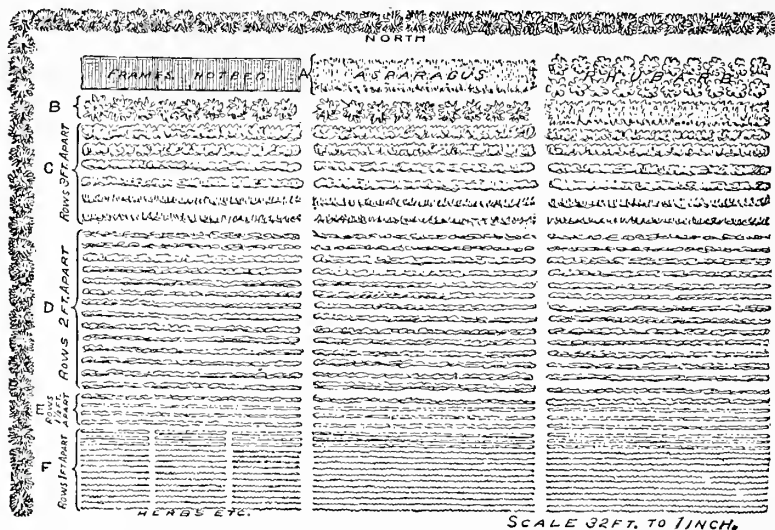
"The Amateur's Practical Garden Book, containing complete directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden, by C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey." In his introduction to this little manual Professor Bailey says:

"Like the love of music, books, and pictures, the love of gardens comes with culture and leisure and with the ripening of the home life. The love of gardens, as of every beautiful and refined thing, must increase to the end of time. More and more must the sympathies enlarge. There must be more points of contact with the world. Life ever becomes richer. Gardening is more than the growing of plants; it is the expression of desire."

This book contains simple directions for almost every garden operation, all kinds of plants, both in the flower and vegetable garden, making and caring of lawn, planting and care of trees and shrubs, operations in the vegetable and fruit garden. An excellent reference book.

Size of Vegetable Garden

A good size for a vegetable garden for the country would be five rods by eight; just a quarter of an acre. The trouble of most country gardens is they are either too small or of a shape that does not allow the free use of a horse in preparing the soil and cultivating the plants. If the garden is large enough, and planted with the intention of using horse labor, the great bugbear of "no time to work in the garden" is taken away; for when the horse is hitched to the cultivator for field work, the extra time to cultivate the garden will never be missed.



A Family Kitchen Garden.

The illustration here presented of a Family Kitchen Garden is copied from Bailey's "Garden Making," noticed above. It shows the whole garden planted in lines. A sufficient breadth is taken along one side for frames, and an Asparagus bed and rows of Rhubarb or pie-plant. Then comes the bush fruits, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, and Gooseberries; allowing such space between the rows as may be needed,—four feet or more. Corn, Lima Beans, and Peas, will need at least three feet between the rows, and this distance may be adjusted as found desirable. The engraving shows rows at three feet, two feet, and one foot apart. Those at the least distance can be cultivated with a hand cultivator, and the others with a horse. There are two breaks or walks across the garden, making it convenient to pass to any part. In the same way the narrow planted rows may be crossed where desired. This garden is represented as having a hedge on the most exposed sides, north and west. Instead, however, of a formal hedge, one might have in the country, where there is plenty of room, a border of flowering shrubs, Lilacs and Snowballs and Syringas and Weigelas and Spiræas, and many others, including Roses; and on the inside of this border might be a space of four or five feet for hardy flowering plants, and where, also, annuals for cutting could be planted. The whole space occupied in this way could have a width of twelve feet.

Does the Garden pay?

This question can be best answered by telling what has been done on a small garden. A few years since the *Rural New Yorker* published an account by Mr. Charles H. Parker, of his garden, in Burlington, New Jersey, which he took care of himself mornings and evenings, outside of his regular business hours. The size of his lot is 50 x 192 feet, on which is situated his house, about which is a fine lawn. Mr. Parker kept an account with his garden, giving it credit the same as if he had purchased the produce in the market at the current rates. The vegetable garden is 47 x 95 feet, which is almost a tenth of an acre, not one-half the size named above as being desirable for a garden in the country. The following is a portion of the report published:

"I have supplied my family of ten persons with vegetables all summer. By actual count and measure the little patch, 47 x 95 feet, yielded the following:

Tomatoes, Ponderosa, 1,133 pounds; Tomatoes, eighteen baskets earlies and second earlies; Rhubarb, sixty-eight bunches; Onions,

four baskets; Cabbage, forty-seven heads; Egg Plants, sixty-four; String Beans, seven and one-half baskets; Lima Beans, fifteen baskets and one-half peck; Celery, between 1,000 and 1,100 roots; Pickles, one bushel; Strawberries, thirty-one quarts; Peas, sixteen baskets and one-half peck; Sweet Corn, 480 ears; Beets, 654, all counts; Peppers, two baskets of Bull Nose and one bushel of the little Cayenne; Radishes, both spring and winter, for family use; Horse-radish, enough and to spare, with plenty of Nasturtiums for the flowers and fruit; Lettuce, both in the hothed and in the open; besides having a good lawn to mow twice a week, and raising thousands of flowers and a large quantity of Grapes. There are also two rows, forty-five feet long each, of Parsnips, and twenty-five feet long of Salsify. I had Spinach for family use. At the prices current when we ate these vegetables this produce would have cost just \$108.33."

Here is the work of morning and evening hours of one man in a city garden, and all manual labor. What might not the country dweller do on a quarter-acre or half-acre garden with a horse? The

fact is, the land devoted to garden in the country will pay many times more than the same area in the most profitable farm crops.

What to plant.

The instance given above shows in part what may be produced in a garden; but, of course, a much greater variety is available, according to the tastes and wishes of the owner, and the size of the garden plot. When large enough, all the small fruits can be raised, and pot herbs, and there is no better place for raising flowers for cutting to supply the house.

Useful Herbs.

A full supply of herbs of various kinds is always appreciated by the housewife. They are wanted for dressings for fowls, for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. Those most in demand are parsley, sage, sweet marjoram, thyme, summer savory, winter savory, sweet basil, coriander, caraway, and tarragon. Then there are a few more that will be found useful in cases of slight ailments, when home doctoring is sufficient, and the aid of the physician is not required, such as arnica, anise, wormwood, saffron, and hoarhound. If these are at hand they will often be employed with a distinct advantage.

Herbs can be cut on a dry day, and be tied up in bunches, and hung up in the shade to cure.

Flowers in the Garden.

There are few families that would not use flowers freely for the decoration of the rooms and dining table if they were to be had. It is not desirable to cut for house the flowers from plants in the flower beds, as this would rob the beds of their brightness; such flowers should be removed only when they have passed their prime and commenced to fade; and then they are not available for house use.

There is therefore a necessity for a special planting of flowers for cutting, and these can nowhere be so conveniently raised as in connection with the vegetable garden, along the edges of walks, or in a few of the rows, or on a back border. What a wealth the garden thus bestows, with its fresh fruits and vegetables and cut flowers in abundance and to spare. Alice Meynell, an English writer on garden subjects, says:

"Let the garden be a vegetable garden with fruit trees, and let there be slender flowers all along the edges, and a concourse of standard rose-trees, for the sake of gathering the roses, peas in rows and rows, with the twigs they grow upon delicate against the light, all gentle and fortunate and useful."

Going a-Berrying.

There is considerable fun for the young folks to take a picnic lunch, and drive ten or fifteen miles in the country to get to a berry lot of wild Raspberries or Blackberries or Huckleberries; there is, also, considerable hard work about it to spend all day in the hot sun to get ten or twelve quarts of berries. But wild berry lots are not numerous, and in but few parts of the country are they to be found. And then how inferior the berries are compared with cultivated ones. What a luxury to have these growing in one's own garden, where in a few minutes can be gathered a day's supply; and then these are large and luscious, such as no wild berries can equal. It takes but a small space in the garden to raise a hundred quarts of Strawberries, and the fruit can be brought to the table every day fresh from the vines, large, thoroughly ripe, and juicy; not small, seedy, half-ripened, and sour, as they would be gathered from the fields, even if they were to be found there at all. It is the same with the Raspberry and Blackberry of different varieties, all wonderful improvements over the wild fruits.

Gardening in Cities.

How much of these observations are applicable to city dwellers depends on their available ground space, and, also, upon the individuals themselves. A great deal can be accomplished in a small space by one who loves a garden, and who by skill and care will make even the smallest space a beauty spot. Climbing vines and roses will cover walls and fences, and a bit of green grass and a shrub or two and a few flowering plants will transform a littery, unclean door-yard into a bit of Eden.

If what we have here said but awakens the interest and desires of those who have given the subject of a garden but little thought, and presents some new ideas of value to others who have always given it more or less attention, it will have accomplished the end for which it was written. One thing must always be remembered in preparing for a garden; that is, that the first cost of seeds or plants is of but small consideration,—the best is none too good. These we endeavor to supply. We wish you all a prosperous year, and success with your gardens. JAMES VICKS SONS.

VICKS ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

A few words of explanation regarding this publication is due our patrons. One year ago last July we sold the MAGAZINE, and the Vick Publishing Company was organized. We, of course, felt a friendly interest in their success, and did all we could to help them. It will be remembered that in taking subscriptions for the MAGAZINE last spring we explicitly stated that we acted as agents only; our responsibility ceased with the receipt of the first number, showing that we had turned over the money received. Unfortunately the publication was suspended in July, 1900, and we have been obliged to answer many questions regarding it, and have done all we could to help our patrons. The MAGAZINE has again been sold, (note clipping from *Post-Express*) and the present managers

promise to extend the subscriptions for such time as will satisfy the old subscribers. We trust this explanation will prove satisfactory.

Vick Magazine Sold.

The "Vick Magazine" issued by the Vick Publishing company, Rochester, has been purchased by Frank C. Owen and Charles E. Gardner, of Dansville, and D. D. Cottrell, of Cohocton. The new firm will take possession at once. The magazine will be published in this city. Messrs. Gardner and Owen will move to Rochester. They have been connected with the Teachers' Improvement company, of Dansville, publishers of the "Normal Instructor."

Premiums and Discounts

Our crop of fresh seeds, that contain the germ of life, are all in stock, and we are in shape to fill orders in February quite as well as in March or April, therefore do not delay sending order; better send it early when we have more time to answer questions.

Should your order be delayed till the last of April or first of May, do not accept seeds of doubtful quality. It is better to delay another day or two and have seeds that will give satisfaction.

Persons sending \$ 1.00 may select seeds amounting to \$ 1.25	Persons sending \$ 4.00 may select seeds amounting to \$ 5.40
" " 2.00 " " " " 2.55	" " 5.00 " " " " 6.75
" " 3.00 " " " " 3.90	" " 10.00 " " " " 14.00

It must be understood that these premiums and discounts are allowed **only** on **Flower and Vegetable Seeds by the Packet and Ounce**, and not on seeds by the **Pound**, nor on **Bulbs** nor **Plants**; nor can we pay this discount in **Bulbs and Plants**, or seeds by the **pound**, for it would bring the price far below the cost.

When several parties club together the seeds will be put in one package and sent to one address, or in separate packages, and mailed to the address of each individual forming the club, as desired. In all cases the postage will be prepaid. The same deduction will, of course, be made to any person ordering for himself alone. In addition to these premiums and presents, we forward in December, each year, to every customer, VICK'S GARDEN AND FLORAL GUIDE, containing descriptions of all Flowers and Vegetables worthy of cultivation. In sending Clubs, it is therefore necessary to give the names of the persons of which they are composed, with Post Offices, so that we may be enabled to forward them the GUIDE.

In August we publish a catalogue containing a list of Bulbs for autumn planting and for flowering in the house in winter; also a list of house plants, *which we forward to those of our customers who purchased Bulbs of us the previous Fall, and to any others that request it. Send in your name for Bulb Catalogue.*

Special arrangements will be made with canvassers who desire to handle our whole line. If you have leisure and want work, write for terms.

For General Cultural Directions and Seeds in Collections, see page 58.

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AT THE

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1900

Five varieties Celery, two roots each.	Best Six Stalks Celery.	Five varieties Melons, Musk.
" " Cabbage, two heads each.	" " Heads Parsley.	" " " Water.
" " Radish, summer.	" " White Table Turnips.	Three Largest Tomatoes.
" " " winter.	" " Golden Globe	" " Celery.

Books on the Farm, Orchard and Garden

Books Noticed in our Introductory "About a Garden."

These cannot be classed as text books on Gardening, although there is much in them that is educational. They are high class library editions of works such as amateur gardeners love to read, and are designed to stimulate and help them in their work, and are here offered to accommodate any of our customers who would like them but are not located where they can procure them readily.

The Garden's Story. By Geo. H. Ellwanger. \$1.50

Our Gardens. By S. Reynolds Hole, Dean of Rochester, Eng. \$3.00

Gardens: Ancient and Modern. By A. Forbes Sieveking, F.S.A., London, Eng. \$3.00

The Amateur's Practical Garden Book. By C. E. Hunn and L. H. Bailey. Contains complete directions for growing the commonest of things about the house and garden. \$1.00

Garden Making. By L. H. Bailey. Guide to the daily practice in the garden, whether a city backyard or an enclosure of acres. Contains directions for buildings, fences and hedges, preparation of land, planting trees and shrubs; insects and diseases, tools, laying out grounds, lawn making and planting trees, raising flowers, vegetables and fruits. Profusely illustrated. \$1.00

Mushrooms: How to Grow Them. By William Falconer. The most practical book published, showing how to grow for profit in cellar, woodshed, or barn. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.50

The Pruning Book. By L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture. A Monograph of the Pruning and Training of Plants as applied to American conditions. 540 pages, 332 illustrations. \$1.50

The Horticulturist's Rule Book. A compendium of useful information for fruit growers, truck gardeners, florists, and others. By L. H. Bailey. Indispensable to every one who cultivates a garden. Cloth. 75 cents

The Principles of Fruit-growing. By L. H. Bailey. 520 pages, 114 illustrations. \$1.25

Plant Breeding. A treatise on the variation of cultivated plants and the manner in which new varieties originate, with directions for the crossing of plants. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. Cloth. \$1.00

The Forcing Book. By L. H. Bailey. Profusely illustrated. A manual of the cultivation of vegetables in glass houses. Detailed instructions in relation to the construction and management of forcing-houses, preparation of soils, control of insects and fungus diseases; methods of forcing lettuce, cauliflower, radish, asparagus, rhubarb, cucumber, musk melon, etc. Cloth. \$1.00

The Nursery Book. By L. H. Bailey. A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. Third edition. Cloth. \$1.00

The Soil. Its nature, relations, and fundamental principles of management. By Franklin H. King, Prof. of Ag. Physics, University of Wisconsin. This is one of the Rural Sciences Series, edited by L. H. Bailey. A very clear, accurate and instructive treatise. Cloth, 303 pages. 75 cts

Lessons with Plants. By L. H. Bailey. Suggestions for seeing and interpreting some of the common forms of vegetation. 523 pages, 446 illustrations. \$1.10

The Fertility of the Land. A summary sketch of the relationship of farm practice to the maintaining and increasing the productivity of the soil. It is the only book which treats the philosophy of farm practice in a modern way, regarding it from the standpoint of the actual farmer. By I. P. Roberts. Fully illustrated. Cloth. \$1.25

The Spraying of Plants. By E. G. Lodeman, late Instructor in Horticulture, Cornell University. A succinct account of the history, principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for the purpose of destroying insects and fungi. 399 pages, 92 illustrations. \$1.00

Onions for Profit. By T. Greiner. A handbook of 100 pages, with illustrations, treating on onion growing in all its phases. 50 cents

Celery for Profit. By T. Greiner. A handbook of 90 pages, illustrated with original engravings. Treats on celery culture in all its phases. 30 cents

Asparagus Culture. Showing best methods of culture for profit as employed in France and England. By James Barnes and Wm. Robinson. 50 cents

The New Onion Culture. By T. Greiner. Profusely illustrated; 92 pages. 50 cents

Strawberry Culturist. By Andrew S. Fuller. Showing the history, sexuality, and best culture; how to fertilize, grow from seed, etc. Illustrated. Flexible cloth, 12mo. 25 cents

American Fruit Culturist. By John J. Thomas. Twentieth edition. Revised, enlarged, up-to-date. Contains over 800 pages and 796 illustrations. Practical directions on the propagation and culture of fruit trees and the raising of fruit for market. A complete manual of fruit culture and the standard pomological authority of this country. Cloth. \$2.50

Greenhouse Construction. By Prof. L. R. Taft. A complete treatise for professionals and amateurs; 100 illustrations and plans. Cloth. \$1.50

Greenhouse Management. By Prof. L. R. Taft. Manual on the forcing of flowers, vegetables and fruits in greenhouses and the propagation and care of house plants. 400 pages, 128 illustrations, 12 mo., cloth. \$1.50

Land Draining. The principles and practice of farm draining. By Manly Miles, M. D., F. R. M.S. The latest ideas in draining are embodied in this work. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, \$1.00.

Making a Lawn. By C. W. Seelye. A little booklet of ten pages, giving full directions for preparing the soil, grading, time of planting, mowing and after care. Price 10 cents or free with an order for a quart or more grass seed.

Market Gardening and Farm Notes. By Burnet Landreth. Practical experience of value to the American gardener, trucker and farmer. Monthly calendar of operations. \$1.00

How to Plan the Home Grounds. By Samuel Parsons, Jr., ex-Supt. of Parks, New York City. 249 pages, illustrations and diagrams. \$1.00

The Rose, Its Cultivation, Varieties, etc. By H. B. Ellwanger. A valuable book on planting, pruning, propagation, etc. Cloth, 12mo. \$1.25

Tomato Culture. By J. W. Day, D. Cummins and A. I. Root. In three parts. Part first, Tomato Culture in the South. Part second, Tomato Culture for Canning Factories. Part third, Plant Growing for Market, and Gardening in General. Practical book, 135 pages. Paper, 16mo. 35 cents

Vick's Practical Garden Points. Twenty-eight prize essays by leading practical writers on practical gardening, small fruits, flowers, asparagus, mushrooms, onions, celery and root crops. A concentrated mine of good things. Paper. 20 cts

Postage or Express Charges prepaid on any of these Books.





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Carnation, Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson

The flowers of this famous and much advertised Carnation are of immense size—from three to four inches in diameter—borne on wonderfully long, strong, stiff, erect stems. Color, a beautiful shade of bright cerise-pink, lighting up beautifully under artificial light. This variety has been received with great favor, and is one of the most satisfactory of last year's introductions. It is a grand flower, and the plant is of sturdy growth.

Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.



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A profitable variety for florists, and a grand addition to collections for private gardens. Its habit is the nearest perfect yet produced; it makes no useless shoots, but goes directly to bloom; and is a strong, healthful grower. Its blooming qualities are marvelous, considering size of flowers, which are often four inches in diameter, borne on exceptionally stiff, long, and wiry stems. The color is distinct; ground color white, overlaid with pink in mottles to the center. Its keeping qualities are unequalled.

Each, 50 cents.

Collection of Five Superb Carnations

For variety of color, freedom of bloom, neat habit, and all that pertains to a good Carnation, we think this set an excellent one.

Genevieve Lord. Flowers unusually large—three to four inches in diameter—of perfect form, and never burst. They are of a beautiful shade of pink, and are borne on very long stiff stems. The plant is exceedingly sturdy, clean, and straight in growth.

Gen. Gomez. Flowers two to three inches in diameter, on fine long stems and are full and well fringed. Color a brilliant cardinal-maroon, fully as rich and lustrous as the Cardinal flower. Plant strong, vigorous, and healthy in habit, and blooms very freely.

Mrs. George M. Bratt. Flowers enormous and full; clear white, heavily edged and striped with scarlet. Habit of plant rather dwarf. No variegated Carnation yet introduced can equal the striking blooms produced by this variety.

Olympia. The flower is splendid in form and exceptionally large in size; color a beautiful glossy white, delicately penciled with clear scarlet. It is one of the most chaste and beautiful of the variegated varieties. Each, 25 cents.

The Marquis. The flowers average three inches in diameter; color a bright, clear, exquisite shade of soft rich pink, possessing no trace of purple or magenta, the ground work being a bright salmon shade. Stem very strong. Each, 20 cents.

Each, 15 cents, except as noted. The set of five for 75 cents.

Six of the Best Chrysanthemums

Black Hawk. The darkest maroon grown. This will be a welcome addition to the dark varieties. Of free growth. The flowers are very large and beautiful.

Fisher's Torch. A pure deep red, with satiny finish; of great beauty. Petals flat. Does not fade easily, as in some of the dark varieties.

Helen Bloodgood. True clear pink; an exquisite shade. A very desirable variety for all purposes.

Leonidas. Flower amaranth, with maroon shading. Very large and distinct. For illustration see page 112.

Merula. A beautiful shade of light pink; very double. Plant dwarf.

Phcebus. One of the finest of all yellows, and a grand acquisition for all purposes.

Each, 20 cents; Set of Six for \$1.00.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANthemums

These are the very best of all Chrysanthemums for planting out of doors, and also very desirable for growing as pot plants, being dwarf, compact growers, and free bloomers. They are perfectly hardy, blooming before severe frosts will hurt the flowers.

Bronze Bride. Rosy bronze. One of the best.

Illustration. Pure white, changing to pink as the flower gets older.

Miss Davis. Clear pink. One of the most popular sorts.

Mlle. Elsie Dordan. Soft lilac-pink; very neat, full, globular flower.

St. Mary. Pure white. Plant of perfect habit.

Yellow Snowdrop. Pure yellow. Flowers small. Profuse bloomer.

Each, 20 cents; Set of Six for \$1.00.



CANNA, BALTIMORE

BROWALLIA GIGANTEA

A charming new flowering plant that may be put to many useful purposes. The plant is a strong, compact, bushy grower, producing a profusion of florets about one to one and a half inches in diameter, of an intense indigo-blue, fully as intense as the Marie Louise or California violet. It bids fair to supplant the Lobelia as a bedding plant, and is valuable for cut flowers, as it is never out of bloom. Each, 20 cents.



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI

Cannas of Special Merit

Buttercup. A bright buttercup-yellow; large, handsomely-formed flowers, in fine open trusses. It bleaches less in sunshine than any other yellow. We recommend it as the very best yellow Canna. Each, 35 cents.

Baltimore. Large, erect spikes of handsome flowers; bright red, with golden-yellow throat; leaves edged purple. A first-class sort; distinct in color and habit. Each, 25 cents.

Black Beauty. The darkest and most handsome colored foliage of any of the Cannas. A rare and magnificent variety. Rich glowing crimson flowers. Each, 35 cents.

Beaute Poitevine. Bright crimson, with erect flower spikes. Comes into bloom very early and blooms continuously. An ideal Canna for bedding. Each, 20 cents.

Blazing Torch. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, fine widely expanded flowers, trusses large and erect. Each, 35 cents.

M. Mesnier. Dark green foliage; sturdy growth; flowers large, petals wide. Color salmon, slightly streaked and dotted with red, with wide yellow margin on petals. Each, 25 cents.

Mad. Leon Leclerc. Green foliage; medium-sized flower, of a bright orange-scarlet, with a narrow yellow margin on each petal. Strong grower and prolific bloomer. Each, 25 cents.

Philadelphia. One of the brightest and most beautiful of the crimson Cannas; about three feet high, and makes handsome, well-balanced plants, with splendid trusses of large, finely-formed flowers. Each, 25 cents.

Rosemawr. Flowers extra large, having broad, well-rounded petals. The color is bright rosy pink, mottled with rose, shading to a rich golden yellow at the throat. The trusses are immense, and borne just the right distance above the foliage to show to the best advantage. Each, 30 cents.

Stella Kanst. Green foliage; flowers apricot color, medium size, of splendid substance; trusses good size, and borne well above the foliage on strong canelike stalks. Each, 25 cents.

Secrétaire Chabanne. A new and fine French variety. The color is a beautiful orange, with deep shadings. Flowers large and round; leaves green. Extra strong grower. Each, 25 cents.

Triumph. A handsome shade of deep rich crimson. Large flowers, in fine, well-built trusses, borne erect on strong stems. A good, vigorous grower, and constant bloomer. Each, 25 cents.

The Set of Twelve Varieties for \$2.75.

CANNA ROOSEVELT

An entirely new and distinct variety. It is a "sport" from a scarlet-flowered sort, and instead of being mottled or spotted like all other variegated sorts, it is striped bold and strong like a Camellia. The variation in the striping is remarkable in the highest degree. In some petals the coloring runs in even bands of red and yellow, others on the same stem will be all red, some flowers will be entirely red, and even some spikes will have only a small proportion of yellow coloring, while the others on the same plant will show remarkable variegation. The red stripes on the face of the petals are generally backed by yellow and the yellow by red. In rare cases there may be plants that for a time may not show any variegation. Each, 50 cents.

Four New Deutzias

Gracilis campanulata. A strong grower. Produces long panicles of large milk-white flowers, resembling Campanula flowers.

Gracilis rosea. Exceedingly free-flowering; flowers bell-shaped, ashy rose, clear rose in center. A desirable addition to our flowering shrubs.

Venusta. Of bushy growth, producing long spikes of large flowers, resembling small white Azaleas.

Discolor grandiflora. A cross between Deutzia discolor purpurascens and Deutzia gracilis. Leaves elongated, and of a clear green, like those of Deutzia gracilis. It has long panicles, large flowers, well opened; color white, with light rose tint; buds rose. Very floriferous, the branches being covered with flowers their entire length.

Each, 50 cents; or the Set of Four for \$1.75.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI

The finest hardy shrub offered in many years. It is a hybrid between Deutzia gracilis and Deutzia parviflora, and has the advantage over the former in having much larger pure white flowers, which are produced in broad-based, cone-shaped heads, of from twenty to thirty flowers each. It is very hardy, and will not only prove a valuable plant for the garden, but is certain to become one of the standard plants for forcing into flower in winter, more especially at Easter. It does well as a window plant, and has created a sensation wherever shown.

Strong blooming plants, each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

WONDERFUL JAPANESE FERN BALL

For the window, the Drawing-room, or suspended from the chandelier over Dining Table, or for use in Fern Dishes. It will surprise and delight you.

This novelty from Japan we introduced in 1899, and is one of the most satisfactory house Ferns ever offered. These balls come in a dormant condition. They average about eight inches in diameter in the dry state and grow to spread about twice this size. The center is moss, covered with fern roots in a very ingenious manner, looking like a ball of small roots twisted together. After watering they start into life, and in a short time are covered with a mass of beautiful green foliage. If desired, they may be allowed to dry up, which is very convenient when a person goes on a summer vacation. They may be started again by simply watering as before. When growing they should be watered two or three times each week. If desired they may be cut in halves and placed in a fern dish.

Each, 75 cents; two for \$1.25.

Gynura Aurantiaca Velvet Plant

"Velvet Plant" seems an appropriate name, the leaves being always taken as artificial. They and the stems are entirely covered with purple hairs, shining, glistening, reflecting many new colors. Any change of position appears to alter the color of the foliage. A grand plant. Of easiest growth.

Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.



NEW FUCHSIAS

"SILVER KING" A New Type of Fuchsia

One of the most striking plants that has been introduced in many years. A Silver-Leaf Fuchsia. The chief attractions of this new Fuchsia are its handsome silvery leaves and its extreme floriferousness; an ideal Fuchsia for home culture. It is of strong and compact growth, and in a short time forms a perfect specimen, being of a free and branching growth. The flowers are very freely produced, even on small plants, and the plant is literally covered with handsome blooms in a short time. The flowers are large, bright, and showy. The corolla is a reddish rose, tube and sepals waxy carmine; a very distinct color among Fuchsias. The Silver King is one of our own productions, and we now offer it for the first time.

Each, 25 cents; five for \$1.00.

Two New Triphylla Fuchsias

Mary. A new Fuchsia of the Triphylla type, originating in France. A decided novelty and a profuse bloomer. The drooping flowers, over two inches long, are a brilliant crimson-scarlet, and stand out prominently against the dark green foliage. A fine addition to the window garden or conservatory. Each, 25 cents.

Triphylla hybrida. Entirely distinct from any other variety. The flowers are of an intense rich carmine, and while not large, are produced in great profusion. Each, 15 cents.

The two for 35 cents.

NEW LARGE-FRUITED LEMON, PONDEROSA

Nothing that has ever been brought to our notice in the plant line has caused half the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing variety. On a plant six feet high no less than eighty-nine of these ponderous Lemons were growing at one time. It was a beautiful sight. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. The Lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all Lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. Ponderosa Lemon is sure to become popular when it is known. It fruits when quite small, and makes a lovely house plant. Everybody can grow their own lemons; will fruit freely the second year.

Thrifty young plants, each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.



FUCHSIA SILVER KING



GERANIUM, GEORGE SAND

New Pink Hibiscus "PEACH BLOW"

This is a sport from the double red Hibiscus *Rosea Sinensis*. The flowers are double, and from four to five inches in diameter, of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with small deep crimson center, an entirely new and beautiful shade. It is one of the freest-flowering plant novelties recently offered. It blooms abundantly and continuously during the summer and fall months. Large plants two or three years old make a magnificent show. It will give general satisfaction to those who grow it, either in pots or planted out in the garden. It blooms well in the winter in a greenhouse or in a sunny window.

Each, 25 cents.



VARIEGATED OLEANDER

NEW AND RARE GERANIUMS

GEORGE SAND

This fine Geranium belongs to an entirely new race, distinguished by delicate dots of carmine on white and light grounds; an exceedingly novel and attractive section. Flowers very large and perfectly round; in color almost a pure white, with the entire center delicately punctuated with very lively carmine points. Fine large trusses, borne perfectly erect on long, stiff footstalks. The prettiest novelty ever offered in Geraniums. Very lovely and chaste.

Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

Twelve Grand Novelties

These fine Geraniums are distinguished by their immense florets, large trusses, and splendid lasting qualities.

Blue Bird. Plant dwarf and free-flowering; trusses of large size. The flower has a decided blue tint, with reddish markings on the edges of the petals; base of upper petals marked with red and bright orange. Single. Very distinct.

Beauty. Flowers round; pearly white at the edges of the petals, with white center surrounded by a tint of light rose; upper petals striped with rose at the base. Single. Plant dwarf and compact. A very beautiful sort.

Camille Corret. Double. Plant dwarf and free-flowering; trusses of largest size; large, well-opened flowers; pearl-rose, with large white center. A very beautiful variety of a new and pleasing tint.

Dr. Despres. Double. Large trusses of very large, round, well-opened flowers, of a variable color—sometimes bright violet, with vermillion spots on the upper petals; and again bright blood-red brightened with violet spots, making a beautiful contrast. One of the most beautiful among the dark colors, and sure to find favor with all who grow it.

Jean Viaud. Flowers semi-double, brilliant rose, fresh and exquisite. The upper petals have two beautiful white spots, which add much to the beauty of the flower. The plant is of strong growth, and a prolific bloomer.

Jules Claretie. Double. Rose, edged with violet; white center; upper petals spotted white. A fine novelty.

Jules Lemaitre. Single. Center white; petals lined with bright rose, principally the lower ones, and all are more or less marked with the same color. Plant of strong, free-growing habit, with large trusses and perfectly round flowers.

Ludovic Corret. Growth dwarf. Flowers incessantly to the last of the season. Trusses and flowers large, of a clear bright ruby color; some of the petals marked fiery red at the base. Double.

Madame A. Gerard. Single. Bright carmine-red, with five large white spots veiled and powdered with a bluish lilac tint. Plant dwarf, and covered with flowers from spring until autumn.

Marguerite. Single. Flowers round and large, pure pearl white, with a distinct narrow band of purplish lilac on the edge of each petal.

Pluton. Plant of the finest habit; strong grower, and prolific in its blooming qualities; trusses of enormous size, with large flowers of purplish red; stems from twelve to fifteen inches long. One of the finest dark Geraniums we have, and will be grown by all when known. Single.

Stephen Liegeard. Plant abundantly free-blooming. Truss large; flowers very large, semi-double, of a beautiful rose-mauve color; the upper petals largely spotted with white and lilac.

Each, 25 cents; the set of twelve Grand Novelties for \$2.50.

NEW HYDRANGEA, MARIESII

This charmingly distinct and highly decorative new Hydrangea was sent out by James Veitch & Sons, London, England. They describe it as having remarkably large flowers, three inches in diameter; color a light pink, shaded mauve, and the finest of its class. It was exhibited in the group of plants which obtained the gold medal at the Temple Show, London, 1899, and there attracted much attention. It was named by the Messrs. Veitch after their collector Maries, who obtained it. Hydrangeas are great favorites, and we think this new variety will prove to be a welcome addition to the varieties we already have, and is the most remarkable and distinct of all for pot culture.

First size, \$1.00; second size, 75 cents.

OLEANDER Splendens Variegata

The large double pink flowers, produced early in the season, and the glossy green leaves with a broad margin of creamy white, make this a great favorite. New and rare.

Each, 25 cents - extra large plants, 50 cents.

PALMS

"Allah il Allah!" he sings his psalm,
On the Indian Sea by the isles of balm;
'Thanks to Allah who gives the palm!'"

As decorative plants for the house many species of Palms are highly prized. Those species which will thrive in ordinary heat and with least care are among the handsomest and most desirable of the family. They will do well at a window where there is little or no direct sunshine. This peculiarity makes these plants adapted to places quite unsuited to ordinary house plants. A regular, but not excessive, supply of water, and a fair light, are all the plants demand during the cool season. In summer a more liberal watering is required. The soil should be a substantial fibery loam. A daily syringing of the leaves is an advantage, but in winter once a week is sufficient. If kept in a living room, with a dry furnace heat, daily syringing or spraying the leaves is advisable. We here offer plants of the handsomest and most reliable species.

First size, eighteen to twenty inches high; second size, eight to twelve inches high; third size, strong young plants from three-inch pots.

Sent by Mail or Express prepaid at these prices.

Areca lutescens. One of the handsomest of Palms; desirable in every stage of growth. It is an easy plant to manage, and always looks well. Its gracefully recurved and pinnatifid glossy green fronds make it a most pleasing object. The trunk and stems become more or less yellow with greenish spots, an added feature of beauty. First size, \$1.25; second size, 50 cents; third size, 25 cents.

Cocos Weddelliana. The most elegant of all the smaller Palms. Its slender, erect stem, is freely furnished with gracefully arching leaves, of a rich green color. Admirable for fern dishes, as they are of slow growth, and maintain their beauty for a long time. Each, 50 cents.

Kentia Belmoreana. Graceful arching leaves, with long, terete, shining, yellowish-brown petioles; divisions of the leaves, twenty to thirty in number, strap-shaped, deep green color. This Palm will stand a great deal of ill usage and maintain a good appearance. First size, \$1.25; second size, 85 cents; third size, 35 cents.

Kentia Fosteriana. The beautiful "Thatch Palm," similar to the last, but the petioles are a brighter green and the leaf divisions narrower, more delicate and graceful. A handsome Palm for table decoration. First size, \$1.25; second size, 85 cents; third size, 35 cents.

Latania Borbonica. Has fan-shaped leaves, split into divisions at the apex, and, frequently there are threads hanging between the divisions. A strong, vigorous plant, and makes a fine appearance in the window, or in contrast with other plants. First size, \$1.25; second size, 50 cents; third size, 25 cents; extra large plants, 24 to 30 inches high, each, \$2.25.

Phoenix reclinata. A handsome, hardy, and rapid-growing pinnate-leaved Palm. When young the plants of this genus do not show their true leaves, but grow so rapidly that they soon develop the divided leaves and form fine specimens. First size, \$1.25; second size, 60 cents; third size, 30 cents.

Seaforthia elegans. The beautiful "Feather Palm" of Queensland, where it is one of the most conspicuous and stately objects in the landscape. The pinnate leaves are a lovely soft light green and most gracefully arched. First size, \$1.00; second size, 60 cents; third size, 30 cents.

**A :: :: :: FOR
Window Garden \$1.00**

**EIGHT BEAUTIFUL
DECORATIVE PLANTS**

No one should be without a Window Garden now, with plants at twelve cents each, delivered to any part of the United States. Think of it! . . .

Cyperus alternifolius
(Umbrella Plant).

Palm, Latania Borbonica.
California Ice Plant.

Dracena in . . . sa.

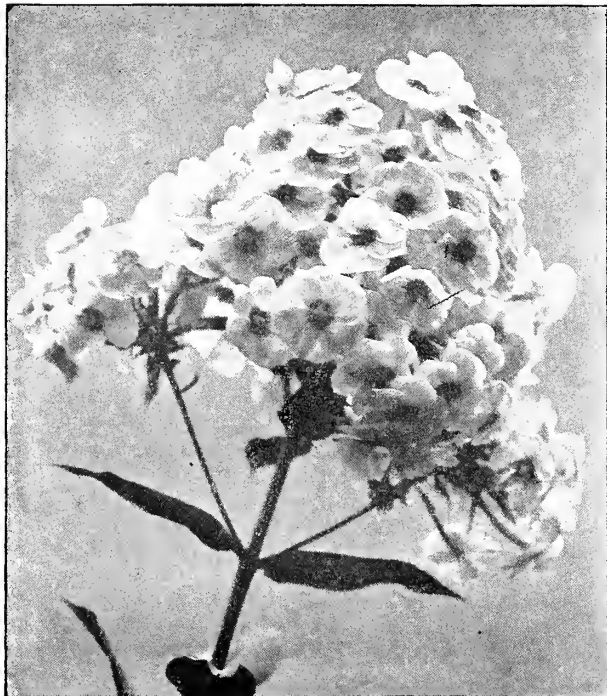
Flowering Begonia
(argentea guttata).

Palm, Areca lutescens.

Grevillea robusta.
Begonia Rex.

WE WILL FURNISH

**EXTRA LARGE PLANTS
EXPRESS NOT PAID, \$2.**



PERENNIAL PHLOX

NEW PERENNIAL PHLOX

- Cyrano.** Large, perfect flowers; pink, with crimson center.
Esclamonde. Very large flowers of rosy lilac, shaded white; large purple center, surrounded with white halo. Extra fine.
Jourdan. Violet rose. Free-flowering. Distinct.
Nettie Stewart. A fine large pure white, with just the faintest tinge of color near base of petals.
Obergartner Wittig. Deep rose, marbled with white; carmine eye.
 Each, 20 cents; the Set of Five for 75 cents.



TRITOMA PFITZERII

TRITOMA PFITZERII
Flame Flower

A grand improvement of the old Tritoma Uvaria grandiflora, or Red Hot Poker. The flower spikes, which are produced with considerably more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently four and a half feet high, with heads of bloom over twelve inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmon-rose on the edge. A really first-class acquisition.

Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

NEW SALVIA "SILVERSPOT"

This splendid novelty was offered for the first time last season. Its most distinctive feature is its strikingly handsome foliage. The leaves are rich, soft, dark green, with light sulphur or cream-colored spots of various sizes liberally sprinkled over them. It is impossible to describe the charming effect produced by these spots. This unique and elegant foliage is very abundant, and has an extremely fresh and healthy appearance. The intensely bright scarlet flowers are very large. The plant is of neat, compact habit, and as floriferous as the ordinary sorts.

Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

XANTHOCERAS SORBIFOLIA**Hyacinth Tree**

A valuable hardy shrub, about eight feet in height, that blooms very early in the spring. The flowers are bell-shaped, one inch broad, and are borne in dense raceme-like clusters about eight inches long, somewhat resembling those of the Horse Chestnut as well as those of the Hyacinth, completely covering the plant. The petals are crumpled, white, marked with yellow, changing to purple at the base. The foliage is light green, somewhat resembling that of Mountain Ash.

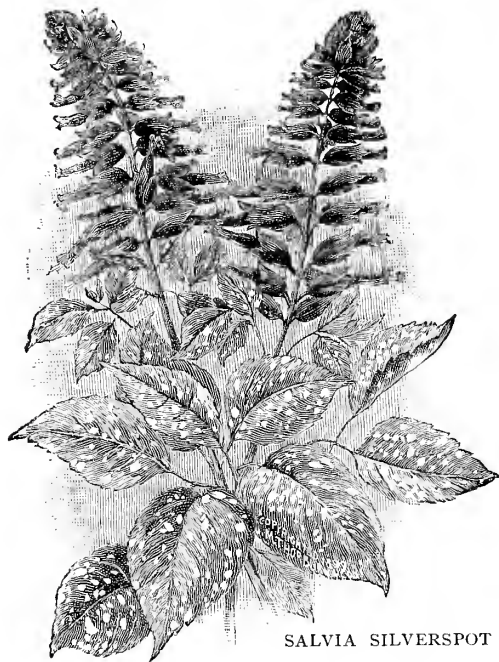
Each, 50 cents.

INCARVILLEA DELAVAYII

First-class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society.

One of the most beautiful and interesting plants recently introduced, and one that deserves to be more widely known. The flowers, which resemble a Gloxinia in shape, are produced on stout stalks about three feet high, and of a rosy carmine color, spotted with yellow; the throat is brown. The leaves are thick and leathery, of a bright green color, elegantly cut, resembling in appearance a beautiful Fern, so that the plant alone is highly ornamental. It is of easy culture, and although it should properly be treated as a perennial it will bloom during the first year if the seed be sown in a cold frame early in the spring.

Seeds only, packet, 15 cents.



SALVIA SILVERSPOT



ASTER, LADY

The distinguishing features of this Aster are its profusion of bloom and the distinctness of its foliage. The leaves are long and narrow, as shown in our illustration, light green in color. The plant is light and graceful in habit as compared with other Asters; and while it is not a new variety it impressed us so favorably, when grown in trials the past two years, that we deemed it worthy of more prominence than we had heretofore given it. Several new colors have been added of late. We offer:

White; White passing to Rose; Rose; each, packet, 15 cents.
Azure Blue; Dark Lilac; each, packet, 20 cents.

ASTER, DWARF MIGNON

Rosy Carmine

The Dwarf Mignon Aster was introduced in 1899, and has already taken rank with the best of the Dwarf sorts. The plants are about ten inches high, branch just above the ground, are compact in habit, and bear a profusion of the beautiful globular flowers so highly prized in the tall Mignon Asters. This new variety is of striking beauty, and will take a leading place among the dwarf classes. For beds and borders, for cutting, and as a pot plant, it cannot fail to prove of great value. Packet, 25 cents.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

Remarkably handsome new annual from Southwest Africa, growing luxuriantly in our climate, and forming profusely branched bushes of about two to two and a half feet in height and breadth. The leaves are soft and whitish. Its flowerheads, borne on long stems and rising well above the foliage, are large and showy, from two and a half to three inches across; the ray florets being white on the upper surface are embellished by a narrow yellow zone at their base; reverse of petals pale lilac. Under the influence of bright sunlight the flowers spread out almost flat, and the pure white of the ray florets contrasts beautifully to the light blue disk with its slightly projecting white stamens; a lovely combination of colors. Being of very easy culture, the plants produce their splendid flowers most abundantly and in constant succession from early summer to the autumn. Magnificent and prominent novelty.

Packet, 25 cents.



ASTER, PURITY

This new Aster is the handmaid to our Daybreak, being identical with it in form and habit, but the blooms are a pure white. A finer combination of color cannot well be imagined than the massing together of these two beauties, either in bouquet groups or for decorative design. The plant is an early and free bloomer, like its companion. For style of flower see illustration of Daybreak.

Packet, 20 cents.

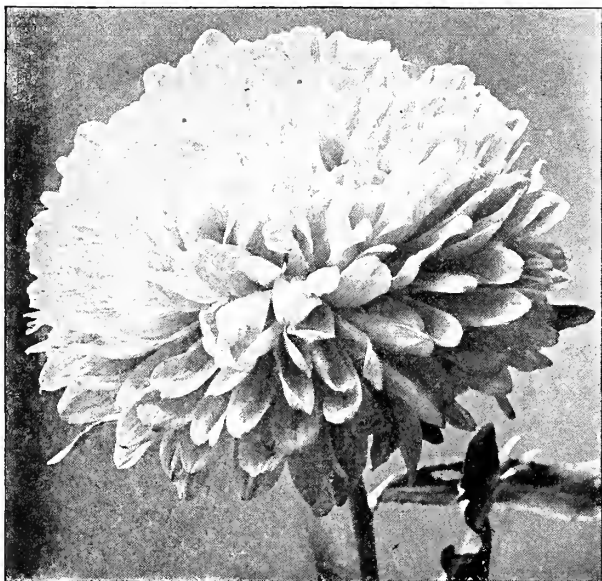
Midsummer Triumph Aster

Dark Scarlet

Various early-flowering Asters have been introduced, but not one has combined with earliness of bloom perfection in form of the flower. The above named variety, however, combines both these desirable features. Plants small and bushy. Flowers deep scarlet-red, of most perfect incurved shape. Commences to bloom as early as 25th of June and continues in flower for a long time. A gem for amateurs, a bonanza for Florists. Packet, 25 cents.



ARCTOTIS GRANDIS



ASTER DAYBREAK

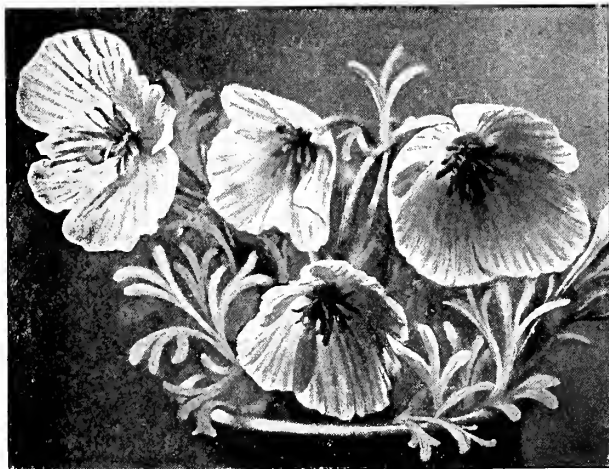
This beautiful Aster, which we introduced to the public, has proved itself worthy of the wide and very flattering reception it has met with everywhere. It is one of those rare gems that has come to stay; no private garden is complete without it; and for florists' use it is simply unsurpassed. The flowers are round as a ball, very large and full, on long stems; the color a charming sea-shell pink. The plant flowers very early, and is a continuous free bloomer, a compact strong grower, and in all respects a desirable acquisition. For habit of plant see illustration of Aster Purity.

Packet, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA Californica Canaliculata Rosea

This is a novelty of undoubted merit, and deserves the attention of all lovers of flowering annuals. We have not only succeeded in obtaining a distinct shade, but, after several years of careful selection, have raised a plant which is now practically fixed, producing flowers of a form hitherto unknown in the Eschscholtzia species. The rosy white petals are delicately channelled or fluted with tiny folds radiating from the center, and richly adorned with a soft primrose-yellow hue, enhancing the beauty of this charming flower, which will, we feel confident, gain admiration and praise wherever cultivated. The above is the introducer's description, and our trials of last year verify it in every particular.

Packet, 20 cents.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA CANALICULATA ROSEA



ASTER CHRISTMAS TREE

This Aster is of branching habit, similar to our Vick's Branching, but more pyramidal in form. The plants grow from sixteen to twenty inches high and measure eighteen to twenty-four inches at the base. They come into bloom midway between early and late sorts of Asters, and are very floriferous. The flowers are quite distinct in form, seemingly a cross between the stiff and curled petaled sorts. The petals are more delicate in texture, giving the flower a softer appearance than that of any other variety. It is well adapted for either pot culture or beds, but an extra good variety for potting to sell in the market.

Mixed colors, packet, 15 cents.

AMERICAN LAVENDER

The plant forms a symmetrical bush from twelve to twenty inches high. Flowers lavender-colored. Yields honey freely in warm weather. Blooms all summer, till killed by frosts. Both flowers and foliage are very fragrant, and retain their pleasant odor after being dried, making the plant very useful and delightful for wardrobes, etc. Annual.

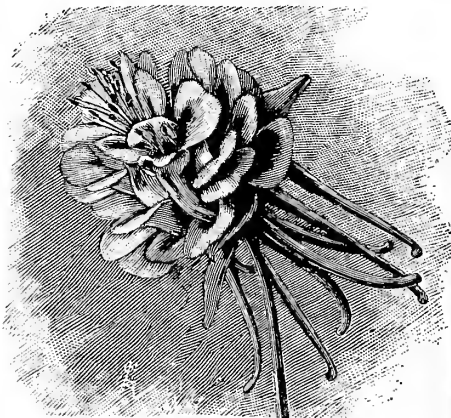
Packet, 10 cents.

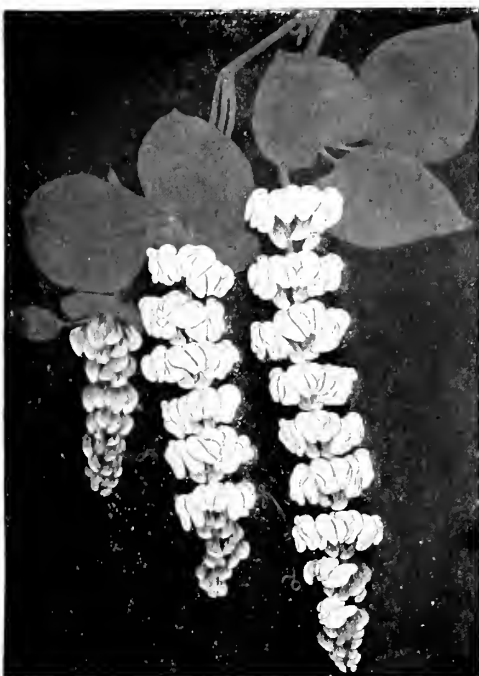
AQUILEGIA

Chrysantha Flore Pleno

A splendid new double-flowering variety of one of our most beautiful Columbines. The seed produces robust plants about two and one-half feet high, with pretty foliage, and the numerous branching flower-stems are crowned with a profusion of double and semi-double golden yellow flowers. While the corolla of the parent species consists of five long-spurred petals, that of this novelty is formed of two to four rows of closely set miniature cornucopiae, displaying the rich golden yellow hue even better, whilst the general effect is quite as graceful as that of the single form.

Packet, 25 cents.



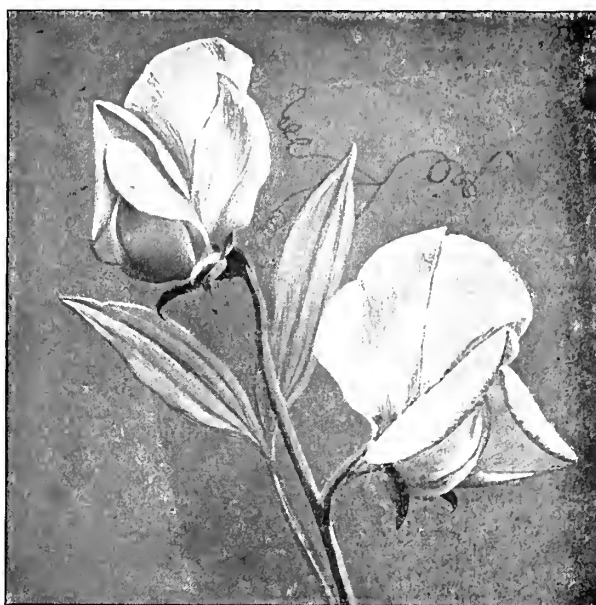


JAPAN HYACINTH BEAN

New Japan Dolichos

This is a distinct variety of Dolichos, or Hyacinth Bean. It continues in bloom much longer than the old sorts. Foliage dark green. Flowers pure white, borne in long racemes. The seed-pods are quite distinct and very ornamental; color creamy white, with a wax-like appearance. Climber, six feet high. One of the best for growing on trellises or fences.

Packet, 10 cents.



SWEET PEA, MONT BLANC

From the numerous additions made of late to the Sweet Pea family in the way of earliness, color, size, and formation of flowers, etc., etc., we believed we had about reached the acme of perfection; but each recurring season produces something new. This season we are enabled to present the new White Mont Blanc, the earliest of all Sweet Peas, and one which will be sure to attain a great popularity. It is at least a week earlier than the well-known Earliest Blanch Ferry, and from ten to twelve days ahead of Emily Henderson. The individual flower is very large and of the purest white. In shape it most nearly resembles the (white) Emily Henderson, and being uncommonly erect and well expanded, it shows off its satiny whiteness to great advantage. Another striking feature is that the masses of snow-white flowers are borne clear of the foliage, so that scarcely a flower is hidden. Most of the stems bear two flowers. The plant of the Mont Blanc has not that rank and often sprawling habit of other varieties—is neater and more graceful—hardly attaining the height of the average Sweet Pea. All lovers of the Sweet Pea should have the new Mont Blanc in their collection.

Packet, 25 cents.

Heuchera Sanguinea Hybrida

We would draw especial attention to these handsome and interesting varieties of the splendid *H. sanguinea*. They show on the whole a more robust habit than the parent form, and the graceful flower-stalks are thrown up often to the number of forty or fifty from the luxuriant rosette of leaves. The principal colors represented are different shades of light and dark rose, but among them also appear pure white, green, and brown, the last characterized by yellow stamens and narrow white stripes on the petals. Both for bedding out and as pot plants, and especially for bouquets, these new hybrids are admirably adapted.

Price, 20 cents.

Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, GOLDEN QUEEN

We have much pleasure in offering for the first time this beautiful golden-flowered addition to the yellow-leaved section of Nasturtiums, feeling assured that it will be accounted one of the most valuable novelties of the season. It will be seen by reference to the accompanying illustration of a fair average plant lifted from the open ground for the purpose, that it is extremely floriferous, and the large and perfectly formed flowers are thrown well above the foliage, thereby enhancing the brilliancy of the effect. The character is thoroughly fixed, and it comes quite true from seed. It is equally valuable for ribbon borders or massing in beds.

Packet, 25 cents.



Large-Flowering Winter Stock "EMPRESS ELIZABETH"

This splendid Stock, which has excited the just admiration of all, grows about eighteen inches high. The plant throws up a very strong main stem, similar to that of a tree Wallflower, and branches out in candelabra form. Both main and side stems are covered with large rose-shaped flowers of the brightest imaginable tint of carmine-rose. The whole plant forms a grand pyramidal-shaped bouquet, the effect of which is enhanced by the bright green foliage, which is a feature of this variety. It comes in early, stands unfavorable weather well, and produces about seventy per cent. of double flowers. Really good novelties in Stocks are of rare appearance, but this is something out of the ordinary, and no doubt will soon make its way into popular favor, for it is not only an excellent plant for pots and groups, but also a cut flower of the very first rank.

Packet, 25 cents.

A Great
Sweet Pea
Offer 
See page 58 

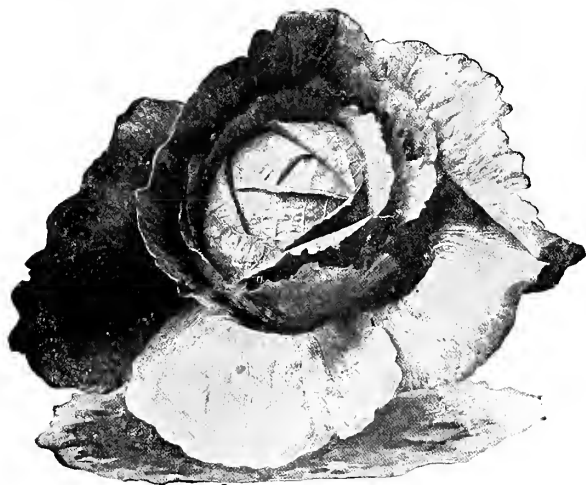
The two finest assortments of Sweet Peas ever offered. Cultural directions sent with each collection. Every variety in a separate package.

20 Varieties for 25 cents.
40 Varieties for 40 cents.

Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable Seeds

The articles here listed are the latest and best introductions of the past year, some of them never before catalogued. They are all of sterling merit. In the body of our catalogue will be found other varieties, late introductions of other seedsmen, and many sorts that are catalogued as novelties by them. We would call attention to a few of these, viz:

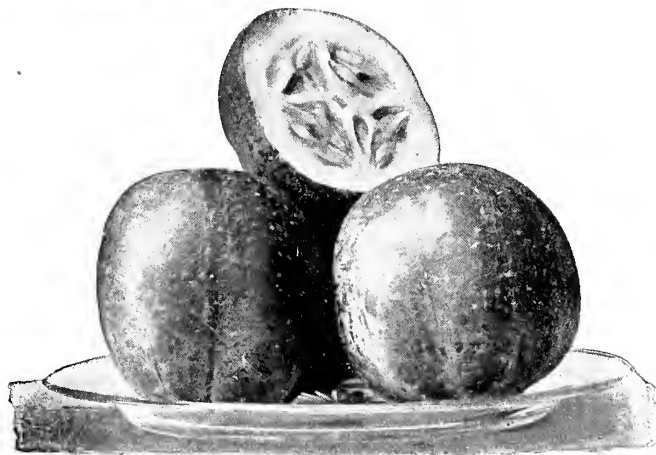
BEANS—Jones' Stringless White Seed Round-Pod Wax.	ONION—Australian Brown.
BEANS—Pencil-Pod Black Wax.	PEAS—The Gradus.
BEANS—New Stringless Green-Pod.	PEAS—New Surprise.
BEEF—Detroit Dark Red.	PEAS—Vick's Daisy.
CABBAGE—Improved Danish Ballhead.	RADISH—Vick's Scarlet Globe.
CORN—Extra Early Sheffield Sweet.	SQUASH—New Golden Bronze.
CUCUMBER—Vick's Perfection White Spine.	And many others.
WATERMELON—Kleckly Sweets.	



Vick's Earliest of all Cabbage 20th Century

This new variety, introduced by ourselves last year, came to us from Denmark, the home of the famous Danish Ballhead Winter Cabbage, and is without exception the earliest Cabbage yet introduced. Up to this time the Jersey Wakefield has been cultivated for earliest of all Cabbage, producing pointed or sugar-loaf heads, but in the 20th Century we have the round shape, like All Seasons and others, which is the preferable form of head. A novel feature of this variety is in its forming a number of small cabbages, similar to Brussels Sprouts (and equally as good) at base of cabbage or top of stem. The heads of the 20th Century are round and solid as a cannon-ball, and earlier than any other sort. It grows more compactly, thus yielding a much larger crop than either Wakefield or Winnigstadt. For garden or market use it is unexcelled.

Packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents; lb., \$5.00.

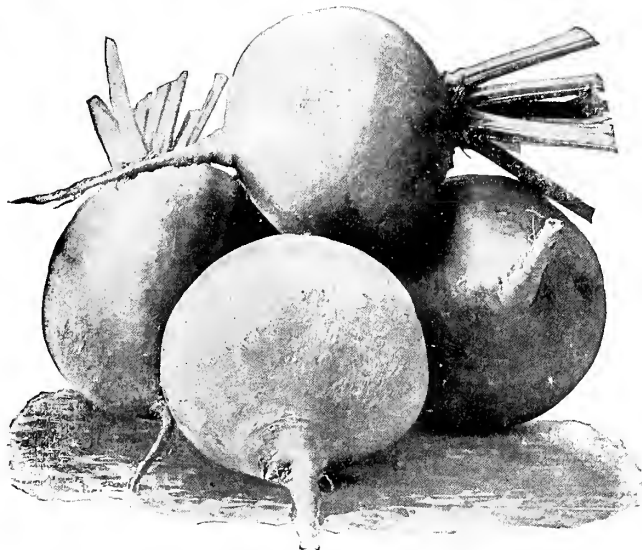


Lemon Cucumber

A new and entirely distinct type
of the Cucumber family.

Our illustration is from a photograph of the fruits, which are nearly round, with the yellow and green markings and smooth skin of the Lemon (see colored plate), while the flesh is exceedingly tender and crisp, with a sweet flavor surpassing all other Cucumbers. They have none of the bitter or acrid taste so generally found in Cucumbers. For slicing they excel, and are well adapted for serving whole upon the table. For pickling, ripe or green, one of the best and the most attractive, on account of their quaint form. They can also be used same as small melons for mangoes. They can be served green, but are at the best just as they are turning yellow. We have been at work for some time on this specialty, in order to secure a uniformity in fruit and excellence in quality, until now we believe we have attained the desired result, and have sufficient quantity of seed to warrant us in putting this new and desirable acquisition to the Cucumber family into the hands of our customers.

Packet 10 cents.



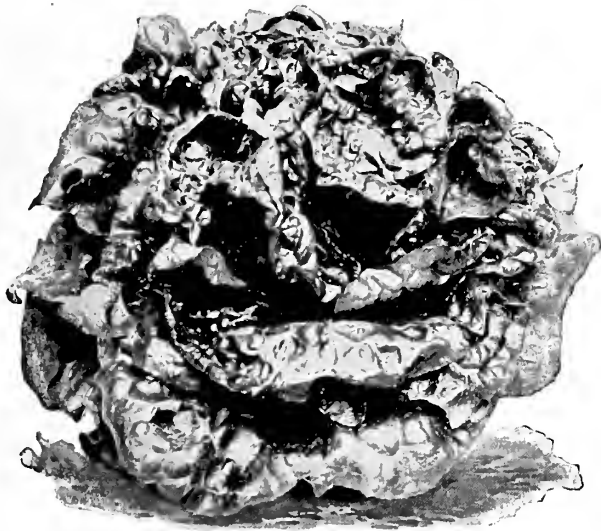
Vick's New Beet "ROCHESTER"

This strain is a selection which has been improved upon for some years, until now we believe we have a **Perfect Beet**, both in Quality, Earliness, and Form. It is a perfect **Globe** in shape, with an exceedingly small tap-root; smooth skin, and of a brilliant crimson color; sweet and tender at all times.

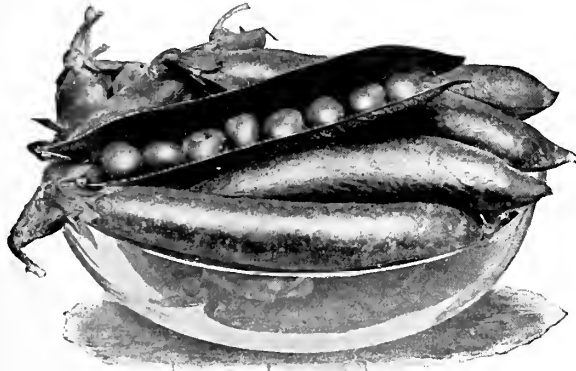
**The Earliest of All
Most Beautiful in Shape
Finest Grain and Sweetest Flavor**

The foliage is very small, admitting of close planting. Another season, when seed becomes more plentiful, it will come into use and surely prove a universal favorite with all home and market gardeners.

Packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents.



LETTUCE, "CRISP AS ICE"



PEA, THOMAS LAXTON

"... The pick of the lot is however 'Thomas Laxton,' an early marrowfat that attains to a height of about three feet. It is a really grand cropper and the peas within the pods are of splendid color and excellent flavor. . . . Pods become well filled and the average number of peas grown from a number would be very high. One of the best vegetable growers in the country said of 'Thomas Laxton' recently 'it is undoubtedly the best early marrowfat pea of its height that I have grown.'"—*Journal of Horticulture.*



TOMATO SPARK'S EARLIANA

"Crisp as Ice" LETTUCE

A splendid and distinct Cabbage Lettuce, well adapted for the family and home market use. The heads are of large size, handsome shape, and solid. When cut open they have a rich creamy yellow heart, and are so tender and brittle as to warrant the name, "**Crisp as Ice.**"

The leaves are thick and glossy, handsomely crimped and curled, the outside beautifully variegated with dark bronze and green.

Packet, 10 cents; oz., 25 cents

Vick's Irondequoit MUSKMELON

For Illustration see Colored Plate.

Further trials of melons on our grounds during the season of 1900 only confirm the statement made last year regarding this most excellent melon. With forty or more varieties on the ground, Irondequoit was at the head of the list. A very good proof of their quality is the fact that the hundreds of people that came to us for melons would not take whole melons of other varieties as a gift if they could get Irondequoits which we had opened and taken out the seeds.

The extraordinary care in growing this melon has made it necessary for us to raise the price of the seeds, but they are worth all we ask.

Selected stock seed, packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents;

¼ lb., 75 cents; lb., \$2.50.

New Wrinkled Pea "THOMAS LAXTON"

First Early Large - Podded

Three years ago the now well known **Gradus** Pea was introduced into America by us under its proper name, and has given great satisfaction to all growers; but in the **THOMAS LAXTON**, by the same originator, we have a new strain that is destined to outrank the **Gradus** in every point of excellence that Pea possessed.

The Thomas Laxton is of stronger constitution, more hardy, and therefore can be planted earlier. It is more prolific, the yield of peas to the quantity of pods gathered being quite phenomenal.

Award of Merit granted by Royal Horticultural Society, London, England.

It is a fact that all of the Extra Early Smooth Peas are poor in quality, and possess none of the sweetness of the wrinkled later sorts. The Thomas Laxton was obtained by crossing the **Gradus** with a very early seedling of the "Earliest of All" type. It has therefore all the delicious sweetness of the **Gradus**, and comes into use fully as early as any of the inferior "Extra Earlies." The pods are large and shapely, of a rich dark green color, and filled from end to end with seven to eight very large white-seeded, wrinkled sugar peas, the flavor of which is unsurpassed by any other Pea in cultivation. The vines are strong and hardy, and from three to three and a half feet in height.

As in the case of the **Gradus**, we are proud in having the pleasure of first introducing this new and valuable acquisition to our American home and market gardeners, feeling assured that from our experience on our trial grounds of last season, all will be greatly pleased with the Thomas Laxton.

Packet, 15 cents; ½ pint, 40 cents; pint, 75 cents; quart, \$1.25.

Spark's Earliana TOMATO

The Earliest Large Smooth Red Tomato.

This new and valuable addition to the Tomato list comes from one of Philadelphia's well-known market gardeners. It is a full week ahead of all others. The plant is of strong and vigorous growth, setting its fruit freely and in great abundance.

The fruit is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its large size, perfect form, bright red color, and delicious flavor. It ripens clear to the stem, and does not crack. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts.

Packet, 15 cents; oz., \$1.00.

Y^E OLD-TIME GARDEN

AN old-fashioned flower garden is one that appeals to the sympathies of most mature persons. We have seen it somewhere, and its associations and memories linger with sweet odors and delightful visions of color. It must be admitted that the term "old-fashioned flower garden" is an elastic one—generic—that applies to places of much diversity, but all characterized by a large variety of plants blooming at different seasons, growing in such abundance that one does not fear to cut and come again, and always among them many that are fragrant. It is a place in strong contrast with the beds of geometrical form, planted with studied art and precisely trimmed, that we meet in parks and public pleasure resorts. The kinds of flowers, too, are largely those of centuries of garden use and are entwined in the prose and poetry of English writers from the time of Chaucer to Tennyson.

Compared with the gardens that prevail in this country to-day the old-fashioned garden was peculiar in its style or arrangement, being usually a square or parallelogram with a border three or four feet in width, inside of which was a walk all around; the interior space was divided into beds by walks, the beds having parallel sides, or of triangular form, though oftentimes the center would be occupied by a large circular bed with a walk all around it. Wherever it would survive the winter, dwarf box was used as a low hedge all around the garden, and frequently every bed would also be edged with it. The favorite place for the garden was in front of the dwelling, the space between the house and the street, and thus always in full view. It was always a particular aim to have plenty of showy flowers at all times in the borders on each side of the walk from the house to the street or roadway. The remains of a few of these old-fashioned gardens still survive in some of the older portions of the country, but usually in a neglected state. Only a few of the oldest persons who may read these lines has ever seen the real old-fashioned garden in its best condition. When Downing's writings began to have an influence on garden taste in this country, about the middle of the last century, then the old-fashioned garden began to disappear and everybody must have a "lawn," something the house holder of moderate means had never before thought of, having been content in his highest ambition previously with a small "grass-plot" at the rear, on which to lay the white clothes for bleaching after washing.

About this time, also, the garden treasures which Robert Fortune had discovered in his travels, in northern China, began to make their appearance in the trade. But their introduction was slow, as there were then but few agricultural publications, and few devoted to horticulture. Garden literature had not yet become popular, but it was the time of mental quickening and awakening in every thing relating to the human welfare

and the human activities. Steam was making itself felt as man's friend; numberless beneficial inventions were being introduced; Liebig's writings on agriculture had started farmers and gardeners on a new train of thought. Agricultural papers began to multiply, and a few years later Congress passed the law allowing seeds and plants to be sent by mail at a low rate. This was the time of the passing of the old-fashioned flower garden. The proper thing to do, we were told, was to cut beds in the grass, and then plant our flowers. The old box edging disappeared, the flower beds were dug up and the ground seeded to grass, many of the old favorite plants gave way to the dwarf phlox and portulaca and petunia and verbenas, bedding geraniums and heliotrope.

But many persons, who clung to their favorite garden pinks, their lilies and pæonies, their daffodils and flower-de-luce, affectionately found a place for them near the garden fence. Now we have learned that this position is one of the best that could be selected, if properly treated by making a border about four feet in width and planting it with favorite hardy shrubs, hardy perennial plants, and those annuals that are most serviceable for cutting. Today the old-fashioned flowers are found in all well-appointed gardens—there may be others, but always the old ones; these have gained their position by true merit. So now we find in our best gardens pinks and poppies and pæonies, pansies and perennial phlox, asters and balsams, columbine, candytuft, calliopsis and catchfly, bluebells and bachelor's buttons and morning glory, marigolds and mignonette, daisies, hollyhock and foxglove and forget-me-not and four-o'clocks, sweet william, stock and nasturtium, sweet violets, sweet peas, the sweet yellow day-lily, the white plantain lily, larkspurs and lilies and sunflowers, snowballs, lilacs and syringas, and roses in plenty. How many more worthy ones there are the following pages will disclose—many of them equally as desirable as the best of the old ones—many of the old ones glorified by hybridizing and the creation of new and more beautiful varieties.

On a large country place a portion of the ample grounds can be given up to the flower garden, and here it can be treated in different ways, according to the taste and means of the owner. One of the best ways is to protect it on the most exposed sides by plantations of flowering shrubs, while the eastern and southern exposures give free access to the sun. Long, parallel beds, with broad grass walks between, is an excellent arrangement; but this plan can be modified in many ways. The grass walks make a pleasant framing for the flowers and are easily kept in order by running the lawn mower over them. Space does not permit the extension of these ideas, but enough has been said to indicate the general lines of work, and it is hoped that the hints will prove useful to some who are making improvements in their grounds.

PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

FOR CONSTANT AND BRILLIANT BLOOM.

Sweet Alyssum, Camas, Calliopsis, Eschscholtzia, Golden Glow, Gold Flower, Geraniums, Scabiosa, Salpiglossis, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Sweet Peas, Verbena, Double Zinnia.

LOW-GROWING PLANTS FOR MASSES OF COLOR.

White—Sweet Alyssum, white Ageratum, Achillea The Pearl, Brachycome, Candytuft, Double Daisy, Pink Her Majesty, Rose Little White Pet, Vick's double white Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Verbena.

Blue—Ageratum, especially Swanley Blue and Little Dorrit; Brachycome, Heliotrope, Lobelia, Myosotis alpestris, Verbena.

Red—Carmine and crimson Candytuft, Gaillardia, Geranium, Phlox Drummondii, Portulaca, Salvia Clara Bedman, Tom Thumb Tropæolum, Verbena.

Yellow—Eschscholtzia, French Marigold and especially Tagetes signata pumila, Gaillardia, Gold Flower, Iceland Poppy, Rudbeckia bicolor superba, Portulaca aurea vera, Partridge Pea, Tom Thumb Tropæolum.

PLANTS FOR WINDOW BOXES.

Abutilon, Sweet Alyssum, Aspidistra, Begonia, Cuphea Llavea, Carex Japonica, Fuchsia, Geranium, Grevillea robusta, Ivy Geranium, English and German Ivy, Lobelia, Maurandya, Mignonette, New Weeping Lantana, Nolana, Petunia, Thunbergia, Torenia, Tropæolum.

PLANTS FOR VERANDAS.

Ahutilon, Begonia, Dracena, large specimens of Fuchsias and Geraniums, Grevillea robusta or Silk Oak, Hydrangea in all the Japanese and Chinese varieties, India Rubber tree, Otahite Orange, Palms.

TALL FOLIAGE PLANTS.

A handsome bed may be made with the following large plants: Center of Ricinus, surrounded with a circle of Camas, around these a circle of Caladium esculentum, and next a circle of Achyranthos, and then one of Coleus. Much skill can be shown in selection of varieties.

ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED PLANTS.

Amaranthus Sunrise, A. salicifolius and A. tricolor, Abutilon Souvenir de Bonn, Abutilon Savitzi, Achyranthos, Anthurium, Asparagus Sprengeri, Aspidistra, Begonias, Boston Fern, Canna, Caladium esculentum, Lace Fern, Coleus, Euphorbia heterophylla and E. marginata, Eulalia, Ferns, Ficus elastica, Grevillea robusta, variegated-leaved Geraniums, Japan Fern Ball, Othonna, Perilla Nankinensis, Palms, Ricinus, Smilax, variegated-leaved Vincas.

PLANTS FOR CEMETERIES.

Anemone Whirlwind and Japonica, Astilbe Japonica, Achillea the Pearl, Eulalias, Gold Flower, Hemerocallis flava, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Hardy Violets, Lilies, Lily of the Valley, Day Lily or Funkia alba, Chinese Pæonies, Pink Her Majesty; Polyantha Roses, Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose, Madame Plantier Rose, Spiraea Van Houtti.

DWARF PLANTS FOR EDGINGS AND BORDERS.

Ageratum, Alyssum, Alternanthera, dwarf Candytuft, Coleus, double Daisies, Golden Feverfew, Little Gem Feverfew, Heliotrope, Lobelia, Mignonette, Myosotis, Oxalis lasiandra and O. Deppei, Pansies, Dwarf Phlox Drummondii, Pinks, Sapouaria Calabrica, Veronica, Vinca, Violets.

FRAGRANT FLOWERS.

Asperula odorata, Sweet Alyssum, Carnation, Clematis paniculata, Honeysuckle, Heliotrope, Lily of the Valley, Lily, Mahernia odorata, Mignonette, Mirabilis, Nicotiana affinis, Sweet Peas, Pink, Rocket, Rose, Sweet William, Stocks, Tropæolum, Tuberosa, Verbena, Violet, Wallflower.

PLANTS FOR SUMMER HEDGE.

Argemone, tall varieties of Aster, Calliopsis, Canna, Dahlia, Datura, Eulalia, Euphorbia heterophylla and E. marginata, variegated Grasses, Hollyhock, Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Golden Glow, tall varieties of Marigold, Mirabilis, Sweet Peas, Rambler Roses, Ricinus, Sunflowers.

PLANTS FOR RIBBON BEDS.

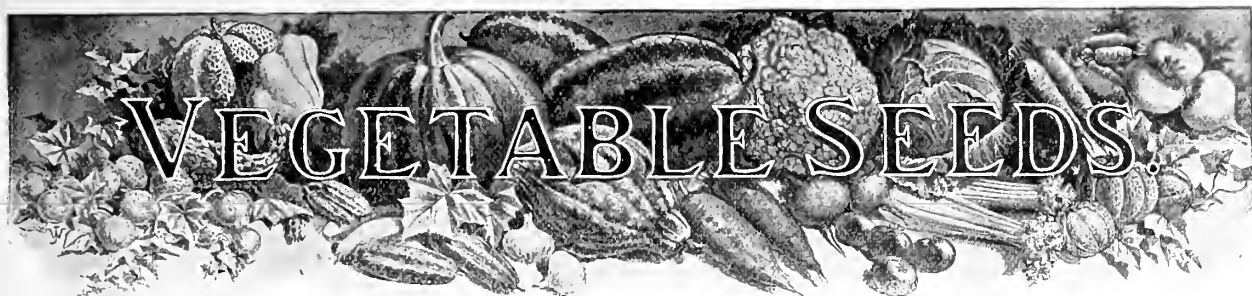
Ageratum, Sweet Alyssum, Achyranthos, Alternanthera, Coleus, Geranium, Heliotrope, Lobelia, Portulaca in colors, Verbenas in colors.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Adlumia cirrhosa, Balloon Vine, Convolvulus major, Cohœa scandens, Cypress Vine, Dolichos, the Gourd family, Humulus Japonicus, Ipomœa, Maurandya, Sweet Peas, Climbing Roses, Thunbergia, Tropæolum majus. For other varieties see pages 104-106.

PLANTS FOR VASES AND BASKETS.

Ageratum, Sweet Alyssum and A. double white and variegated, Anthurium vittatum variegatum, Abutilon, Artillery Plant, Begonia, Canna, Cobœa, Coleus, Cuphea platycentra, Dracena indivisa, Fuchsias, Grevillea robusta, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Lobelia, Lantana, Mimulus, Myosotis, Maurandya, Manettia Vine, Mexican Primrose, Madeira Vine, Nolana, Nierembergia gracilis, Oxalis floribunda alba and O. f. rosea, Othonna, Petunia, Rivina humilis, Schizanthus, Solanum jasminoides grandiflorum, Tropæolum, Thunbergia, Torenia, variegated Vinca major, Veronica.



As to the produce of a garden, every middle-aged person of observation may perceive, within his own memory, both in town and country, how vastly the consumption of vegetables is increased. Green stalls in cities now support multitudes in a comfortable state, while gardeners get fortunes. Every decent labourer also has his garden, which is half his support as well as his delight; and common farmers provide plenty of beans, peas, and greens, for their hinds to eat with bacon; and those few that do not are despised for their sordid parsimony, and looked upon as regardless of the welfare of their dependants.

Gilbert White, of Selborne, 1720-1793.

Vegetable Seeds. This department of our business is one to which we give special attention, and we are placing it first in our Catalogue to emphasize this fact. We made some very marked changes in our illustrations and descriptions last year, for which we have received many letters of commendation. Perhaps we are harder to please than even the public; so we are at it again this season. Our descriptions have been thoroughly revised; terse and to the point is what we aim to have them. We take it buyers want facts, not words. Our illustrations, too, have been nearly all changed. They tell the story about many things better than words could. Our trials have been thorough, and have elicited praise from visiting seedsmen of this country and Europe, as well as from gardeners and others who have seen them.

We make careful tests, on our farm at Despatch, of all the new things listed by other seedsmen, both of this country and of Europe, and add to our lists as we find the articles worthy. We find, however, a good many old varieties with new names, and others differing so little that we do not deem it advisable to cumber our lists with them. *Any Novelties or Specialties in Vegetable Seeds offered by other reliable Seed Houses can be included in our customers' orders, and we will furnish the same at regular advertised prices.*

Throughout our vegetable list will be found many varieties the names of which are displayed in larger type than others; these particular kinds are standard sorts, or new varieties of special merit which we recommend as being well adapted for general cultivation. All other varieties, however, are quite desirable, and our patrons will not go astray in their selections, whichever they may choose.

FARM SEEDS

Although we devote but little space to Farm and Miscellaneous Seeds, still our selections will be found to embrace the best of everything usually required. Our Grasses and Clovers are of the choicest quality, and the samples pure. Our Grains have been grown especially for seed purposes, and have not been picked up where they could be procured the cheapest. Crops grown for seed

OUR NEW DEPARTURE

We don't believe in repetition unless a subject is worthy of it. This is so evidently the case as regards our New Departure, that we repeat the story.

For some time it had seemed to us that the old plan of selling Vegetable Seed in packets lacked definiteness, and was not a satisfactory one for the purchaser. There was no given rule as to the quantity of seeds put in a packet by various seedsmen, each using his own measure; consequently purchasers had no means of knowing how much ground a packet would plant, and as a rule, we believe, the quantity was not sufficient for ordinary needs. We adopted, in 1899,

A New System, Giving Definite Quantities for 5 Cents,

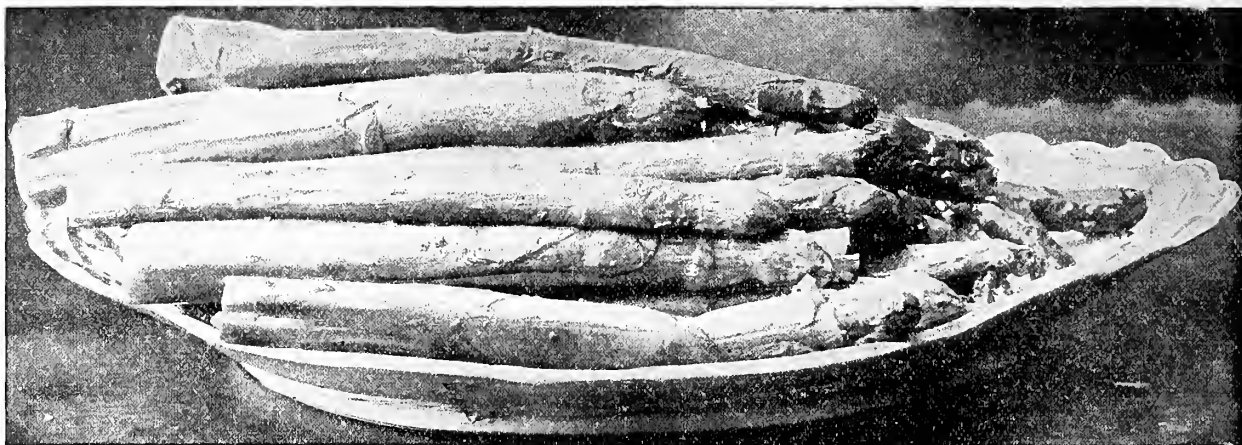
increasing from small packets to ounces and fractions of an ounce on all the leading varieties of Vegetable Seeds, according to the cost, thus enabling our patrons to know just what they will receive. The quantity of seed required for a given amount of space will be found by referring to the cultural directions at the head of the various sorts,—Peas, Beans, etc.

Our customers will note that we have, in giving the larger amount of seeds, likewise increased the cost of postage or delivery, and in consideration of this liberality and extra expense to ourselves, we trust they will evince their appreciation by an increase in their orders.

by competent growers are critically inspected and all "rogues" removed, everything objectionable being taken from the field before the crop is harvested, thus insuring purity as well as quality. Some seed dealers, who have no reputation to lose, obtain their supplies from persons who have little or no knowledge of the science of seed-growing.

Number of Plants and Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
12 x 1 In.....	522,720	20 x 1 In.....	313,635	30 x 16 In.....	13,068	36 x 30 In.....	5,808	48 x 24 In.....	5,445	8 x 8 Ft.....	680
12 x 3 ".....	174,240	20 x 20 ".....	15,681	30 x 20 ".....	10,454	36 x 36 ".....	4,840	48 x 30 ".....	4,356	10 x 1 ".....	4,356
12 x 12 ".....	43,560	24 x 1 ".....	261,360	30 x 24 ".....	8,712	42 x 12 ".....	12,446	48 x 36 ".....	3,630	10 x 6 ".....	726
16 x 1 ".....	392,040	24 x 18 ".....	15,520	30 x 30 ".....	6,970	42 x 24 ".....	6,223	48 x 48 ".....	2,723	10 x 10 ".....	435
18 x 1 ".....	348,480	24 x 24 ".....	10,890	36 x 3 ".....	58,080	42 x 36 ".....	4,148	60 x 36 ".....	2,901	12 x 1 ".....	3,630
18 x 3 ".....	116,160	30 x 1 ".....	209,088	36 x 12 ".....	14,520	42 x 42 ".....	3,556	60 x 48 ".....	2,178	12 x 5 ".....	736
18 x 12 ".....	20,040	30 x 6 ".....	34,848	36 x 18 ".....	9,680	48 x 12 ".....	10,890	60 x 60 ".....	1,743	12 x 12 ".....	802
18 x 18 ".....	19,360	30 x 12 ".....	17,424	36 x 24 ".....	7,260	48 x 18 ".....	7,790	8 x 1 Ft.....	5,445	16 x 1 ".....	2,722
								8 x 3 ".....	1,313	16 x 16 ".....	170



ASPARAGUS

The Asparagus is a hardy perennial that under proper management will produce crops for an indefinite length of time. It is not, as many suppose, difficult to grow, for after a bed is once established no great skill is required to continue the same for years. One pound of good, fresh seed will sow a bed 20x100 feet, and give from 12,000 to 15,000 plants; or one ounce of seed is sufficient for a drill fifty feet long. A bed 8x27 feet, requiring 100 plants, will supply an ordinary family. Sow seed quite early in spring, in a bed of rich, well-manured soil, in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart. When the plants become withered, cut them down and spread well-rotted stable manure two inches deep over the bed. Let the plants remain in the seedbed until they are about to grow early in spring. The subsoil of the permanent bed should be dry, and if not naturally so it must be well drained. It should be dug thoroughly at least two and a half feet deep, and mixed with plenty of well-rotted manure. Set the plants in rows two feet apart, and about a foot apart in the row, with crowns four inches below the surface, and spread the roots. Before winter cover the transplanted beds with about four inches of manure. As salt is an excellent manure for this plant, a top-dressing of one pound to the square yard before growth commences will prove valuable and keep down weeds. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and

yellow, cut them down and burn the refuse. By purchasing plants at least a year of time is saved. The young tops may be cut for the table the second season.

Vick's Mammoth

This is undoubtedly the largest and best Asparagus grown. In size, color, and yield, it far surpasses any other variety in cultivation, while we find it to be less susceptible to disease than any other. Its thick, green stalks are unusually tender and succulent, and of delicious flavor. We procured our original stock seed from Mr. A. Donald, of Elmira, N. Y., and introduced it under the name of *Vick's Mammoth* ten years ago. It is catalogued by many as "Donald's Elmira." $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

STRONG TWO YEAR ROOTS—100, by mail, prepaid, \$1.50. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$6.00.

Palmetto. Of Southern origin, but equally adapted for North or South. Earlier than Conover's; large, productive, and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Conover's Colossal. The old standard variety; of large, size, rapid growth, and of best quality. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

STRONG TWO-YEAR ROOTS—100, by mail, prepaid, \$1.50. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1000, \$5.00.

Columbian Mammoth White. A new variety, producing white stalks of large size and finest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

ARTICHOKE

The Globe Artichoke is very little grown in America. It is cultivated for its flower heads, which are used in an undeveloped state, cooked like Asparagus. Plant seed early in spring, three inches apart, in rows one foot apart. Cover with fine earth one-quarter of an inch in depth. When one year old, transplant two feet apart each way, in deep, rich soil. Where the winters are severe the plants must be protected with leaves or dry litter.

Green Globe. Seed, packet, 5 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.
Jerusalem. See Farm Seeds, page 56.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Forms numbers of miniature cabbage heads, each being one or two inches in diameter, or about the size of a large walnut, on strong, erect stems, three to four feet high. In the fall break the leaves down to give the little heads room to grow, but the top of the stem should be left until after the sprouts are used. The sprouts are used as greens, and become tender and better flavored when touched by frost. Sow seed in early spring, and treat like winter Cabbage.

Improved Dwarf. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

BROCCOLI

Broccoli resembles the Cauliflower. Broccoli, however, is the more hardy, and in many sections of the country would not suffer in winter. It likes a cool, moist climate, and dislikes severe summer heat more than cold. For a fall crop, sow seed early in spring, in shallow drills three or four inches apart. When about four inches high plant out two feet each way, in rich soil. For early summer use many gardeners sow the seed about September 1st and transplant into coldframes the latter part of October. Early in April the plants may be transplanted into the open ground. Cultivate same as Cauliflower.

Purple Cape. One of the hardiest and most popular varieties, and the most certain to form a good head; the earliest of the purple varieties. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

White Cape. Heads medium size, compact, of a creamy white color, and excellent flavor. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

At prices quoted in this Catalogue we prepay the postage or express charges, unless otherwise noted. . .



FIELD OF JONES' STRINGLESS WHITE SEED ROUND-POD WAX
GROWN ON OUR FARM AT DESPATCH, N. Y.

BEANS

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil, if not planted too early in the spring. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy, as a general rule. In garden culture Beans are usually planted about two inches deep, in rows eighteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills, so as to cultivate with horse one way. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. It is useless to expect a crop from an ill-prepared field, or from one that needs deep stirring after planting, as cutting of the roots after the plants show bloom is very apt to kill the vines and ruin the crop.

Running Beans, especially the Limas, are even more tender than the dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather, has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about two inches deep, hills three feet apart each way, setting the seed of the large varieties with the eye downward. One quart of seed will be sufficient for 250 to 300 hills, two or three feet apart.

At prices quoted the goods are delivered, except when noted. It will be observed that in nearly all varieties we put up one-half pints for 10 cents, or about twice the quantity of other dealers.

½ pint, 10 cents; pt., 20 cents; qt., 40 cents; except as noted.

DWARF WAX-POD OR BUTTER BEANS

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. This variety is very hardy and the very best for long-distance shipping. It is extremely prolific, producing a heavy crop of long, flat pods, of a delicate waxy yellow, stringless and brittle. The beans are large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eyes.

Jones' Stringless White Seed Round-Pod Wax. This absolutely stringless Bean of bush type is a week earlier than any other variety. The pods form very quickly, and are long, perfectly round, and exceptionally solid, of a delicate light yellow color, free from rust, and of delicious flavor. When ripe, the seeds will grade in the produce market as No. 1 Mediums or small Marrows, being the first true wax-pod variety having qualities adapted to the produce trade, and if left to ripen, a larger crop of dried beans can be harvested than from the field varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 35 cents; pt., 60 cents; qt., \$1.00.

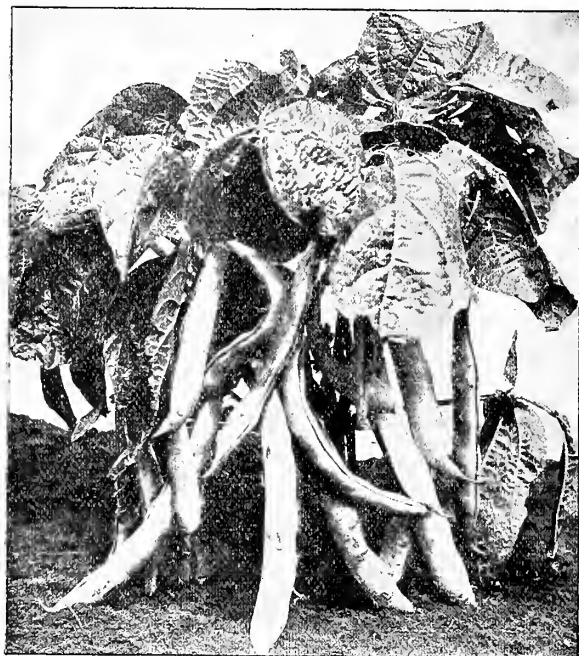
Improved Golden Wax. This standard variety still retains its popularity. The pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden-yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, stringless and brittle. The beans are medium in size, white, more or less covered with purple shading.

Prolific German Black Wax. An improvement on the old Wax or Butter Bean, being a more robust grower, with longer, straighter, and rounder pods, and more prolific and earlier.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. A new variety, with long, handsome, rich yellow, pencil-shaped pods, which are perfectly round and smooth, absolutely stringless, and of superior table quality. Plant vigorous, hardy, and exceedingly prolific. Packet, 10 cents; pt., 40 cents; qt., 75 cents.

Saddle-Back Wax. One of the finest wax Beans for home use. Pods round, smooth, and so extremely fleshy as to be deeply saddle-backed, the meat being solidly united between the seeds. Very tender, and entirely stringless. A strong grower, and quite prolific. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 35 cents; qt., 60 cents.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. A strong-growing bush Bean, positively free from rust, and of remarkable vigor. The pods are meaty and well filled, of fine quality, and stringless from first to last, even when old enough to shell. With its fine quality, hardness, productiveness, and freedom from rust, it must become a general favorite.



BEAN, KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX

HAVANA, September, 1900.

The Jones Stringless Wax Bean received from you last spring is an ideal Bean; and while we have tried all varieties of Wax Beans, this we find to be the perfect Bean. They are earlier than any other, absolutely stringless, and with a flavor most delicious. It is wonderfully productive, one quart answering for our family use.

MRS. J. C. MASTERS.



BEAN, YOSEMITE MAMMOTH WAX

DWARF WAX-POD OR BUTTER BEANS

Continued

Davis' White Wax. A new white, rustless, productive, wax-podded sort, with large, handsome, straight pods, often seven to eight inches in length, containing pure white kidney-shaped beans. When fit for use the pods are quite stringless. The Davis Wax will produce a third more bushels of pods to the acre than any other wax Bean. Fine for gardeners and canners.

Valentine Wax. An improved Extra Early Red Valentine Bean with round wax pod. Extremely early, and wonderfully productive. Pods very tender, and almost stringless; free from toughness, and remarkably solid; handsome in appearance, and free from rust.

Refugee Wax. A perfect Extra Early Refugee, with long, round, wax pods of a golden yellow color, and of the finest quality. Bears immense crops, free from rust.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. This variety, as its name implies, is rust-proof. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive, about in season with Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The dried beans are bluish black in color.

Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The pods of this monster wax Bean are often ten to fourteen inches in length, nearly all solid pulp, and absolutely stringless, cooking tender and delicious. The color of the pods is a rich golden yellow. The plant is extremely large, and should be planted twice as far apart as the ordinary bush Beans. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cents; pt., 35 cents; qt., 60 cents.

GREEN-POD DWARF SNAP BEANS

New Stringless Green-Pod. Best stringless green-pod Bean in cultivation. The Pods are absolutely stringless, full, fleshy, crisp, very tender, and of the finest flavor, remaining long in edible condition. Ready for market two weeks earlier than Valentine, and very prolific. Too much cannot be said in favor of this most excellent Bean, which will soon become a general favorite among growers. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cents; pt., 25 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Extra Early Red Valentine. One of the most popular of the extra early green snap sorts. The pods are round and fleshy, and of most excellent quality, remaining tender a long time after they are fit to pull. It is extensively grown for the earliest market.

Extra Early Refugee. One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee, while possessing all the superior qualities of that variety,—straight, cylindrical, tender pods, of fine flavor and handsome appearance. Excellent for pickles. It is an enormous yielder, and a sure cropper.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. A very early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality. The green pods are often eight inches long, tender and brittle. Vines vigorous and branching. Beans long, kidney-shaped, yellowish dun-colored.

Early Mohawk. The hardest variety, and therefore can be planted much earlier than other sorts. It is largely grown in the South for early Northern markets. A strong grower, with large bush and coarse leaves. Beans when ripe are variegated drab, purple, and brown.

Dwarf Horticultural. A standard New England sort. The pods are medium in length, cylindrical, curved, and splashed with bright red on a yellowish ground. The beans are round and speckled. Good for use as a shelled bean; about equal in quality to the Lima. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pt., 25 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Vick's Dwarf Prolific Pickler is distinct in seed, color, and habit of growth. Most prolific Dwarf Bean in cultivation. Plants stocky, from two and one-half to three feet in height. When young it makes a most excellent snap bean, being at that season entirely stringless. Pods in clusters, and from seven to ten inches long, showing the green color so desirable for pickles.

White Kidney (Royal Dwarf). An excellent shell bean for use as a green bean in succotash, and one of the best for winter use; unsurpassed for baked beans. Beans long, large, white, kidney-shaped. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pt., 20 cents; qt., 35 cents. Per bushel, at expense of purchaser, \$3.00.

Large White Marrow or Mountain. This sort, like the preceding, is extensively grown as a dry bean for winter use. The beans are large, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pt., 20 cents; qt., 35 cents. Per bushel, at expense of purchaser, \$3.00.



BEAN, NEW STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

September, 1900.

The new Stringless Green-Pod Bean sent out by you last year was, without any exception, the best green-pod bean we ever had on our place, and we have been in the market garden business for many years, and have never had a bean to equal it. In flavor it is fine, being tender, and the pods when young so fleshy. It is the earliest and very prolific and entirely stringless. There is none to equal this Stringless Green-Pod.

Yours truly,

ALEX. BENNETT.



BEAN, TRUE BUSH LIMA

DWARF BUSH LIMA BEANS

True Bush Lima (Burpee's). This is of true bush form, coming absolutely true from seed. The bush grows from eighteen to twenty-four inches high, branching freely, bearing from 50 to 200 large pods, well filled with delicious buttery beans (see our illustration), fully as large as the old style Pole Lima. Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin to twelve to eighteen inches in the row. The Bush Limas are quite desirable for the garden, as their cultivation does away with poles and labor of staking. **Packet, 10 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 50 cents.**

Improved Bush Lima (Dreer's, Kumerle, or Thorburn). Form of growth similar to above. The beans in the pod grow close together, are very thick, and of superior flavor. **Packet, 10 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 50 cents.**

Small Bush Lima (Henderson's). Form of growth same as that of the two preceding varieties. The beans are small in size, but of delicious flavor and great productiveness, and about two weeks earlier than the others. **Packet, 10 cents; pt., 25 cents; qt., 40 cents.**

One packet of each of the above three, 25 cents.

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS

One quart to 150 hills; ten to twelve quarts to an acre.

Old Homestead (Kentucky Wonder). Far ahead of any other green Pole Bean. Ten days earlier than any other green sort, being fit for the table by the first of August. It is enormously productive; entirely stringless. The pods, though large, cook tender, and are delicious. A most excellent snap variety, and one of the best and most profitable Beans for the market gardener. **Packet, 10 cents; pt., 35 cents; qt., 60 cents.**

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A vigorous and productive variety; pods enormously large and long, flat, waxy yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. The earliest of the Pole Beans.

London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry (Wren's Egg). Vines moderately vigorous; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with red, and of the highest quality. Popular as a shelled bean, either green or dry. Many people prefer them to the Limas.

Dutch Case-Knife. Good as a shell bean, either green or dry. One of the earliest, and very productive.

Scarlet Runner. An old favorite; used both as string and shelled beans. Vines strong, rapid growers, often used for ornamenting porches and trellises as a climbing vine. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Blooms from early in summer until late in fall.

Siebert's Early Lima. The earliest true Lima, and the best ever offered for market gardener's use. It furnishes the largest green beans, and is the most easily shelled of any of the Limas. The vine is so productive that although the pods rarely contain more than four beans the yield is enormous, and is produced from the very first to the last of the season. The green shelled beans are of immense size, but so tender and succulent that they shrink in drying to about the size of the Large White Lima. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety is far in advance of all other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pt., 20 cents; pt., 35 cents; qt., 60 cents.**

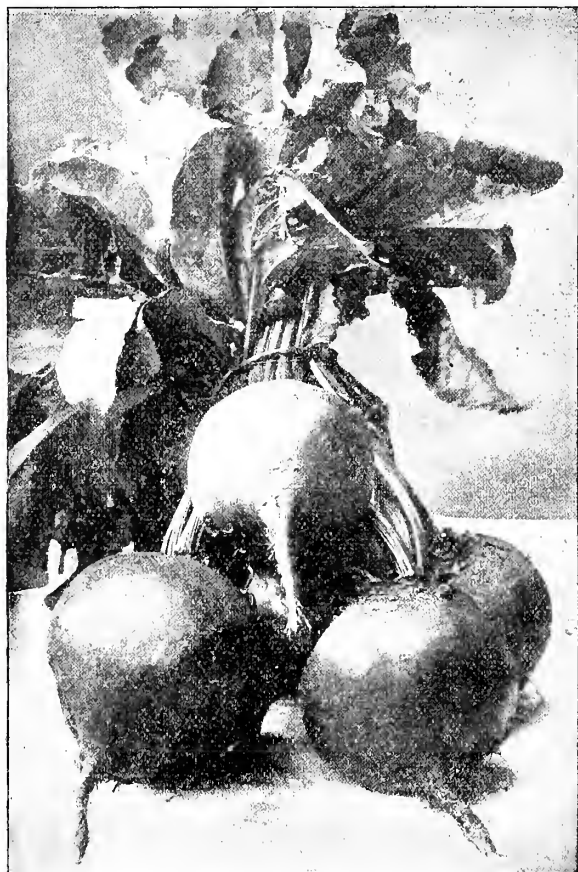
Extra Early Jersey Lima. Does not differ materially from other varieties of Lima Beans, except in earliness; in this it has the advantage of from ten days to two weeks. **½ pint, 15 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 60 cents.**

Improved Lima (Dreer's). Earlier and more productive than the old sort. The vines of this splendid variety are very stout and vigorous. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas, and contain from four to five beans, which are large, thick, white, and of the best quality. **½ pint, 15 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 50 cents.**

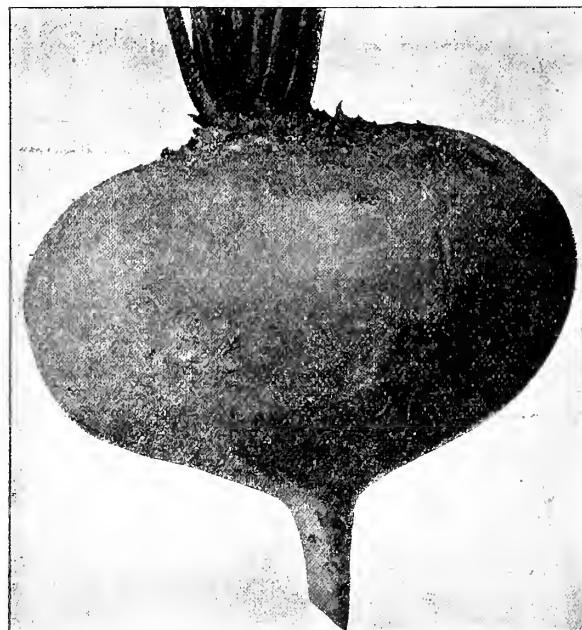
"King of the Garden" Lima. A vigorous grower, requiring but two vines to each pole. Begins flowering early, at the bottom of the pole, producing a continuous bloom and fruitage to the end of the season. Pods measure from five to eight inches, and contain five, six, and seven perfectly formed beans of superior edible quality. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pt., 20 cents; pt., 35 cents; qt., 60 cents.**

Large White Lima. Everybody recognizes this old well-known sort, and no description is needed to bring it before the grower. The green beans, most tender and delicious, are a delight to all in summer, and the dried beans in winter are excellent.

At prices quoted in this Catalogue we prepay the postage or express charges, unless otherwise noted. . . .



BEET, DETROIT DARK RED



BEET, CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

BEETS

For Beets the soil should be rich, mellow, and deep. Plant in drills about one inch deep and the rows about twelve or fifteen inches apart. Set the seeds in the drills about two inches apart. When the young plants are two to three inches high, thin to five or six inches. One ounce to fifty feet of drill; five pounds to an acre.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents; except when noted.

Crosby's Egyptian. A carefully selected strain of Egyptian, as early as the original, but larger, thicker, smoother, and of better quality. Flesh deep blood red. It is a rapid grower, attaining a usable size quicker than any other variety, and does not become woody with age. We have a fine strain of this most excellent Beet. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Early Eclipse. This variety is exceedingly popular, and is one of the best early sorts. The tops are small, which admits of close planting. The roots are of a globular shape. Flesh fine-grained, very sweet, crisp, and tender; dark red, zoned with a lighter shade.

Detroit Dark Red A valuable acquisition. Its uniformity of size, shape, and fine appearance, puts it at once among the leaders of this most desirable of all vegetables. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular or oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, crisp, and tender and sweet, remaining so long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardener's Beet, and will give perfect satisfaction. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Extra Early Turnip Bassano. An early good Beet, tender and juicy. Flesh white and rose. Grows to a good size. Sown late, it keeps well in winter.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain; regular in shape, round, with very small tap-root; flesh a deep blood red, sweet, and tender. Can be planted closely between rows, having very small top.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Tops small; roots turnip-shaped; flesh tender, retaining its blood red color when cooked. A good second early variety, closely following Egyptian and Eclipse.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Turnip-shaped, smooth, tender, and good. About ten days after Bassano.

Half-Long Blood Red. An entirely distinct variety, and the best for winter use. The roots are symmetrical, somewhat pear-shaped, smooth and handsome; flesh a rich dark red, crisp and tender, and very sweet, never becoming woody, and retaining its excellent quality longer than other sorts. This variety is truly valuable for spring and winter use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Long Smooth Blood Red. Tops large, with good-sized long roots, tapering, and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring. A popular winter sort.

Sugar Beets for the Table. Although Sugar Beets are grown principally for sugar-making and for stock-feeding, they are very desirable for table use, being more tender, sweeter, and of better flavor than any of the sorts grown especially for that purpose. Every one who has a small garden should try them. See page 23.

FOLIAGE BEETS

SWISS CHARD

Used for Leaves and Leaf-Stalks only.

Beck's Improved Sea Kale. A variety of Beet with beautiful tender leaves, popular for cooking as "greens," and if sown at the same time as the common garden Beet it will be fit for greens much earlier. The middle of the leaf is cooked and served like Asparagus; the other portions are used like Spinach. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Large-Ribbed Scarlet Brazilian. Stems and veins a beautiful crimson color; fine for garnishing and garden decoration. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Large-Ribbed Yellow Brazilian. Same as above, except in color, which is a golden yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Large-Ribbed Silver. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., 50 cents.

BEETS FOR STOCK

MANGEL WURZEL

The Mangel Wurzel grow to a large size, are coarse and wonderfully productive, making excellent food for cattle. Those who have never tried the Mangels for stock have yet to learn of their great value for cattle, both for milk and meat. They are both juicy and refreshing, and add to the health and comfort of the animals. For field culture, the rows should be wide enough to admit the horse cultivator, and the roots not nearer than one foot in the row. Sow five to six pounds of seed to the acre. When large quantities are required, write for Special prices.

Vick's Golden Giant Produces a larger crop than any other variety of Mangel. Root of magnificent size, growing with half its bulk above ground, making it easy to lift and gather. Root uniform in shape, with a smooth, russet yellow skin; flesh white, firm, and sweet, and greatly relished by cattle. An excellent keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Vick's Mammoth Long Red. This is truly a mammoth, a single root often weighing twenty to thirty pounds. Enormously productive, yielding thirty to forty tons of roots per acre. They grow well above ground, and are easily harvested. Our seed comes from a specialist in Europe, and can be relied upon as superior to many of the so-called mammoth sorts, under the name of Colossal, Jumbo, Monarch, etc. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents.

Golden Tankard. A distinct variety, and particularly valuable on account of its richness in saccharine matter, and is highly prized by dairymen for its milk-producing qualities. Sheep and all other stock thrive wonderfully on it. Deep yellow flesh and skin. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents.

Champion Yellow, or Orange Globe. The best round Mangel. Keeps better than Long Red for winter use. It is also more desirable for growing in shallow soils. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents.

Red Globe. Similar to Yellow Gohe, except in color, which is a lighter red or pink. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents.

See Imperial White and Red-Top Sugar Beets.

SUGAR BEETS

When the Sugar Beet is planted for a sugar crop, from six to eight pounds of seed will be required for an acre. Seed should be sown in drills twenty to thirty inches apart. When beets are up two or three inches high they should be thinned out so as to stand from six to eight inches apart. Discontinue cultivation after formation of roots has commenced.

Klein-Wanzleben Sugar. This is a variety with small top-leaves and a conical root. It is being cultivated in Germany almost exclusively for sugar, on account of its great yield of saccharine qualities. It gives good returns in any ordinary soil, and is easily harvested. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Imperial White Sugar. One of the sweetest and best of Sugar Beets. Very productive and desirable for stock of all kinds. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

Vilmorin's Red-Top Sugar. Matures earlier than other varieties of Sugar Beets, and yields a good percentage of sugar. A heavy cropper, largely grown for cattle feeding. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

CARE OF ROOT CROPS

Root crops, like carrots and beets, will keep better in narrow pits; when kept in large bulk there is danger of their heating. Pits two feet wide suffice. Sometimes these are dug deep down in the ground, but we prefer them not lower than six inches under the ground, or placed entirely on the surface. The roots then keep better, as it is easier to keep the ground drained about them. Pile the roots in A shape and put a coating of straw over them.

If the weather continues fine it is not advisable to put on more than three or four inches of earth at the beginning, adding six or eight inches before heavy frosts. The soil should be beaten firm to help throw off the rain. A good covering of leaves, etc., put on parts of each pit will make it easier to get supplies when needed. It is not well to cover up the whole pit, as the vegetables will keep better.

I planted an acre of Golden Giant Mangel, and although the season was very backward at the starting of the growth of the plants, still I had very profitable results, as I harvested over twenty tons of roots on the measured acre of ground.

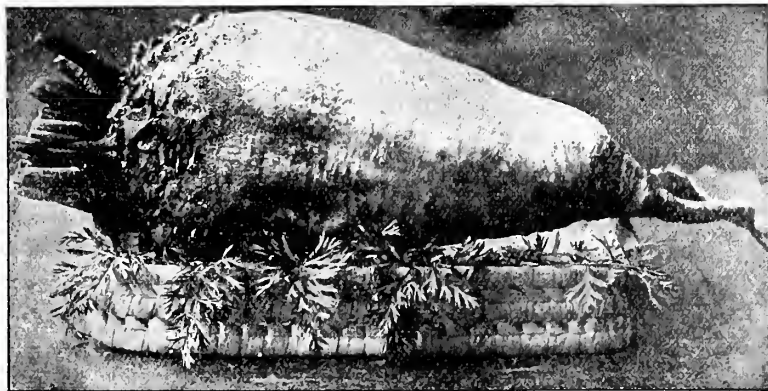
H. T. ROSE.

Monroe County, N. Y.

All Seeds and Plants listed in this Catalogue delivered free of Postage or Express charges, except when noted.



LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL
COMPARED WITH LONG BLOOD BEET



SUGAR BEET, KLEIN-WANZLEBEN

CABBAGE

If there is any one thing more than another in the vegetable world that should have the greatest possible care in the growing of the seed crops, it is the Cabbage. Of late years many gardeners and truckers depend on this crop almost entirely; and, realizing this fact, we are making a great specialty of the varieties we offer. These are grown under our own general supervision, and we know from repeated trials there are none more reliable and none that can be more implicitly depended upon. The Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil, and thorough working. For ordinary home use, with either early or late varieties, sow in seedbed early in spring; but for early use the plants should be started in a hotbed or coldframe. Plant the large varieties three feet apart; the small, early sorts, fifteen to eighteen inches; setting the plants down to the first leaf. The Savoy Cabbages have wrinkled leaves, and are of fine flavor, especially after a little frost has touched them in the autumn. One ounce of seed will yield about 3,500 plants.

If Cabbages are troubled with insects, use Vick's Insect Exterminator—see advertisement.

20th Century Vick's Earliest of All Cabbage.

See Novelty Pages.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. The leading early variety and most popular for private or market gardeners' use. Our stock of this standard Cabbage is grown and selected with the greatest care, and can be relied upon both for vitality of seed and trueness to type. Heads are conical in shape, solid, and compact; the outer leaves are thick and heavy, which make the Jersey Wakefield the best for wintering over and very early setting. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. This sort forms large, solid heads of excellent quality. It is a strain of Wakefield in which the heads are decidedly larger and not so pointed, and about a week later. Unlike some other early sorts it is not liable to burst open when matured. Its solidity of head and long-keeping qualities make it deservedly popular with market gardeners and shippers. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.00.

New Early Spring. This valuable acquisition is an extra early variety, coming as early as Wakefield, and yielding one-third more. The heads are round, slightly flattened, and very solid. It has few small outer leaves, allowing it to be planted close. Truckers or private gardeners will make no mistake in growing this valuable variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15 cents; oz., 40 cents; lb., \$4.00.

Early Winnigstadt. A distinct second early sort, and one of the best for general cultivation. Being very hardy, it is therefore less subject to wet or drouth, insects or disease. A sure-heading variety, giving entirely satisfactory crops. The heads are uniform in size, conical in shape, and very solid. It is valuable for early use, and on account of its solidity, and short, thick leaves, it makes also a good winter Cabbage. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Early Summer. This is a valuable variety for both market and family use, maturing about ten days later than the Jersey Wakefield. It is an improved strain of the Newark Early Flat Dutch, so popular years ago with the New Jersey gardeners for supplying the New York markets. It is a large-heading variety, in form nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size, and will keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Seed should be sown in February or March, as when sown in the fall and wintered over the plants are inclined to run to seed. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Allhead Early. The largest-heading of the second early sorts,—earlier, and one-third larger than Early Summer; therefore more profitable to the market gardener. It is a rapid grower, and consequently very tender. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid, very uniform in size, and of compact growth. Having few outer leaves it can be planted very close. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$3.00.

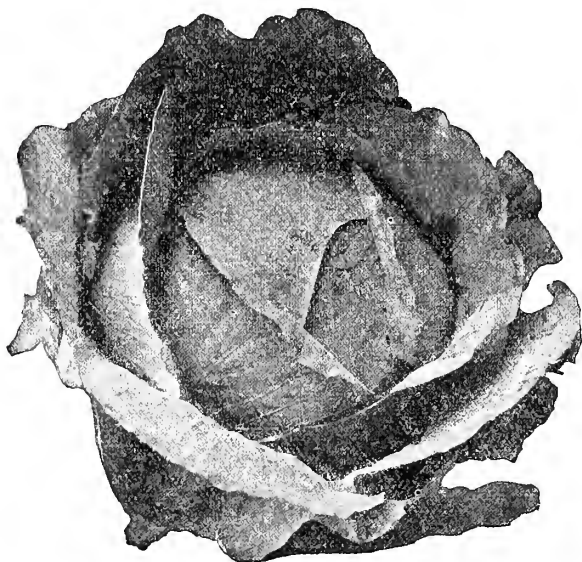
All Seasons A very superior, sure-heading, long-keeping variety. As its name indicates, it can be planted early or late. It would be classed as a second early variety; but whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it is unsurpassed by any other sort. The gardeners of Jersey and Long Island have for years made this their main crop for supplying the New York City markets, and it is now the standard there. The heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, very solid, and in quality the best. Its ability to stand the summer heat and dry weather is quite remarkable. In fact it is a leader and will remain so for years to come. We have for years had this seed grown for us by a specialist, and its trueness and purity have never been equaled. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.



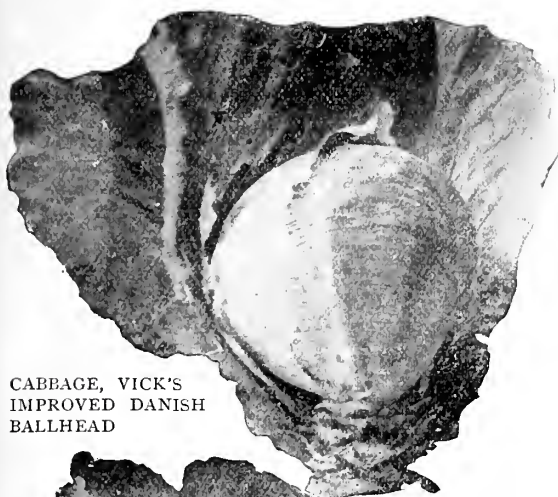
CABBAGE, IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER



CABBAGE, EARLY WAKEFIELD



CABBAGE, ALL SEASONS

CABBAGE, VICK'S
IMPROVED DANISH
BALLHEAD

CABBAGE, WARREN STONE MASON



CABBAGE, IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY

Improved Succession. A sure-heading, long-keeping variety, about ten days later than the well-known Early Summer, with larger and heavier heads. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.25.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. One of the very best second early sorts. Heads large, flat, solid, and of excellent quality. Stems very short. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Warren Stone Mason A great improvement on the old Stone Mason. The heads are deep and nearly round. An excellent sort to carry through the winter. Its reliability for heading is unsurpassed. Comes in with Fottler's, and is a capital sort to succeed All Seasons. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.25.

The Lupton. This variety is one of the best for a main crop, combining as it does the best qualities of the second early and the late sorts. It is also one of the best keepers we have, coming out in the spring bright and fresh. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Autumn King, or World Beater. A new strain of late Cabbage, and one which will supercede the old Mammoth Marblehead Cabbage of years ago. The Autumn King grows to an enormous size, making heads as solid as a rock, and comes uniformly true to type. It can be relied upon to produce a greater weight of crop from same space of ground than most of the late sorts, producing but few outer leaves. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.25.

Louisville Drumhead. A variety grown largely by market gardeners in the Southwest. It stands hot weather better than most other sorts, and is a sure cropper. Resembles Premium Flat Dutch. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Vick's Improved Danish Ballhead Hardest heading variety known. Remarkable for great weight and long-keeping qualities. The fame of this particular strain has become world-wide, and it stands without a peer. It commands a higher price in the market than any other variety. The heads are of medium size, with few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine, hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Will average six pounds per head. Do not be deceived by substitutes, such as German Export, Hollander, and other named sorts. There is only one Improved Danish Ballhead Cabbage, and this we import direct from our original grower in Denmark. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Selected Premium Late Flat Dutch. No introduction is necessary for this old, reliable, and popular Cabbage. There are many so-called strains of this valuable variety, but what we offer is our own, having for years taken great pains to maintain and develop all its good qualities. It produces large, solid heads of superior quality, keeping in best condition for a long time. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Improved American Savoy. This variety is decidedly the peer of all Savoy Cabbages, either for market or kitchen garden, and a reliable header. The heads are large, and possess a fine, delicate flavor, showing beautifully curled and crimped leaves of a dark rich green color. They are large and very solid. We can recommend this variety to all those market gardeners who grow Savoy for the acre for general market. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is by far the best, largest, and most reliable heading red Cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.50.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF CABBAGE

Newark Early Flat Dutch. Large Late Drumhead.

Dwarf Green Curled Savoy. Early Blood Red.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.

Quarter ounce, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.50.

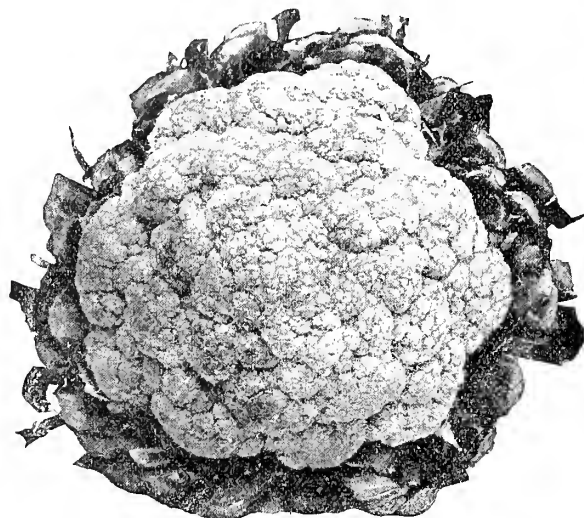
CHICORY

Sow Chicory seed in the spring, in drills half an inch deep, and in good mellow soil. The after-culture is the same as for Carrots. In the autumn the plants will be ready for blanching, when it is used as a salad. The dried roots of this variety are also used quite extensively as a substitute for and an adulterant of coffee.

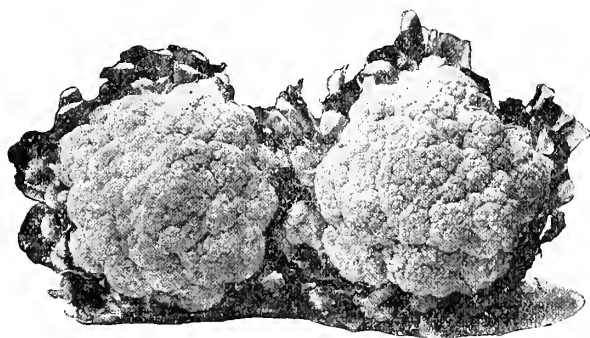
Large-Rooted Long Magdeburg. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

CORN SALAD

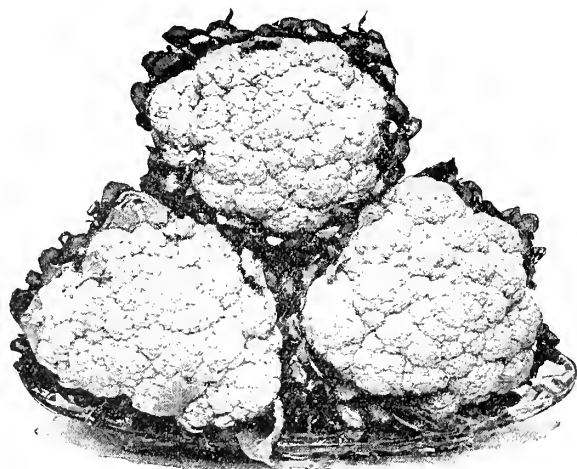
A favorite salad plant in Europe. Sown in August, and protected with a few leaves during winter, it can be gathered very early in spring. Sown in April, it is soon fit for use. The leaves are sometimes boiled and served as Spinach. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.



CAULIFLOWER, VICK'S IDEAL



CAULIFLOWER, EARLY SNOWBALL



CAULIFLOWER, ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF

CAULIFLOWER

The cultivation of Cauliflower has been confined to but a small percentage of regular gardeners, on account of the erroneous idea that it is not only difficult but expensive to grow. Now that this delicious as well as health-giving vegetable is becoming better known, all those who do grow and put it upon the market are not only successful in producing good crops, but also in realizing good returns for their labor; in fact, Cauliflower gives better results financially to the gardener than any other vegetable he brings to the market. The demand increases annually, and all gardeners should avail themselves of the benefit.

The Cauliflower delights in a rich soil and an abundance of water. Sow seed for early summer crop in February or March, in a hotbed, and when plants are three or four inches high transplant four inches apart in boxes or frames. In the middle of spring, or as soon as the gardener deems it prudent, the plants can be removed to the open ground into soil that has been well enriched with good manure. Set plants from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Cultivate often, throwing up the earth, and water well in dry weather. For late Cauliflower sow seed in a cool, moist place, on the north side of a building or tight fence, in this latitude about the first of May, and they will not be troubled with the little black beetle so destructive to everything of the Cabbage tribe when young.

One ounce will produce about 3,500 plants.

Vick's Ideal This stands to-day as the leading variety for market and for private use. For reliability of heading and size and solidity of heads, it is superior to any other variety—a claim which has been established by innumerable tests in all parts of the country. It is sure to head, even under unfavorable circumstances, and will attain to an enormous size under ordinary cultivation. The plants are very dwarf, and while the outer leaves are erect the inner ones lap over the heads so as to fully shade them from the sun, preserving them a beautiful snowy white. The plants can be set closely, and they grow and mature rapidly under favorable conditions. Packet, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, \$1.75; oz., \$5.00. These prices are *net*, from which no discount or on which no premium will be allowed.

Early Snowball. Next to our Ideal we can recommend the Snowball as one of the earliest and surest heading varieties. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted very close—eighteen to twenty inches apart. It is well adapted for forcing under glass throughout the winter and spring. It gives a pure snow-white, medium-sized head. There are many strains of the Snowball, and a great deal of cheap seed is grown in Italy and sold to seedsmen under the name of Snowball, and which will deceive the grower. Our Cauliflower seed is grown by a specialist, and can be relied upon in every respect. Every plant will surely give a head. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, \$1.00; oz., \$3.00.

Erfurt Earliest Dwarf. Until we had, after years of selection, perfected our Ideal, the Erfurt was a leader, and to-day this variety will stand the test with any other extra early sort. It is very dwarf in habit, producing pure white heads of great solidity and finest quality; quite desirable for forcing or for planting in open ground. For a general all-round market garden variety we can highly recommend this Erfurt strain. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, \$1.00; oz., \$3.00.

Early Paris, or Nonpareil. This is a well-known standard French variety, producing very early, good-sized, pure white heads, which are tender and delicious. Good for the market or home garden. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A distinct and valuable late variety, producing large heads, pure white, firm and compact; and being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain a long time fit for use. A desirable variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

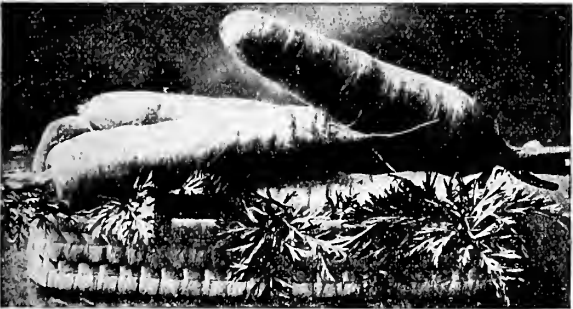
Large Late Algiers. This variety is one of the best late sorts, grown largely for fall use, and popular with market gardeners everywhere. It is a sure header, and endures uninjured a freeze that would materially affect other sorts. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Le Normand's Short-Stem. This is another French variety, grown largely for the Paris market. A good late sort, hardy and compact, with well-formed heads. The curd is well protected by many leaves, keeping it well blanched. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

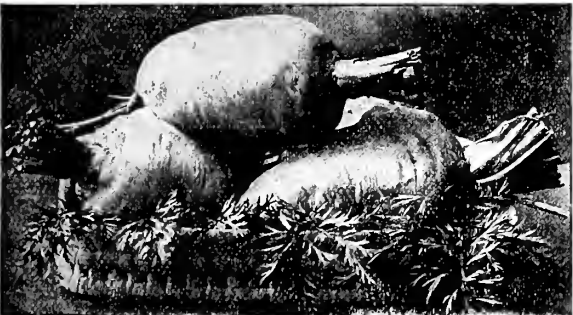
At prices quoted in this Catalogue we prepay postage or express charges, unless otherwise noted.



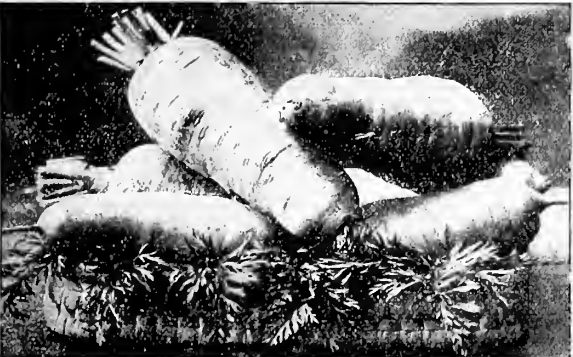
CARROT, DANVERS HALF-LONG ORANGE



CARROT, HALF-LONG SCARLET NANTES



CARROT, GUERANDE OR OXHEART



CARROT, CHANTENAY STUMP-ROOTED

CARROT

The Carrot should always be furnished a good, deep, rich soil. For garden culture, sow in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, covering the seed half an inch to an inch deep. Press the soil firmly above the seed, as it is slow to germinate. For field culture, sow in drills from twenty to thirty inches apart, and when plants are one to two inches high thin out to from three to eight inches apart in the rows, according to the variety. An important feature in sowing Carrots, as in all other seeds, is firming the seed in the soil; this may be done with the foot or spade.

The short kinds are finest grained, best adapted for table use, can be had very early, and may be allowed to grow very thickly upon the ground. The large kinds are admirable for all kinds of stock, and nothing is more relished by horses in winter, and nothing is more healthful. Some prefer the short kinds, even for stock, as they are so easily gathered, and give such a good crop. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; three to four pounds to an acre.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents;
lb., \$1.00; except as noted.

Earliest French Forcing. The earliest of all varieties, and especially adapted for cultivation under glass, both on account of its earliness and the shortness and small size of its roots. It is also one of the best sorts for the table; delicate, fine-grained, and remarkably fine-flavored. It is also used by gardeners for bunching for early market. Root of an orange-red color. Top very small.

Early Scarlet Horn. This is a favorite for early crop, but not large: sold extensively in all markets bunches. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine-grained.

Chantenay Stump-rooted. The best early Carrot in cultivation, and one which market gardeners should plant for their main early crop. In shape it is midway between the Nantes Half-Long Stump-Rooted and the Guérande or Oxheart varieties, nearly equaling the former in length, and having the broad shoulder and tapering root of the latter. Noticeable for its smoothness and regularity of surface. Its color is orange-red; the flesh crisp and tender. Very early and a heavy cropper.

Guérande or Oxheart. This variety has given great satisfaction. While not attaining one-half the length of many other varieties, it will compare favorably in bulk of crop, as on good land it will produce Carrots four to six inches in diameter. The crop can also be pulled by hand, while the longer sorts require digging. Excellent for table use, as well as for stock.

Half-long Scarlet Nantes Stump-rooted.

Truly a market gardener's favorite. It is of medium size and admirably adapted for bunching. It is also one of the best for summer use for the home garden. The roots are about six inches long, very smooth and cylindrical, color a bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in the center, but with no core; very sweet and tender.

Danvers Half-Long Orange.

A first-class variety; flesh dark orange. The smooth, handsome roots are of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, and tender. A great favorite with the market gardeners; also valuable for a field crop, owing to its productiveness.

St. Vallery, or Intermediate. One of the best and handsomest main-crop Carrots. The roots are very symmetrical, tapering regularly from shoulder to tip, very smooth, and free from side roots. The core is small and very tender; flesh rich orange, of fine flavor, free from coarseness or rankness. Enormously productive. Very desirable for private gardens, as well as for market.

Improved Long Orange. The old standard and popular variety. It grows to a large size, some specimens measuring twelve inches in length. Enormous crops can be grown under fair culture. One of the best varieties for feeding stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Improved Short White (Vosges).

For a field Carrot this is unexcelled. The roots are short, very heavy at the shoulder, tapering to a point, and therefore easily harvested. Especially suited to shallow soils. Enormously productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Belgian Carrots. The great stock-feeding Carrots of Europe. Roots grow to a large size; partly above ground. Very productive. Orange Belgian, White Belgian. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

CELERY

The qualifications necessary for successful Celery culture are good seed, manure, moisture, and tillage. The best soil, when obtainable, is good, deep swamp muck or moist loam highly enriched with thirty or forty loads to the acre of good horse or cow manure. There must be plenty of water, either naturally or artificially supplied. Celery seed is slow to germinate, and when very early plants are wanted it should be sown in a hotbed in February or March, barely covering the seed. When the plants are large enough, transplant into coldframes, one and a half inches apart; water and attend carefully; keep the temperature moderate; and when the weather is suitable, from middle of May till June, transplant into the open ground. For main crop, sow in shallow drills in the open ground, as soon as the soil can be worked, choosing a rich mellow soil. See that the bed is kept well watered. Rolling or pressing in the seed will give more satisfactory results than merely covering it. When the plants are two inches high, thin out to three inches apart in the rows; and when four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. The best time to plant is that which will bring the plants to maturity during the cool, moist weather—in this locality from the middle of June to early in July. Prepare shallow trenches, about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which set the plants six inches apart, firming the soil closely about the roots; start the cultivator and keep it going until about the middle of August. Then begin blanching by drawing up the soil with a hoe, and afterward drawing it closer around each plant by the hand, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between, as that would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. Firm the soil about the plants enough to keep the leaves in an upright position. Repeat this process every few days, until only the tops are visible. Never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are wet with dew, as it would cause serious injury. One ounce of seed will produce 4,000 to 5,000 plants. To keep Celery for winter, dig trenches a foot wide and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand Celery in these, erect, as they grow, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled, cover with straw or leaves, as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

Giant Pascal. This is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching Celery. The stalks are very large, thick, solid and crisp. It has a fine nutty flavor, and free from any trace of bitterness. It bleaches with but slight earthing up, retains its freshness a long time after being marketed, and is a better keeper than any other white or yellow variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Improved Dwarf Golden Heart. A prominent market gardener has for years sold on our market this improved strain of Golden Heart, for which he receives an advanced price. Its good and long-keeping qualities are unexcelled by any other variety. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents; lb., \$3.00.



PARIS GOLDEN DWARF, SELF-BLANCHING

Paris Golden Dwarf, Self-Blanching. This variety is of French origin. It is without exception the best early Celery in cultivation, and we believe will ever remain so. Some seedsmen, anxious to increase profits, have had seed of this variety grown in California by cheap Chinese labor; the result has shown itself in the crops of soft and mixed with green plants in many garden crops. It does not pay to buy cheap seed. Rochester, N. Y., has a reputation for shipping Celery in car loads to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, and the seed for these great supplies is furnished almost exclusively by ourselves. The Paris Golden Self-Blanching is of dwarf habit and very stocky; stalks very uniform in height, growing very compactly; color of majority of stalks and leaves a rich golden yellow. In quality we have found it unexcelled, being solid, tender, crisp, and rich in flavor. Our private market gardener's strain, packet, 10 cents; oz. 40 cents; lb., \$5.00. These prices are net, from which no discount or on which no premium will be allowed.

California Golden Self-Blanching. This is a strain of the well-known variety grown in California, and offered by many as pure French grown. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz. 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

White Plume. A variety specially adapted to cultivation by amateurs, as its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old process of high banking. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp, and of good flavor. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Rose-Ribbed Paris Self-Blanching. This magnificent sort comes to us from the originator, the grower of our market garden strain of Golden Self-Blanching, and which resembles in general character that most valuable variety. It is a robust grower, and as self-blanching as any variety in cultivation. The stalks are large, thick, and beautiful, tinted with rose color at the base, while the upper part of the stems, particularly the hearts, are a deep, rich yellow. All market gardeners should at once test the tastes of their customers by growing a crop of this truly meritorious sort, and our word for it, they will be more than satisfied with its most excellent quality in addition to its exceedingly beautiful appearance. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cts; lb., \$5.00.

Pink Plume. The red Celeries are hardier and better keepers than the white and yellow sorts, and are of very fine quality, possessing a peculiarly rich nutty flavor. This variety possesses all these good qualities, while its delicate pink color gives it a handsome appearance. It is a self-blanching variety, of strong and vigorous habit. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Turnip-Rooted (Celeriac) Large Smooth Prague. This is an improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as Celery, transplant into rows two feet apart and about six to eight inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF CELERY

Perfection Hartwell, Laing's Mammoth Red, Boston Market, Henderson's Dwarf White, Crawford's Half Dwarf.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75. Old seeds for flavoring, excellent, ounce, 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

The illustration on the following page represents the method of growing Celery practiced by our local gardeners on soil that is naturally light and dry. This method is also applicable to growing Lettuce, Radish, and such other crops as require a plentiful supply of water.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

Cress should be sown in a hotbed or in a sheltered spot in the garden, quite thick, in shallow drills, and in a short time it will be fit for cutting. It gives a pungent relish to Lettuce and other salad plants. A fresh lot should be sown every week, as it matures very rapidly and is useful only when young.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 50 cents; except where noted.

Fine Curled. Superior; will bear cutting several times.

Broad-Leaved Garden. Sometimes used for soups.

Australian. Leaves delicate green; flavor mild and fine. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Water. Does well in mucky situations, but better on the edges of streams, in shallow water. It needs no after-care. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cents; oz., 40 cents; lb., \$4.00.

EGG PLANT

A tender plant, requiring starting in the hotbed early to mature its fruit in the Northern States. Seed may be sown with Tomato seed, but more care is necessary at transplanting to prevent plants being chilled by the change. Those who have no hotbeds can sow a few seeds in boxes in the house. Plant out early in June. Hand glasses are useful for covering at time of transplanting.

Early Long Purple. Eight or nine inches long. One of the earliest, and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Round Purple. Of medium size, and very early. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Improved New York Purple, Spineless. The standard for home use and market. Fruit very large, productive, and of the highest quality. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; lb., \$3.50.

Black Pekin. Early and very prolific. Fruit nearly round; skin almost black, smooth, and glossy; flesh white, solid, and fine-grained. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents.

ENDIVE

Endive is an excellent autumn and winter salad. Sow seed late in the spring, or even as late as July, in narrow drills, and when plants are strong, thin out to about a foot apart. To blanch, gather up the outer leaves over the center of the plant, and tie them together at their tips.

Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Moss Curled. Foliage very dense and beautifully fringed, somewhat resembling moss.

Green Curled. The hardest variety. Leaves dark green, finely cut, easily blanched to a fine white.

White Curled. Foliage somewhat coarser than the Green Curled, moderately dense, pale green. Very attractive.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. Leaves broad, thick, somewhat wrinkled. Used for soups and stews.

KOHL RABI

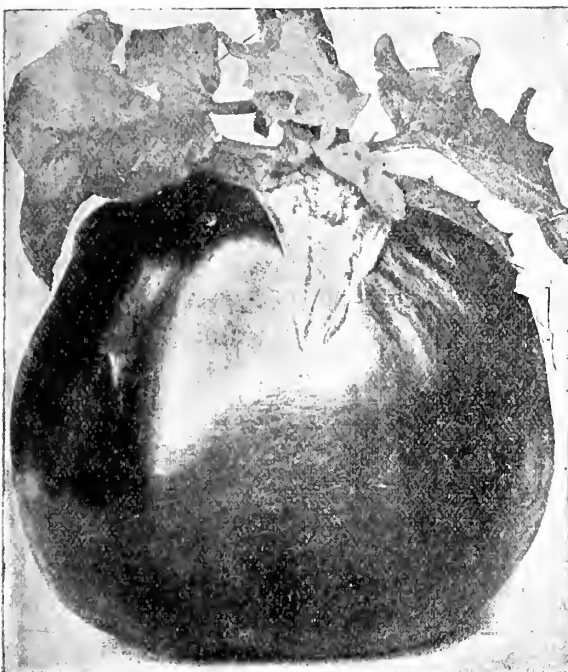
Kohl Rabi is sown for general crop in the spring, like the Turnip, in drills; or may be transplanted like Cabbage. For winter table use, sow middle of June. The stem, just above the surface of the ground, swells into a bulb something like a Turnip. It will bear drouth better, and thus a crop is more certain. It is cooked like the Turnip, and is highly prized for stock, as a substitute for Turnips.

Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

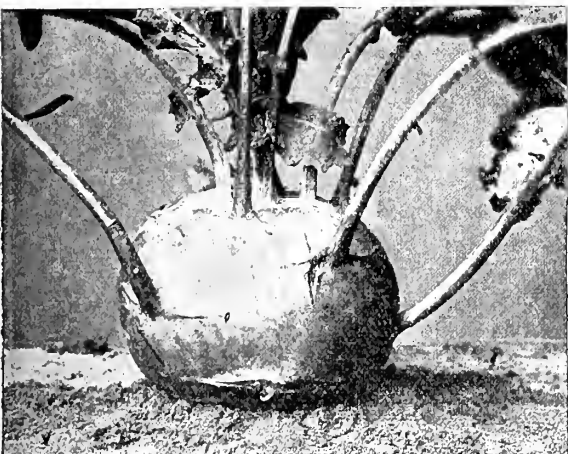
Early White Vienna. Delicate; much prized for forcing.

Early Purple Vienna. Another forcing variety, similar to above except in color.

Large Early White or Green. Used for feeding stock.



EGG PLANT



KOHL RABI



SWEET CORN

Sweet Corn should not be planted very early in the season, for it will not make any progress until the weather is warm, and will be very apt to rot. It will decay in places where our common field Corn will grow, and the sweeter and purer the less hardship it will bear. Always select a warm soil for Sweet Corn, if possible, especially for the early varieties, as the difference in soil and exposure will make a week's difference in the time of maturity, besides ensuring a crop. Below we give the earliest, medium, and latest. We have taken the greatest pains to secure choice stocks.

One quart will plant 200 hills; 8 to 10 quarts for an acre in hills.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents.

Patrons will please note we offer half-pint packages at 10 cents, which contain twice the amount of seed sold by others in packages at the same price.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

Sheffield A new extra early hardy variety, the result of a cross between the Cory and the Extra Early Adams, combining not only the merits of these varieties, but is superior to either. Can be planted as early as the Adams, as the young plants will withstand slight frosts. Stalk about five feet high, bearing one or two ears, large for so early a variety, of handsome appearance, and entirely free from smut; ten to twelve-rowed, filled to the tip with grains of medium size. Juicy, and of fine, sweet flavor, if gathered at the proper stage. For an early garden variety, or for early market, it is a desirable acquisition. Packet, 10 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Vick's Earliest of All. This is in fact the "earliest of all." Very excellent, tender, and sweet. Introduced in 1893, it pleased the limited number who were able to get it. Similar in appearance to Cory, but superior in quality, ripening a week to ten days earlier. To market gardeners this variety is of great value, as the first Sweet Corn will bring two or three times the price it commands when the supply becomes general. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pt., 25 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Mammoth White Cory A decided improvement over the original Cory. In fact our selection of seed stock and careful growing of this strain make it the largest and best extra early in our list. The stalks are no larger than those of the White Cob Cory, while each stalk bears two or more large, fine-shaped ears, twelve-rowed, and covered with large, broad, white grain; remarkable for its good quality for so early a sort. All gardeners who cater for best trade should plant this variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pt., 20 cents; qt., 40 cents.

Extra Early Red Cob Cory. Well known extra early sort, closely resembling Earliest of All.

Kendel's Early Giant This new variety is one of the largest early Sweet Corns yet introduced. It comes in soon after the Cory. Ears eight to ten inches long, twelve to eighteen-rowed, filled well to the tip with broad, white, sweet kernels of excellent flavor. Stalks short, bearing one to two ears.

Harvey's Early. This is a grand new and valuable mammoth early variety. It is fully as early as Kendel's Early; same in size and form, but far sweeter and more productive. It will prove a money maker for the market gardener.

Early Minnesota. One of the old and deservedly popular varieties, and the best very early Sweet Corn we have ever tried. Rather dwarf. Ears fine, of good sweet quality. Quite desirable for both the market and private garden.

Extra Early Adams or Burlington. Not a Sweet Corn, but the hardiest, earliest field variety for table use, particularly in the South. It has a short ear, with white, round, indented kernels.

MEDIUM AND SECOND EARLY

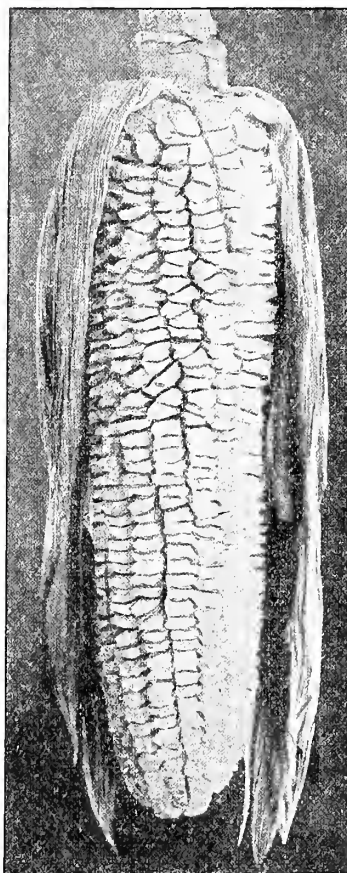
Crosby's Early. Excellent. Remarkably early and of best flavor. Ears medium size; twelve-rowed; grains sweet and thick. Largely grown for canning.

Perry's Hybrid Sugar A very popular and a remarkably long-eared sort for one so early. Ears ready for use a few days later than Early Cory and Minnesota, but double the size of either. Ears twelve-rowed; kernels large, tender, and deliciously sweet. Stalks of great vigor, about six feet high, with two perfect ears to the stalk.

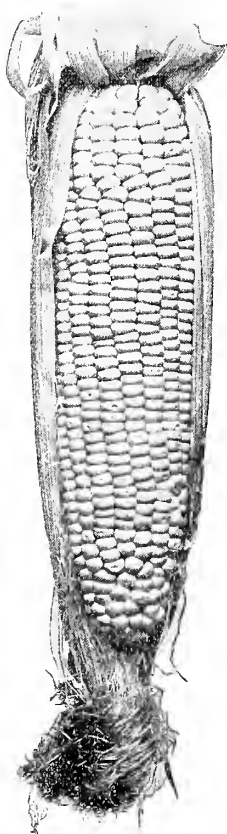
Russell's Prolific. A superior early variety; one of the sweetest of the early sorts, and excellent for drying and sugaring. Ears eight to ten inches in length.

Moore's Early Concord. This is a popular, well-known, second early sort, producing large, handsome fourteen to sixteen-rowed ears of very white, sweet, square grain. An excellent sort to follow Crosby's Early.

Potter's Excelsior (Squantum). A well-known sort, extensively grown for market and canning purposes; also used throughout New England in their famous clambakes. It is remarkably sweet, and wonderfully productive.

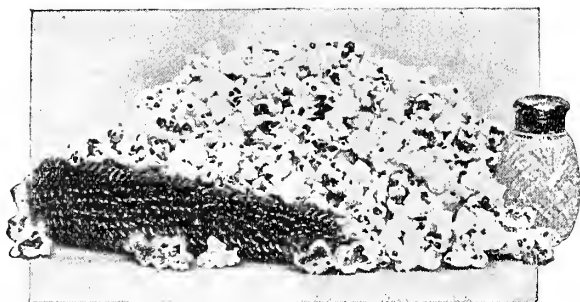


SWEET CORN,
STOWELL'S
EVERGREEN



MAMMOTH WHITE CORY

POP CORN



Winter evenings bring people together for sociability, and a grand corn pop, with its fun, breaks the ice and conduces to general merriment. Why not raise some Pop Corn? It pops best when more than a year old.

White Rice. Best white. Shelled corn, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents.

LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Hickok's Improved. This is a variety extensively used for canning purposes. It is earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, and makes an attractive ear of very white and handsome grain. It is very prolific, every stalk producing two ears. It is the best sort for drying and parching.

Stowell's Evergreen There never was, and we believe there never will be, a better late Sweet Corn than Stowell's Evergreen. For a late main crop, for family use, the general market, or for canning, it is unexcelled. It really needs no description, as the "oldest inhabitant" has either grown a crop, or has made a meal on this old favorite. We have made a specialty of this variety for years, and our sales of thousands of bushels to the canning trade of America attest the fact that our strain is the best. If it is planted at the same time with the earlier sorts, it will keep the table supplied until October.

Country Gentleman A remarkably satisfactory and delicious Corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. Its long, small, milky kernels are full of sweetness; and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please. This variety is the highest attainment yet achieved in the cultivation and improvement of Sweet Corn.

Black Mexican. The ripe grain of this novel variety is black or bluish black, but when in condition for the table looks remarkably white. This is considered the very sweetest and most tender of any variety in the list of Sweet Corns.

Egyptian, or Washington Market. A tall-growing sort, very late, coming in after Stowell's Evergreen. It is a delicious, sweet, and tender Corn, and quite desirable for an extremely late variety. Highly prized for canning purposes.

Mammoth Late Sugar. Green ears of this variety have been exhibited weighing between two and three pounds. It is the sweetest and largest of all the mammoth sweet sorts. It is also valuable on account of its yield of stalks for fodder.

FIELD CORN

Quart, 20 cents, postage paid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.25; except as noted.

Pecks or bushels by express or freight at expense of purchaser. Special prices on large quantities. In this list the planter will find all that is best in field varieties.

Genesee Valley. A new, yellow, eight-rowed Flint variety; originating through the crossing of the popular Longfellow with a choice local stock. The cob is white, twelve to fifteen inches in length, and very slender. The grain is a golden yellow, large, and compactly set, covering both butt and tip. It is an exceedingly early, hardy, and productive variety, averaging on good land from eighty to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. It is easy to husk, and the stalks make good fodder. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

Longfellow. This is a popular and well-known, yellow, eight-rowed Flint variety. Ears from eight to ten inches in length. Very early and an abundant yielder.

Pride of the North. A sixteen-rowed Yellow Dent variety. Ears eight to ten inches in length; cob very small and red, with grain above medium size and closely set. It produces an enormous quantity of shelled corn to the amount of cob. Stalks six to eight feet, and frequently bear two ears. An exceedingly early and prolific variety, maturing in ninety days.

Improved Leaming. Similar to above in every respect, but about two weeks later in maturing. A very desirable variety.

Champion White Pearl. A new, early, thoroughbred White Dent Corn. Ears average sixteen rows, with very small cob; ripens in 90 to 100 days from time of planting. Very productive, yielding fully as well as the Yellow Dent sorts.

Early Mastodon. This is an improved variety of Yellow Dent Corn, combining large yield, large grains, and early ripening to a remarkable degree. It has the largest number of rows on a cob, and the largest grains of any Corn ever originated. It is high bred and of a beautiful color, being such corn as brings the highest price in the market. It is of medium height, grows rapidly, and ripens in 100 days. From 170 to 200 bushels per acre have been produced as far north as latitude 42° 30'. Considering its size and the number of rows on a cob, it is the earliest Dent Corn grown.

Iowa Silver Mine. Awarded first prize at Illinois State Fair. White kernels on white cob; ears ten to twelve inches long, sixteen to twenty-rowed, often weighing one and one-half pounds. Stalks seven to eight feet high. It is hardy, a great drouth resister, and a rapid and strong grower.

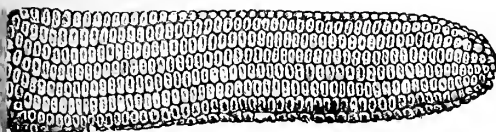
Improved Early Sheeptooth. (Fodder Corn). Nearly two weeks earlier and better adapted for fodder and ensilage in the Northern States than the ordinary Southern Sheeptooth. The stalks are twelve to fourteen feet in height, and enormously productive. This improved sort is generally superseding all known varieties for ensilage purposes. Bushel, \$1.00; bag of 2½ bushels, \$2.10, with no charge for bag.

Sweet Fodder. There is nothing better than green feed for curing for winter than Sweet Corn. Cattle highly relish it, and when fed on it keep in fine condition and give an abundance of rich milk. It has the great merit of being so sweet and palatable that cattle eat every bit of the stalk and leaves. It is also excellent for soiling. Sow in drills, one and one-half bushels per acre; or broadcast double the quantity. State if wanted for summer or winter feeding when ordering. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

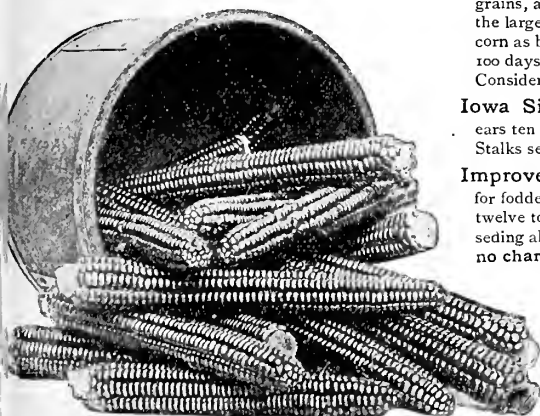
Pre-Historic Corn. Peculiarities of this variety are its coffee-brown color, and general appearance. It is of good quality, valuable for grain and fodder, averaging about four ears to a stalk. Pint, 15 cents; qt., 25 cents.



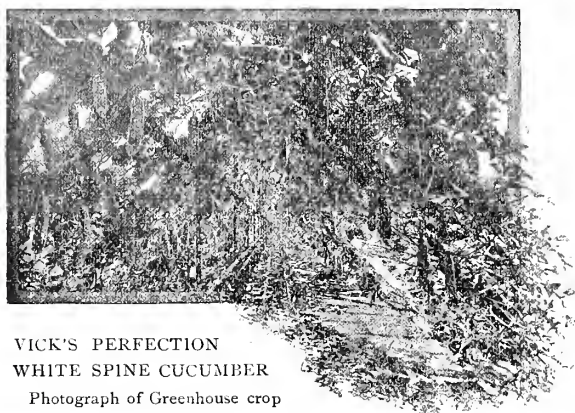
CORN,
HARVEY'S EARLY



FIELD CORN, PRIDE OF THE NORTH

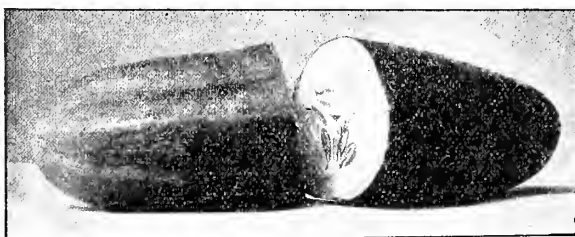


FIELD CORN, GENESSEE VALLEY

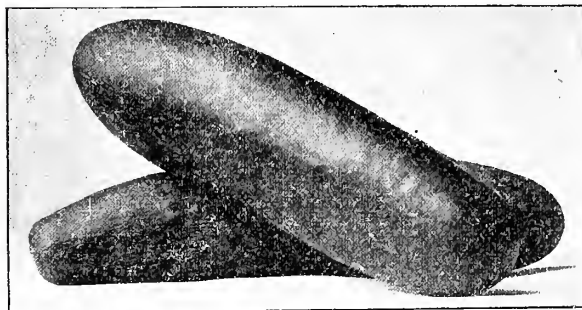


VICK'S PERFECTION
WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER

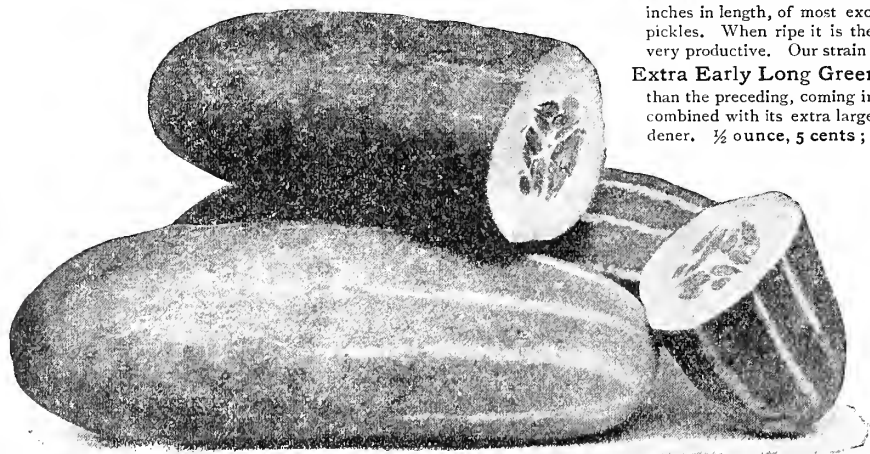
Photograph of Greenhouse crop
grown by a local gardener.



CUCUMBER, COOL AND CRISP



CUCUMBER, LONG GREEN



CUCUMBER, VICK'S PERFECTION WHITE SPINE

CUCUMBER

In this latitude it is useless to plant in open ground until nearly the first of June. Make hills two feet in diameter and about six feet apart, and enrich them with well-rotted manure. Plant a dozen or more seeds, covering half an inch deep. When all danger from insects is over, pull all but three or four of the strongest plants. The middle of June is early enough to plant for pickling. For early Cucumbers the hotbed is necessary; but the simplest and surest way to produce a tolerably early crop of the best kinds is to dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and three feet across; into this put a barrow of manure, and cover with a small box-like frame, on the top of which place a couple of lights of glass. These places can be prepared about five or six feet apart. Keep the earth drawn up to the stems. Water and give air. As long as fruit for the table is desired, do not let them go to seed, as this impairs the fruiting of the vine. Two specimens allowed to form seed will do more harm than two dozen for the table or pickling. Some of the smaller kinds are usually preferred for pickling, but Long Green is excellent for this purpose when young, and some pickling houses use White Spine exclusively.

The FOREIGN VARIETIES are of fine quality and of wonderful size, two feet or more in length, but they require a hotbed to help them along until the weather is warm. In Europe they are grown in glass houses.

One ounce for fifty hills. Two and one-half to three pounds per acre when planted in hills.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents,
except as noted.

Vick's Perfection White Spine

We have for several years been improving this most valuable strain, growing the seed on our own farm at Despatch, our selections being made from only the choicest and most perfect fruits. It excels in earliness, no other strain of the many varieties we tested being equal to it. In shape and uniformity of size, in color and productiveness, it has no rival. For forcing it is preferred to all others, except, perhaps, the forcing sorts; while for small pickles it is the very best White Spine Cucumber in cultivation. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Early White Spine. A well-known standard variety, very popular in all sections of the country. One of the best for the table. Flesh tender and crisp. Fruit uniform in size, straight and dark green, with few white spines.

Cool and Crisp. A strain of the White Spine, but longer and more cylindrical. Very early and exceedingly prolific. While it is esteemed most highly as a pickling sort, it is also one of the very best for slicing, being tender and crisp and of fine flavor.

Improved Long Green A well-known standard variety, about twelve inches in length, of most excellent quality, and when young makes the best of pickles. When ripe it is the best of any for sweet pickles. Vines vigorous and very productive. Our strain of this valuable sort is unsurpassed by any.

Extra Early Long Green. This strain of the Long Green is much earlier than the preceding, coming into use as early as the White Spine. The earliness, combined with its extra large size, makes it quite desirable for the market gardener. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Pera. This is the smoothest and handsomest Cucumber grown. It is a selection of the Long Green type, fifteen to eighteen inches in length, straight, tender, crisp, of excellent flavor, and with no trace of bitterness. The seed cavity is very small, and the seeds slow to form.

Vick's Early Chinese. A variety of Cucumber remarkable for earliness, being two weeks earlier than other varieties. It is from one to two feet long, and of splendid quality. Color light green, turning to creamy white when ripe. Packets only, 10 cents.

White Pearl. This variety is by far the best of the white sorts. Ripens early and is very productive. Good for forcing, and quite attractive for table use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



CUCUMBER, EMERALD



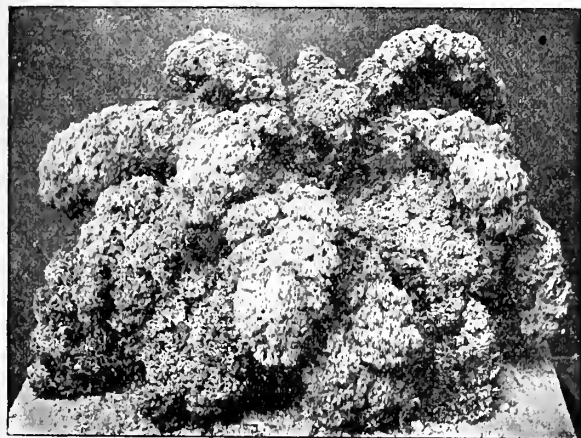
CUCUMBER, EARLY CHINESE

CUCUMBER, FOREIGN VARIETIES

(Full cultural directions with each package.)

Swan-Neck. Extra fine; thirty inches long; very prolific; keeps in bearing a long time. Packet, 20 cents.

Japanese Climbing. A strong and vigorous grower; and while all Cucumbers are running or creeping vines, this variety attains nearly twice the length of ordinary sorts, and can be grown on trellises, fences, or poles. The fruits, from ten to twelve inches in length, are of excellent quality either for slicing or pickling. Bears abundantly throughout the season. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



BORECOLE OR KALE

Emerald. This variety is strictly an evergreen, holding its color until fully ripe. It is very attractive in its rich dark green color and spineless skin. The flesh is crisp and tender; highly recommended for slicing. Makes an excellent pickle when young and a fine sweet pickle when matured. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Chicago or Westerfield Pickling. A variety much esteemed above all others by Chicago market gardeners, and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with large and prominent spines; color a deep green. It combines all the good qualities of an early Cucumber.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small size, very early, and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. It continues to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, whether the cucumbers are picked off or not. Remarkably solid, with very few seeds, and of very fine quality, both for slicing and pickling. Invariably of perfect form, even when very small.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling. A distinct variety. A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Quite productive. Fruit small, uniform in size.

Nichol's Medium Green. A valuable and handsome variety, in shape between White Spine and Long Green. An excellent sort for pickles and useful for forcing. Very prolific. Fruit straight and smooth; color dark green; flesh tender and crisp.

Early Frame or Short Green. An excellent sort both for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp, and makes fine pickles.

Early Green Cluster. A short pale green variety. Fruit borne in clusters near the root; rather prickly; containing few seeds. A very productive sort.

Early Russian. Earliest and hardest small Cucumber in cultivation, being only three to four inches long; thick and oval in shape, and produced in pairs. Solid, with few seeds.

GHERKIN

The Gherkin is not a Cucumber proper, but a little, rough, prickly fruit that grows on a pretty vine, with leaves something like those of a Watermelon vine. It is liked for pickling, and is known as the West India Gherkin. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Rollison's Telegraph. The very best of all imported sorts; twenty-six to thirty inches long. Packet, 15 cents.

Giant of Arnstadt. One of the finest; about two feet long; very productive. Packet, 20 cents.

Noa's Forcing. Most productive sort; thirty to thirty-six inches long. Packet, 15 cents.

Borecole, or Kale

The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage, and will endure considerable frost without injury. When cut frozen they should be immediately placed in cold water. They do not form heads like Cabbage, but produce abundance of handsome, curly leaves, that are very ornamental and highly prized. The Kale furnishes abundant food for the cottagers of Europe, and when well grown and properly prepared, is good enough for any one. Culture same as for Cabbage.

Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Dwarf, beautifully curled, and bright green; hardy, and may be cut from the ground all the early part of winter.

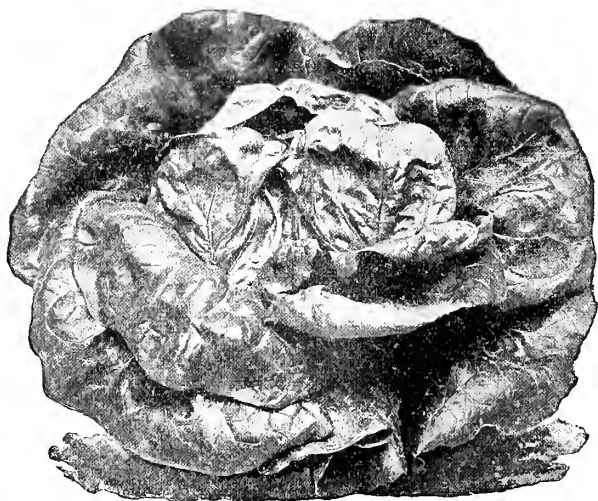
Dwarf Purple. Like Scotch Kale except in color, but more hardy.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Finely curled; very hardy; one of the best.

COLLARDS

This is a variety of Cabbage largely grown in the South, where it is extensively used for both man and beast. It forms a large, loose, open head or mass of leaves. Freezing does not injure the crop. Sow seed in the South from January to May, and August to September.

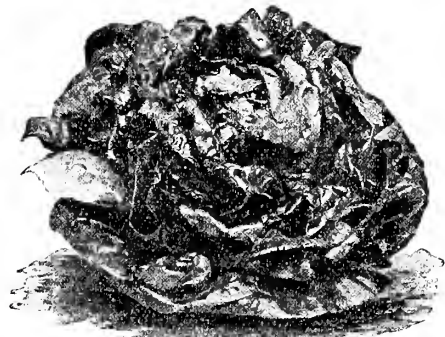
True Georgia. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., \$1.00.



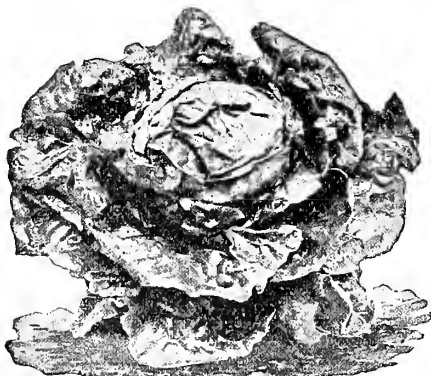
LETTUCE, IMPERIAL WHITE CABBAGE



LETTUCE, VICK'S ROYAL



LETTUCE, VICK'S PREMIUM CABBAGE



LETTUCE, GOLDEN QUEEN

Lettuce for Poultry

Fowls kept in enclosures should be regularly supplied with green food, and there is nothing better adapted for this purpose than Lettuce. Many poultry raisers grow large quantities for this object. Chickens eat it with avidity, and will fight to get it; ducks also are fond of it. It grows rapidly, and is easily and cheaply produced, requiring only a rich soil and a free supply of water.

LETTUCE

Lettuce is divided into two classes; the Cabbage, with round head and broad, spreading leaves; and the Cos, with long head and erect, narrow leaves. The Cabbage varieties are the most tender and buttery, and the Cos the most crisp and refreshing. The Cabbage form has a subdivision called Curled, from the form of the leaves, having the habit of the Cabbage, though not forming solid heads, that are very pretty for garnishing, and considered by many the best in all respects. Sow in the open ground as early as possible, barely covering the seed. If the hot-bed is used, let it be started quite early. Give but little heat and plenty of water and air on fine days. Let plants in the bed be about four inches apart. As they increase in size thin them out, or they will become weak. Lettuce generally runs up to seed very early in the season, so that after warm weather sets in it is difficult to find a good head of Lettuce in most gardens. The remedy is to plant for late use in a cool, partially shaded place, in a rich soil. One-half ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00; unless otherwise noted.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES

Vick's Premium Cabbage. The best variety we have ever grown; good solid head, keeping in good condition without going to seed longer than any other variety; excellent for all uses and seasons. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Rawson's Hothouse. A new variety, especially adapted to greenhouse and hotbed culture. It is much larger than the famous Boston Market, is a sure header, and is not liable to rot. It is the principal variety used for forcing by market gardeners in this vicinity. Not suitable for outdoor planting. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$5.00.

Golden Queen. A fine early head Lettuce, and one of the best sorts for early outdoor planting as well as for growing under glass. The color is a beautiful golden yellow. The heads are so solid that there is no waste whatever, and really contain more substance than many varieties showing double the size. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Vick's Royal (new). A fine new variety, largely used in the Paris markets. The seed we offer comes direct from the originator. It produces a medium-sized head of a beautiful golden color, crisp and tender. A grand acquisition. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Thick-head Yellow. A grand variety, producing large heads almost as solid as Cabbage. The leaves are slightly crimped, of a beautiful greenish yellow. For tenderness it is unsurpassed. As a long-standing sort it is one of the best. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Hanson. This is a standard summer Lettuce; none more reliable for outdoor cultivation. The heads grow to a remarkable size, and are very solid. The outer leaves are a bright green, while the inner head presents a white appearance, as though blanched; tender and crisp, and free from any unpleasant bitter taste. It is very slow to seed, and is an ideal Summer Lettuce.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES, Continued

Imperial White Cabbage A splendid variety; excellent for family use and market, as it withstands summer heat well, and remains a long time in the head. Heads large and solid, of a light green color; very crisp, tender, and of first rate quality.

Tennis Ball, or Boston Market. A well-known forcing variety. One of the earliest and best heading sorts.

Salamander or Satisfaction. Forms large, solid, compact heads, resisting summer heat and remaining long in head. Leaves smooth, thick, and very tender; the inner head blanching almost white. An excellent spring, summer, or fall variety. Invaluable in the Southern States. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Hardy Green Winter or Hammersmith. This is an imported variety, and will stand the winter better than any of our domestic sorts. The leaves are thick and dark green in color. Much esteemed for salads and garnishing. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.00.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED

Grand Rapids Forcing. This splendid Lettuce still stands at the head. There is no better forcing variety, and it is quite as good for outdoor culture as other sorts. Large, beautiful leaves, very crisp and tender. Twenty to thirty pounds have been raised from a common sash, and three crops taken off the ground. Frequently a house full of this Lettuce will average one-half pound to a plant, and occasionally plants weigh one and one-half pounds. It is excellent for shipping, and will insure sales at sight. The soil cannot well be too rich. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Vick's Hero. This new variety resembles the Prize Head in general appearance, but the outer leaves are of a lighter red, and the inner leaves near the heart are of a beautiful light green. The heads are compact, and both the inner and outer leaves are very crisp and tender. Fine for the home garden. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Black-Seeded Simpson. The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. The plants form large, loose heads; outer leaves a light, yellowish green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in a good edible condition. For this reason it makes a popular variety for all market gardeners' use. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Early Curled Simpson (Silesia). Forms a close compact mass of leaves that are large and broad, crimped and blistered, and light green in color. Not desirable for forcing with bottom heat. It is however recommended for planting in cold frames, and extensively grown in the open.

Early Prize Head. Forms a large, loose head, stained with red; outer leaves curled; very crisp and tender; slow in running to seed.

Paris White Cos. The Cos Lettuces are quite distinct, and are popular on account of their tender crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow, and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads, and bleach snow white. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

Big Boston, California Cream Butter,
Deacon, Denver Market.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

LEEK

Seed is generally sown in the spring in a seedbed, and young plants transplanted July 1st. The Leek is prized for soups, and is thought for this purpose to be superior to the Onion.

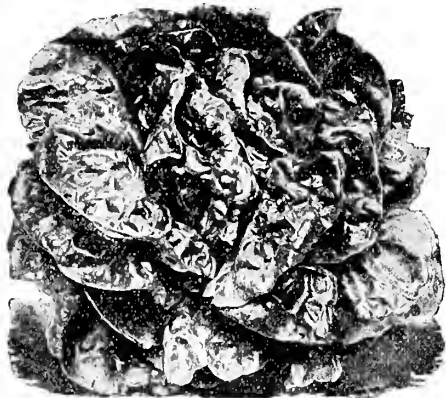
Broad Flag. An old favorite. Large, hardy, and productive. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Musselburg. The largest variety. Hardy. Flavor very mild. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

At prices quoted in this Catalogue we prepay the postage or express charges, unless otherwise noted.



LETTUCE, GRAND RAPIDS FORCING

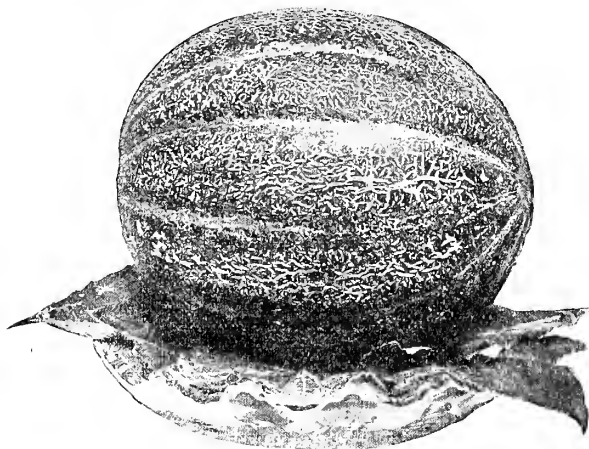


LETTUCE, THICK-HEAD YELLOW

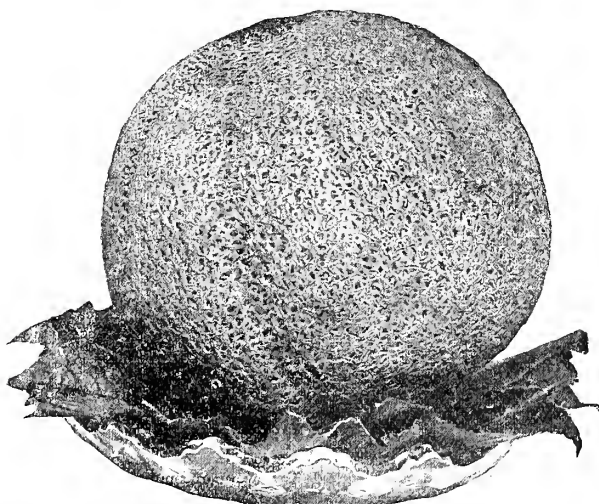
EVERYONE should grow more than one sort of Lettuce,—at least one Head Lettuce and one Curled-Leaf for garnishing, which is also equally good for the table, and by some preferred. Our varieties have been carefully selected with a view to furnishing a constant supply through the entire season.



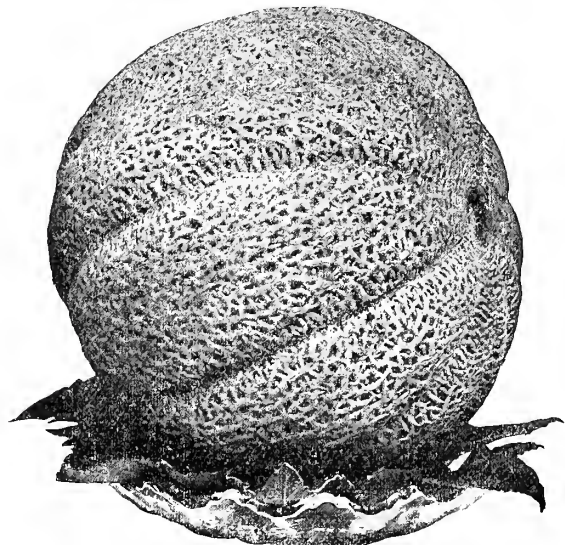
LEEK



MUSKMELON, OSAGE OR MILLER'S CREAM



MUSKMELON, CHAMPION MARKET



MUSKMELON, VICK'S IRONDEQUOIT

MUSKMELON

The Muskmelon can be successfully grown in a much larger territory than the Watermelon. It does not require so long a season for maturing its fruit as does the latter, and therefore can be planted in more northern latitudes. Neither does it require the warm sandy soil of the Watermelon. It can be grown in colder and heavier soils with but little manuring, which should be placed in each hill. Muskmelons should be planted but six feet apart.

One ounce will plant fifty hills. Two and one-half pounds for an acre, when planted in hills.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents; except as noted.

LARGE VARIETIES

Vick's Irondequoit Of all the varieties of Muskmelon that have ever been introduced none has acquired such popularity or been so generally admired as the Irondequoit. When in season it holds the market to the exclusion of all others; and gardeners, truckers, home-growers, and buyers unanimously pronounce it the finest in appearance, best flavored, and for all purposes the peer of Muskmelons. Our illustration shows a perfect melon. In form it is nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, and is of good size. Its fine netted skin, yellow when ready for picking, and its beautiful dark orange-colored flesh, added to its rich, rare, and spicy flavor, at once places the Irondequoit far in advance of all others. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; lb., \$2.50.

Extra Early Hackensack. This is a very popular sort, producing large, handsome, and extra early Melons of the very best quality. It is some two weeks earlier and almost as large in size as the once famous New Jersey Hackensack. Fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed, and very coarsely netted. The flesh is green, of most delicious flavor. We have an excellent stock of this seed, obtained from selected melons only. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 70 cents.

Large Hackensack or Turk's Cap. Uniformly of large size, round in shape, flat at the ends, densely covered with coarse netting, large deep ribs. The flesh is green, rich, and sugary. Popular with market gardeners in the east.

McCotter's Pride. A western variety of recent introduction. It is a very large and fine looking Melon, nearly round, dark green in color, slightly and evenly ribbed. The flesh is orange-red, fine-grained, thick, sweet, and of excellent flavor.

Montreal Nutmeg. Fruit of the largest size, often attaining a weight of fifteen to twenty pounds. Shape nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed; flesh remarkably thick, green, melting, and of the finest flavor.

Champion Market. Shape almost round, deeply ribbed; skin heavily netted; flesh light green, rich, and sweet. Very productive, and nearly as early as the Netted Gem. An excellent shipping variety.

Columbus. A handsome and productive melon of excellent quality. Size medium to large; form nearly round, almost without ribs or seams; color light buff, thickly covered with whitish netting; flesh green, very thick and solid; seed cavity small. A good keeper and long-distance shipper.

MEDIUM-SIZED VARIETIES

Osage, or Miller's Cream. A remarkably fine variety, and a very profitable sort for market gardeners, as it is fully established as a standard sort, and will ever remain so. It is of medium size, oval in form, dark green in color, handsomely netted, and slightly ribbed. The flesh is extremely and uniformly thick, of firm texture, rich salmon in color, highly flavored and delicious to the mind. Cavity very small. It is a remarkable keeper and a good shipping Melon.

Cosmopolitan. One of the prettiest of the green-fleshed Melons. Fruit slightly oval, without ribs; light green in color, covered at maturity with dense silver-gray netting. Flesh green, firm, sweet, and highly flavored.

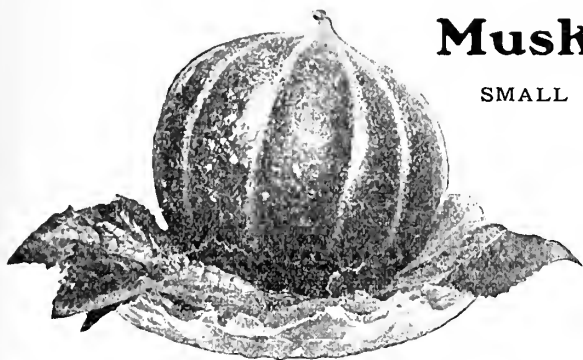
Banquet. A medium-sized variety, nearly round, flattened at the ends, densely netted; flesh dark rich salmon, uniformly thick, flavor unsurpassed, rivaling the Netted Gem. One of the best red-fleshed sorts.

Vick's Prolific Nutmeg. We have yet to find a green-fleshed Muskmelon more satisfactory than the "Prolific Nutmeg." In these three most important characteristics, viz., *Earliness*, *Quality*, *Productiveness*, it stands at the head of the list. The vines are hardy and vigorous. Fruit medium size, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, with distinct netting; flesh green, thick, solid, and of delicious, spicy flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.00.

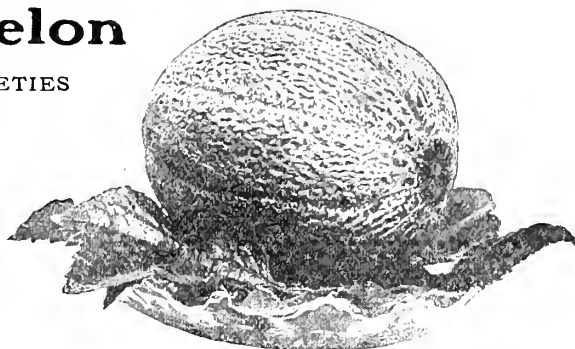
Surprise. This old variety is still highly esteemed. Fruit nearly round, but slightly lobed and netted; skin yellowish white; flesh deep salmon color, very sweet and high-flavored.

Muskmelon

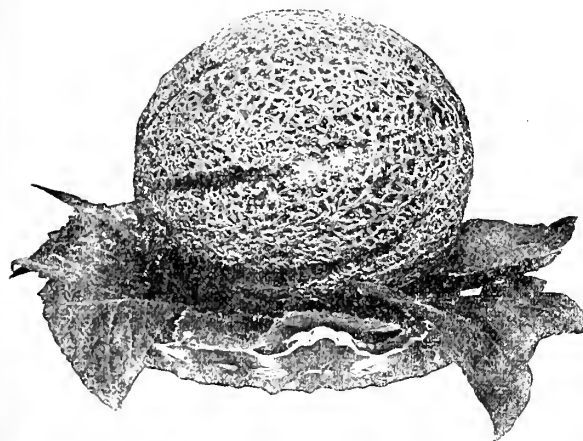
SMALL VARIETIES



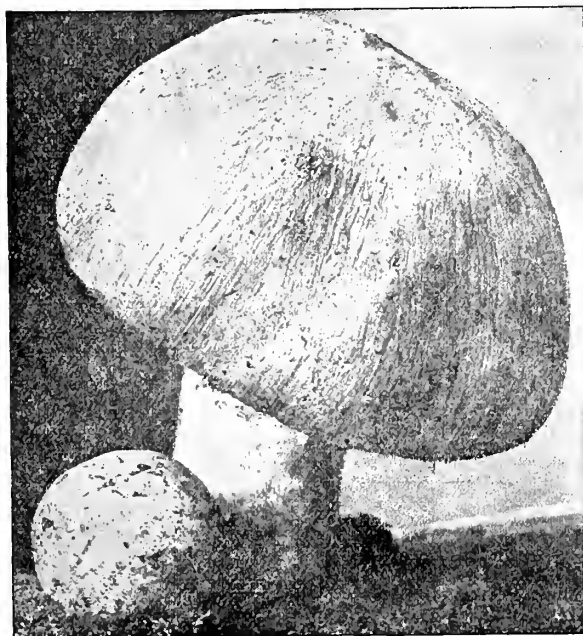
MUSKMELON, EMERALD GEM



MUSKMELON, ROCKY FORD



MUSKMELON, PAUL ROSE



MUSHROOMS

Rocky Ford. Within the past few years this has become one of the most popular of the small Melons, being extensively grown and shipped in car-loads to all the larger markets. It is one of the finest early Melons, and one of the best for market gardeners and shippers as well as for the home garden. It is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, and covered with a coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green in color, very sweet and juicy, and solid clear to the rind. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Emerald Gem. The fruit of this really pretty Melon is small to medium, globular in form, flattened at the blossom and stem ends; skin smooth and slightly ribbed. It shows a rich emerald green color with narrow stripes of a light green in the ribs. Flesh very thick, ripening close to the rind, of a deep, rich, salmon color, deliciously flavored and of superior quality. The fruit should be picked as soon as it will separate readily from the vine, and kept in a cool place until needed. If left on the vine the skin becomes yellow, and the flesh soft and tasteless.

Paul Rose or Petosky. In this new sort we have a Melon that will give perfect satisfaction to all growers, both for market and home garden. It is a cross between the Osage and the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine gray netting of the latter, making it a handsome Melon. The fruit averages about five inches in diameter, and is oval in form. The flesh is thick and firm, a deep salmon or orange color; most delicious and appetizing. It is a fine shipping variety, and is sought after in all the leading markets of the country. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Golden Netted Gem. A small extra early variety maturing at same time as Jenny Lind. It is very uniform in size, handsomely netted, and of globular shape. Flesh a light green, and possesses the spicy flavor so much desired in the Muskmelon. A popular variety with market gardeners everywhere.

Jenny Lind. This is one of the oldest varieties of Muskmelon. The fruit is small and round, flat on both ends, deeply lobed, and finely netted. The flesh is green and luscious. It comes into market first of all. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF MUSKMELON, and also a few new sorts which we have not tested, but which we can supply at the uniform price of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Baltimore or Acme,

Christiana

Melrose,

Golden Eagle,

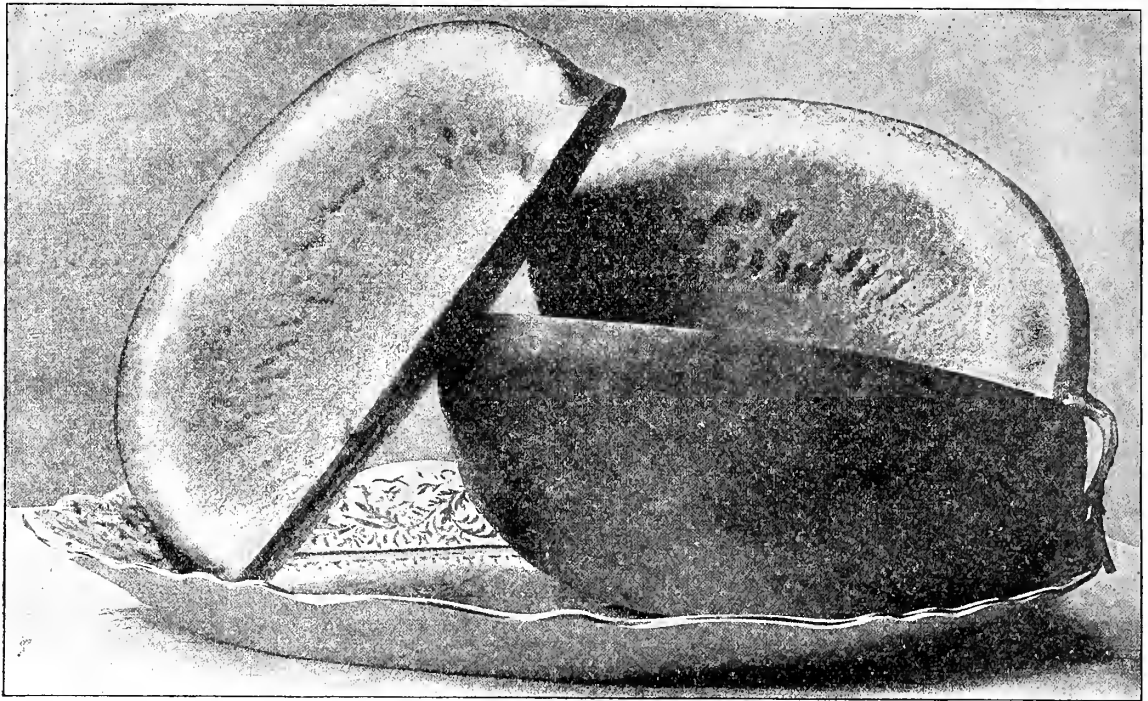
Princess,

Tip Top.

MUSHROOMS

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar, where the temperature can be maintained at 50° to 60°. From old pastures procure the soil, and store it away. To one bushel of this soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say four feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed eight inches thick. It will soon become pretty hot, but let the heat recede until it is only 85° or 90°. Then make holes, say a foot apart, and put in the spawn, two or three pieces as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain in this condition about twelve days; then cover it with two inches of fresh loam, and over this place four or five inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in six or eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. The bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered, spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. Success is not always certain with the amateur, and is usually to be attained only after more or less experience. One pound of spawn is enough for a bed 3 x 6 feet.

Mushroom Spawn, English. One pound, by mail, 25 cents; eight lbs., by express, not prepaid, \$1.00.



WATERMELON, SWEET HEART

OUR FAVORITE

WATERMELON



NO SUGGESTIONS are necessary to induce people to raise this cooling, delightful favorite. At home or in the field it is always acceptable, and many times takes the place of water in quenching thirst. The plants require a rich though sandy soil to bring the best product. In the South they grow to perfection; and in the North, when planted in warm soil and sheltered from strong winds, fine and profitable crops are obtained. Hills eight to ten feet apart. The Melon, being of tropical origin, reaches perfection only in a warm temperature. In this latitude it must have every possible advantage to secure earliness and thorough ripening. The same culture as recommended for Cucumbers will insure success. One ounce of seed will plant thirty hills.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 50 cents; except as noted.

Patrons will please note our price is 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, which is fully twice, and in many cases four times as great a quantity as others give in 5 cent packages. Write for Special Prices on five and ten pound lots.

Coles' Early. This is a leader in Watermelons—one of the finest for the amateur and for the home market. It is not only the earliest variety in cultivation, but continues to bear enormously throughout the season; very hardy, and can be grown farther North than any other variety. The fruit is nearly round; rind thin and brittle, hence not desirable for shipping; flesh deep red and of extremely delicate texture, sweet, juicy, and delicious; seeds very few. Though the melons are not large, what they lack in size is more than made up in number and solidity.

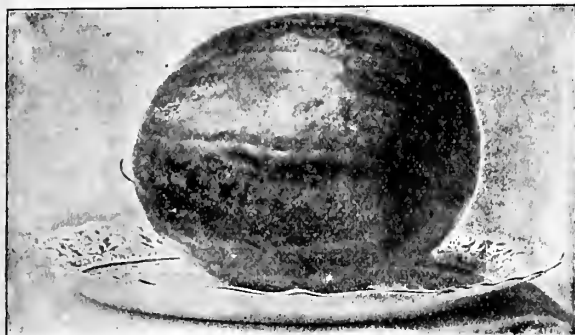
McIvor's Wonderful Sugar. This is of Southern origin, and is one of the very best Melons in cultivation. It excels both in beauty and lusciousness, being exceedingly sweet and juicy. The Melons attain great weight and size; oblong in shape, the rind showing broad stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is a rosy pink, perfectly solid and stringless from rind to core; very crisp, and of delicious flavor. For the home garden or general market it is unrivaled. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Sweet Heart. A magnificent new and distinct shipping variety of the largest size, nearly globular in shape; skin a bright, beautiful, mottled green; rind thin; flesh bright red, firm, and solid to the center, heavy, but crisp, melting, and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper, and improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early.

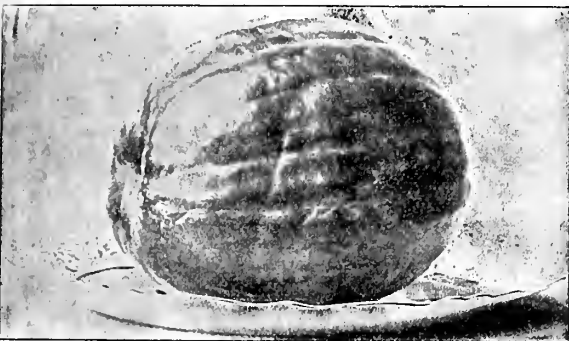
Dixie. A decidedly popular Melon. A cross between the Kolb's Gem and the old reliable Mountain Sweet. It surpasses the Kolb's Gem as a long-distance shipping Melon, while it fully equals the Mountain Sweet in its excellent flavor, and is ten to twelve days earlier than either. In shape about one-third longer than thick; color of skin dark green and beautifully striped; rind thin, but remarkably hard; flesh a bright scarlet, sweet and juicy. A strong, vigorous grower, and exceedingly productive, making it altogether the Melon for the home market or garden.

Kleckley Sweets. This new variety is one of the finest flavored Melons grown. The vines are strong and vigorous; the fruits oblong in form, eighteen to twenty inches long, and ten to twelve inches in diameter; skin dark green; flesh bright red, extremely sweet, melting, and luscious. Ripens close to the rind, which is only about one-half inch in thickness. The large solid heart does not crack open when ripe. Not a shipper, but highly recommended for the home market and family garden. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Kolb's Gem. Extensively grown, particularly in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Fruit uniformly large and nearly round, mottled and striped with light and dark green; flesh a bright red, and while somewhat coarse, does not detract from its delicious sugary flavor. The outer shell is exceedingly hard and firm, which makes it a standard sort for shipping long distances.

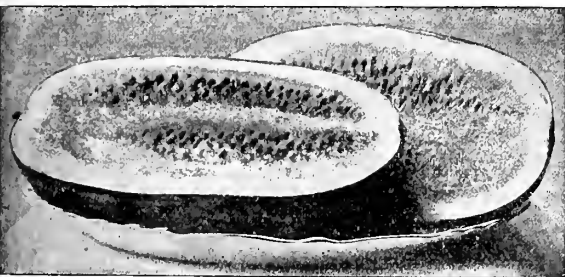


WATERMELON, COLE'S EARLY

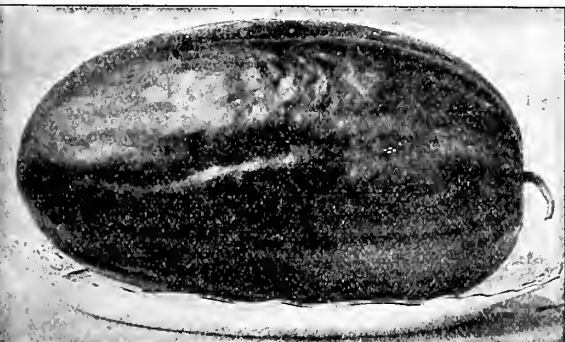


WATERMELON, JUMBO

We had on our trial grounds the past season, over seventy varieties of Watermelons and Muskmelons. Our illustrations are from specimens taken therefrom, and the varieties offered in our list are, in our judgement, the cream of the list.



WATERMELON, McIVOR'S WONDERFUL



WATERMELON, KIECKLEY SWEETS

Ice Cream or Peerless. The old but extremely popular home market Melon. There is none better, nor a more handsome Melon grown. It is medium in size, almost round; the skin a pale green, slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, solid to the center, sweet, crisp, and melting. Its delicious flavor entitles it to the name of **Peerless**.

Vick's Early. This variety is prized for its earliness. It is oblong in shape, smooth, with a very dark skin, rather small in size; flesh bright pink, solid, and sweet. It makes a good extra early market or home garden Melon.

Prize Jumbo. Immense in size. The common weight of this Melon is sixty to eighty pounds. The rind is hard and firm, which makes it a superior variety for long-distance shipping. In shape it is nearly round; color solid dark green; flesh deep red and of fine quality.

Mammoth Ironclad. This variety, like the preceding, grows to an immense size. It is a remarkably strong grower, very productive, and an excellent keeper. The skin is beautifully striped with light green. The hardness and tenacity of its shell gives it the name of **Ironclad**. Flesh bright red, solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor.

Seminole. An exceedingly productive, extra early variety, of large size. Fruit oblong in shape; flesh solid, ripening clear up to the rind, vivid crimson, crisp, sugary, and of delicious flavor.

Nabob. A very large, solid, and heavy Melon, weighing from thirty to fifty pounds; oblong in shape, with dark green skin mottled with light green spots. Rind thin but very firm. Flesh deep scarlet, of delicious quality—sweet, luscious, and melting. Remains long in good condition, and is an excellent variety for shipping long distances.

Fordhook Early. The largest of the extra early Watermelons. Shape nearly round; color medium green; rind tough; flesh bright red, very delicate, melting and deliciously sweet. A good shipping variety.

Florida Favorite. An excellent variety of large size. Shape oblong; skin mottled with alternate dark and light green stripes; rind thin but firm; flesh bright crimson, very crisp, and deliciously sweet. Ripens ten days earlier than Kolb's Gem or Mammoth Ironclad.

Citron for Preserves. This variety grows uniformly round and smooth. It has a handsomely striped and marbled skin of light green. It is used entirely for preserves and pickles, and not for eating in the raw state. Wonderfully prolific, or as one grower expressed it, "He could walk from one end of the field to the other on Melons only."

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF WATERMELONS

And also a few new sorts which we have not tested, but which we can supply at the uniform price of: $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Mountain Sweet,	Hungarian Honey,	Pride of Georgia,
Jordan's Gray Monarch (Long White Iceing),		The Boss,
Georgia Rattlesnake,	Volga,	Black Diamond,
The Jones,	Cuban Queen,	Phinney's Early.

MUSTARD

Very hardy. Seed can be sown as soon as the soil is free from frost, in shallow drills. Cut when a few inches high. It grows rapidly, and several sowings may be made. The young leaves are used for spring salad.

White. Best for salad or culinary purposes. $\frac{3}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 30 cents.

Giant Southern Curled. The favorite in the South. Continues to yield until frosty weather. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 75 cents.

OKRA

A large, vigorous plant, requiring a good deal of room. The large kind should be planted not less than three feet apart, and the dwarf about eighteen inches. In mild climates sow the seed in the open ground. Have the ground clean and mellow, as for a hill of Corn.

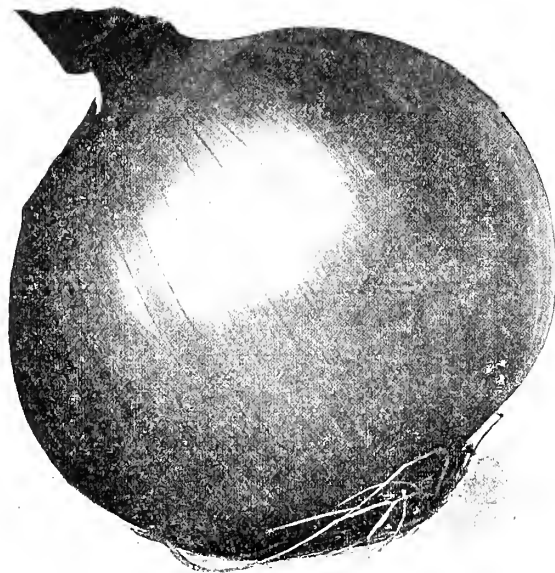
Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; lb., 60 cents.

White Velvet (White Creole). Pods round, smooth, much larger than other sorts; produced in great profusion.

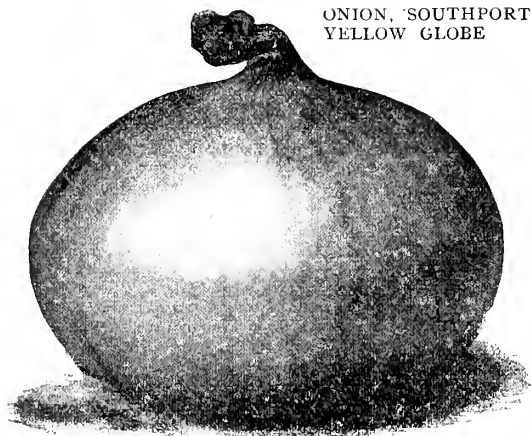
Long Green. Long, pale green, and ribbed.

Dwarf Green. Earliest and best for the North.

ONION



ONION, 'SOUTHPORT
YELLOW GLOBE



ONION,
AUSTRALIAN BROWN



ONION, DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well-rotted manure freely, and get the seed in as early as possible in the spring, no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. If Onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart nor more than half an inch deep. As Onions grow on the top of the ground, they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. It is useless to try to grow Onions on a poor, unsuitable soil. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop, and a week too late in sowing makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. With proper manuring, Onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and it will become cleaner and better every year. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, or five pounds per acre.

When large quantities are desired, we will quote special prices.

It has been found difficult to grow Onions from seed in the South, while from Sets good crops are grown, and quite early. These sets are little Onions, grown the previous year, and taken up when as large as Peas. Set out in the spring they soon form large Onions. There are two other kinds of Onions that are not grown from seed, the POTATO and TOP Onions. The POTATO Onion grows in clusters, under ground; bulbs are planted in spring and produce large Onions; the large Onions are planted the next spring and produce the clusters. The TOP Onion produces small clusters at the top of the stem; the small Onions are planted in the following spring, and the result is full grown Onions; and these large ones, with one year's growth, produce the clusters on the top for seed.

PROFITABLE AMERICAN VARIETIES.—The Onion is such an important crop to large growers, and the preparation of the soil and culture so expensive, and consequently a failure from bad seed or other causes is so disastrous, that long ago we determined to sell no seed except what we knew to be new, true, and good. The Onion crop is usually exceedingly profitable, ranging from 300 to 500 bushels per acre, according to richness of soil, culture, etc.

Danvers Yellow Globe. There are almost as many different strains of this variety as there are letters in the alphabet; the variations (however slight they may be) occurring in the size, color, form, earliness, and productiveness. We claim, and justly so, that our strain is the most uniform in size, perfect in form, brightest in color, as early as the earliest, and unsurpassed as a cropper. We do not offer a second grade, catalogued by some as Flat Danvers, Round Danvers, etc. Buy only Vick's Yellow Globe Strain, and realize the profits from an entirely satisfactory crop. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Southport Yellow Globe. This variety has the same general characteristics as the Southport White and Red Globe, but yellow in color. It is entirely distinct from the Danvers type. The flesh is white and mild in flavor. It is quite productive and a good keeper. It is a handsome Onion, like all the Southport shapes; and they always command a high price in the Eastern markets. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Large Yellow Dutch or Strasburg. This variety is one of the old standard sorts. It is flat, white-fleshed, fine-grained, and mild; not quite so desirable a market variety on account of its shape. It is exceedingly productive and a good keeper. A popular sort for growing sets, the product being a round, bright, smooth set. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00. Special price on large lots.

Mammoth Prize-Taker. Genuine seed of this variety produces the handsomest, largest Yellow Globe Onion in the list. Our seed we have specially grown for us. Our *American Grown Seed* produces bulbs enormous in size, and while not near as large a cropper as our Danvers Yellow Globe, it is a valuable sort for immediate or early fall use. The skin is of a rich yellow straw-color; flesh white, sweet, mild, and tender. Very attractive when crated, as generally sold. Early. It readily brings double the price of other sorts. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.60.

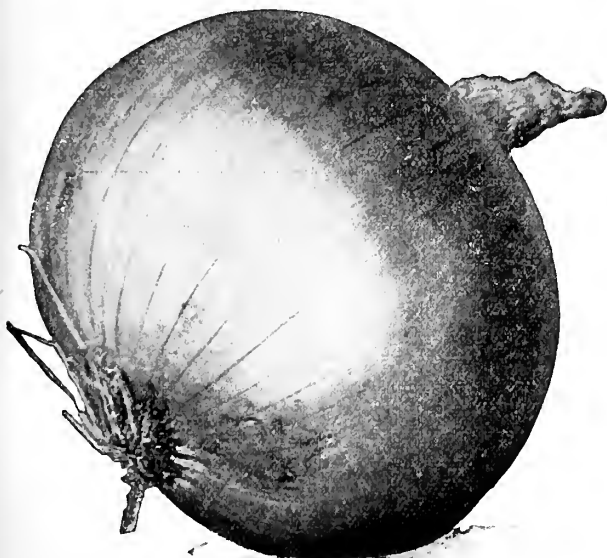
Australian Brown. This new sort is distinct from all other Onions. It is uniform in size and shape, wonderfully hard and solid; and will keep almost indefinitely. Ripens extremely early, and never makes scallions. It is of medium size, round, with skin of a deep amber brown; flesh mild and agreeable. When better known it will be used extensively. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.



ONION, SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE



ONION, LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD



ONION, SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE

Large Red Wethersfield. The standard red variety, and owing to its great productiveness, the most profitable red Onion for the market gardener. Form somewhat flattened, skin a deep purplish red, flesh purplish white. The best variety for poor or dry soils. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Flat Red. The earliest of the red sorts, coming into use from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Red Wethersfield. It is adapted to cold, damp, or mucky soils, where other varieties fail to produce large-sized Onions. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Early Yellow Cracker. Earliest of all yellow sorts, of superior quality, and an excellent variety to raise where the seasons are short. Needs to be harvested as soon as it dies down, and handled carefully to prevent bruising the bulbs. When carefully stored, it is an extra good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Southport Large Red Globe. Our strain is unsurpassed; it is used for growing the exceedingly fine large bulbs seen in the New York markets. Its beautiful form makes it extremely desirable. It produces large crops on favorable soils, and is a good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.25.

Southport Early Red Globe. The Massachusetts introducer of this strain says: "It is so early it can be planted with safety wherever the Danvers will mature." It differs from the Standard Red Globe in being much rounder. Hardly as good a keeper as the Red Globe. It is excellent for fall and winter use. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.85.

Southport White Globe. Handsome, large-sized, globular in form. Skin and flesh a pure white. The demand at all times being fully up to the supply, the grower is well repaid for all expenses and labor. To succeed in producing good pure white Onions, the crop should be pulled just as the stalks begin to fall down, and then allow them to dry off in the open air, keeping them free from rain or dew, which would cause discoloration of the bulbs. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cents; lb., \$2.25.

White Portugal or American Silver-Skin. A large flat white Onion of exceedingly mild flavor. It is a popular sort, and when young excellent for bunching or for pickles. It is also especially adapted for growing sets. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.25.

ITALIAN ONIONS

The following Italian varieties have been used for years in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. The flavor of the Italian sorts is mild and well adapted for all culinary purposes. Seed should be sown thicker than that of the American sorts.

Mammoth White Garganus or Silver King. This is a mammoth in size and the largest in cultivation. The bulbs are very attractive in form, fine shaped, flattened but thick, with a silvery-white skin. The flesh is snow-white, fine-grained, exceedingly mild and of pleasant flavor. It matures quite early. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.25.

Large White Flat Italian Tripoli. A handsome, large, pure snow-white, flat Onion, mild and of excellent flavor. If seed is sown early in hotbed and transplanted they grow to a large size. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Large Blood Red Italian Tripoli. Same as preceding, except in color, which is a bright dark red. Used in the South when the Bermuda sorts cannot be had. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

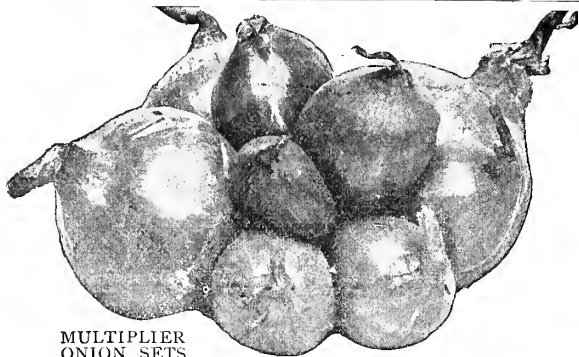
Large Pompeii. Color reddish brown; flesh extra fine in quality, and pure white. In shape it resembles Silver King, and is about the same size. It is beautiful in form and color, and is one of the best for the South and California. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Giant Rocca of Naples. A very large-growing globe-shaped variety. The skin is reddish-brown in color; flesh very mild and sweet-flavored. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Early Flat White Italian Tripoli. A very rapid grower, exceedingly early, snow-white skin; mild and fine-flavored; a splendid sort for the home garden. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Neapolitan Marzajola. A beautiful medium-sized Onion, with silvery-white skin. It is an extra early sort, and one that has always given the best of satisfaction. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45 cents; lb., \$1.50.

New White Queen or Barletta. This is an extra early, very small, round, hard, and handsome variety. The color is a beautiful waxy-white, flavor mild and delicate. It is the Onion used in all famous pickle factories in our own country. A favorite for the home garden, as bulbs grown from the seed sown will mature as early as those raised from the ordinary Onion sets. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.00.

MULTIPLIER
ONION SETS

PARSLEY



PEPPER

ONION SETS

Onion sets should be planted as early as the ground is in condition to work, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, with sets two inches apart in the rows. Green Onions for bunching come in very early, while the crop of large bulbs matures very much earlier than if planted with seed.

English Multipliers, or Potato Onions. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

White Bottom Sets. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

EGYPTIAN OR PERENNIAL TREE ONION SETS

When once set out, they will come up year after year as soon as frost is over. They need no protection; grow rapidly, and are very productive. Quart, 25 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

At quart prices we prepay postage. Bushel and peck delivered at freight or express office, Rochester.

PARSLEY

As Parsley seed germinates very slowly, it should be planted in a bed if possible. For outdoor sowing always prepare the seed by placing it in hot water to soak for twenty-four hours, in a warm place. Sow thickly, in rows one-foot apart and half an inch deep, pressing down well after sowing. When well up, thin to six inches apart. Parsley lives through the winter, and seed may be sown in the autumn. The curled varieties are beautiful for garnishing, and handsome enough for bouquet green.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents; except as noted.

Beauty of the Parterre, or True Emerald. This variety is very distinct in appearance. It has a shade of green not shown in any other; while its leaves are more finely cut and densely curled. Habit dwarf and spreading. **Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; ¼ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.**

Champion Moss Curled. A compact-growing, very ornamental plant. Leaves a bright green color, finely crimped and beautifully curled.

Fine Triple Curled, or Myatt's Garnishing. One of the best for market or private garden; a handsome dwarf, compact sort. Leaves bright pale green; extra curled and crimped.

Fern-Leaved. As its name indicates, this variety is most beautiful in form and color; valuable for garnishing, and also as an ornamental foliage plant for borders of beds.

Hamburgh or Turnip-Rooted. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and are the edible portion of this variety. Extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

PEPPER

Sow seeds early under glass, or in the open ground in warm weather; transplant when three inches high. One ounce of seed will yield about 1,500 plants.

Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.25; except as noted.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. Very large, nearly four inches long and three inches in diameter; glossy red. Excellent quality for use in salads and pickles.

Ruby King. A handsome and very productive variety. Fruits from four to six inches long by three and a half to four inches broad; remarkably mild and pleasant. When ripe they are bright ruby red.

Golden Dawn or Queen. Resembles the Large Bell in shape, but is more delicate in flavor. Color a rich golden yellow, with very thick, mild, sweet-flavored flesh.

Sweet Mountain or Mammoth. Much like the Large Bell, but larger and milder. Fruit thick and sweet. Fine for making stuffed mango pickles.

Coral Gem Bouquet. The finest of the small varieties. Its shining red pods, an inch in length, are so thickly set as to completely cover the plant. They are very hot, and suitable for seasoning. Makes an elegant pot-plant. **Packet, 5 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

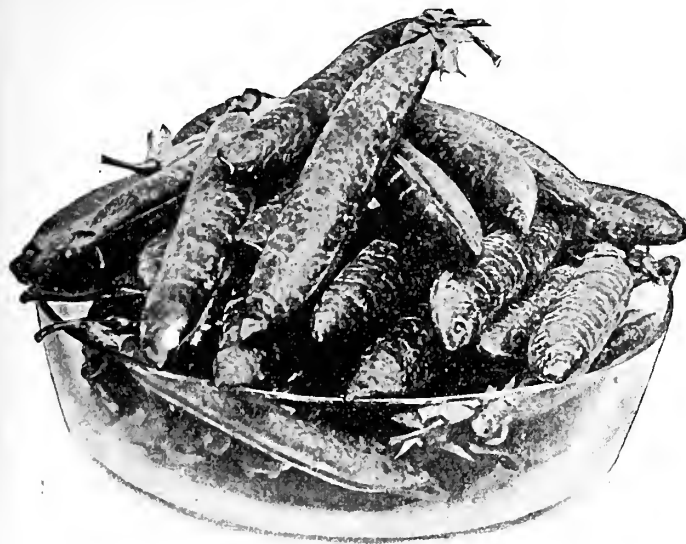
Red Cluster. A distinct and beautiful variety, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet fruit in clusters in an upright position. Hot and pungent. As a decorative plant for the flower garden or for pots, it will be found very useful.

Celestial. A Chinese variety, useful as well as ornamental. Sets its fruit early, and continues until frost. When fully grown the fruit is bright scarlet. Makes a plant of striking beauty.

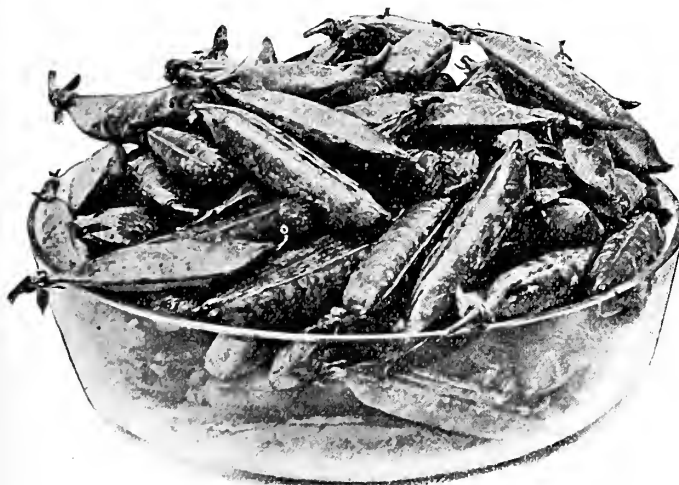
Long Red Cayenne. Beautiful and productive. Fruit four inches long, bright red, slim, pointed pod; flesh thick and pungent.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEPPERS.

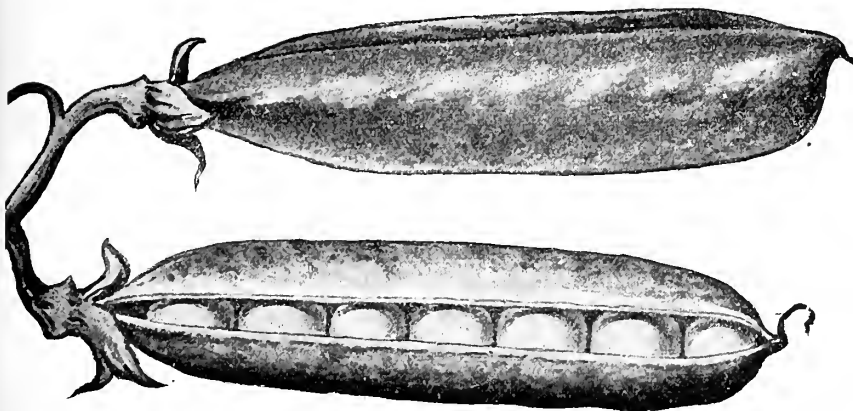
Monstrous, or Grossum, Small Red Chili, Cherry-Formed Red.



PEA, THE GRADUS



PEA, VICK'S EXTRA EARLY



PEA, VICK'S DAISY

PEAS

The Pea is very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold, either in or above the ground; and as we all want "green peas" as soon as possible in the season, they should be put in as early as the soil can be got ready—the sooner the better. Of late years some very fine dwarf, sweet, wrinkled sorts, of very great merit, have been added to this class. If the earliest sorts are planted about the first of April, in this latitude, they will be fit to gather in June.

Sow Peas in drills not less than four inches deep, about a pint to forty feet. The drills must not be nearer than two feet, except for the lowest sorts. Those growing three feet high or more, should not be nearer than three or four feet, and should have brush for their support. It is well to sow the earliest Peas as soon as possible; making another sowing in two or three weeks after—a few more early, and some for late crop. The second sowing comes in nicely. One pint will sow seventy-five feet of drill; two to three bushels in drills for an acre.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 40 cents; except as noted.

Our patrons will please bear in mind that at these prices *we prepay postage*. Many others do not do this, but require 15 cents per quart extra for postage.

For quantities larger than here quoted, see seeds in bulk at end of this Catalogue.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

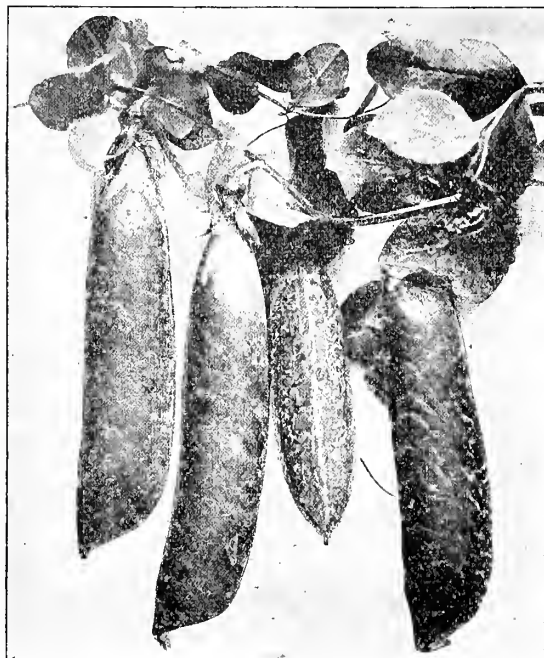
Vick's Extra Early. The earliest of the early Peas; unsurpassed either for market or family use; of excellent quality; unusually productive for so early a variety. Vines two and one-half feet high.

Alaska. The earliest blue Pea; of good flavor, and bearing pods of a dark green color, which are well filled and ripen uniformly. One of the very best for market gardeners. Vines two and one-half feet high.

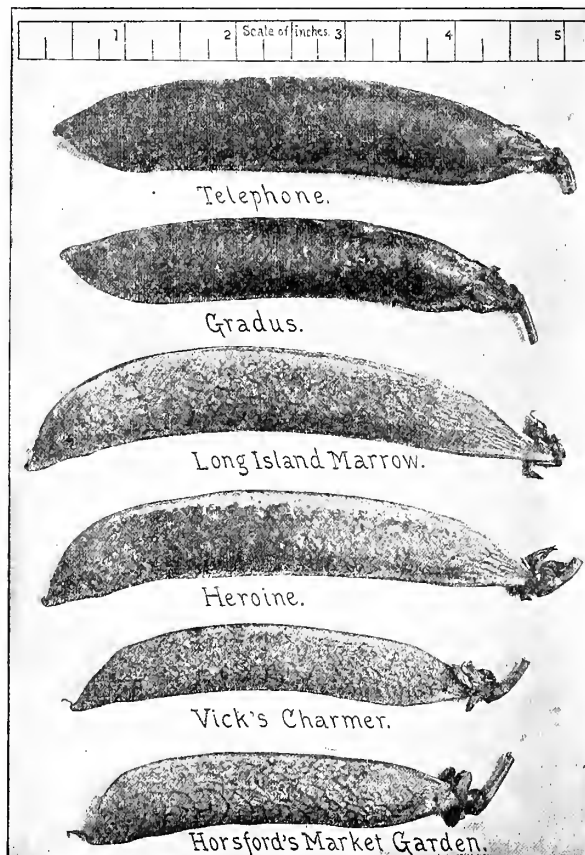
New Surprise. The New Surprise Pea, first offered two years ago, is one of the earliest wrinkled Peas in the market; fully as early as the Extra Early or First and Best (both smooth varieties), but far superior in quality. The vines grow about two feet high, are vigorous and need no bushing; the pods are well filled, containing about six or seven peas, which are exceedingly tender, sweet, and fine flavored. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents.

Gradus (Prosperity). As an extra early Pea, the Gradus, being a sugar Pea, is far superior to all smooth varieties, not only in its delicious quality, but also in the long pods. While the early smooth varieties contain but four to five peas to the pod, the Gradus usually contains from eight to twelve. In our trials of more than one hundred varieties the Gradus outclassed and led all for Earliness, Delicious Flavor, Large-Sized Pods, and Excellent Cropping Qualities. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Nott's Excelsior. New extra early dwarf, green, wrinkled sort. The peas are superior in sweetness and quality; the vines larger and more vigorous than American Wonder, and yield one quarter more in shelled peas. Fifteen inches high, and very prolific.



PEA, NEW SURPRISE



PEAS

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

Bliss' American Wonder is one of the very best of the earliest wrinkled Peas in cultivation, and a superior cropper, bearing large, well-filled pods, having from six to nine large peas in a pod. The vines are ten to twelve inches high, and of robust habit. A fine variety for the home garden.

English Wonder. Vines ten to fifteen inches in height. In season about same as Premium Gem. When fit to pull, the pods and peas are a dark green color, which is a strong point with all gardeners and truckers. It is extremely prolific. This Pea is destined to become the leader for long-distance shipping, and will prove a bonanza for Southern truckers. This variety has all the characteristics of the Wm. Hurst Pea, a noted English sort.

Vick's King of the Dwarf. In season closely follows Premium Gem, coming into market between the early and late varieties. On careful comparison, both as to number of pods and peas in the pod, with all the principal dwarf varieties, all planted at the same time, on the same soil, with equal cultivation, we find it outyields them all by twenty per cent. It is a cross between American Wonder and Little Gem. Quality of the very best. Vines eighteen inches high. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cents; pt., 25 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Extra Early Premium Gem. A great improvement over McLean's Little Gem, having larger pods and being more productive. A fine dwarf, green, wrinkled variety, fifteen inches high.

SECOND EARLY SORTS

Vick's Daisy. The Daisy is a second early Pea of robust habit; vines two feet in height, bearing an abundance of well-filled pods containing seven to nine large and deliciously flavored peas. It is one of the finest dwarf early green wrinkled Marrow Peas in cultivation, and one that ought to be grown in every garden whose owner appreciates Peas. Sturdy and branching in habit, requiring no stakes, coming early and remaining late in profitable productiveness, giving green peas of considerable size and of best quality, it is one of the very front rank. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20 cents; pt., 30 cents; qt., 50 cents.

Heroine. A medium early, green wrinkled Pea of recent introduction. Pods large, long, slightly curved, containing eight or nine peas of fine quality, possessing a rich, buttery, marrow-like flavor. An extremely heavy cropper. Two and one-half feet high.

Bliss' Everbearing. A fine wrinkled sort, about thirty inches high; very robust, bearing heavy crops of large, well-filled pods; peas of excellent flavor. Owing to the branching habit, the peas should be planted about six inches apart.

Horsford's Market Garden. A wrinkled variety of superior quality, growing two feet high, very stocky; requires no brushing; extremely prolific, bearing pods in pairs. A very desirable sort for canners' use.

Bliss' Abundance. Remarkably productive. Plant one and a half to two feet in height; pods three inches long; peas large, wrinkled, of superior quality.

McLean's Advancer. A fine early market variety, exceedingly prolific, with well-filled pods of green wrinkled peas of delicious flavor. It is also known in some localities as **Dwarf Champion**. Vines two to two and one-half feet high.

The Admiral. A very heavy-cropping green wrinkled Pea. Ripens with the Telephone and remains palatable longer than any other variety after it becomes large enough to use. The abundant pods are closely packed with peas of the very best quality. Vines three to four feet high.

Telephone. A fine, tall, wrinkled variety, and a great cropper, bearing immense pods of large peas of exquisite flavor. It is decidedly a market garden Pea. The large pods fill a basket quicker than any other variety. Vines four feet.

LATE OR MAIN CROP

Vick's Charmer. A green wrinkled variety introduced by us in 1894. Has exceptionally fine staying qualities. Three to four feet high; very productive. Its large, long, scimitar-shaped pods are closely packed with peas of the highest quality and sweetest flavor. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents.

Improved Stratagem. This is one of the very best of the large-podded sorts; vigorous, productive, and of exceedingly fine quality; a favorite with market gardeners everywhere. Vines two to two and a half feet.

Improved Pride of the Market. A very robust, strong-growing variety, about two feet high, requiring no bushing or supports; wonderfully productive; fine in appearance, and quality most excellent. A fine Pea for the kitchen garden or for market use.

Yorkshire Hero. A very fine, large, dwarf, wrinkled variety, of extra fine quality and very productive. Vines two and one-half feet high, bearing numbers of large well-filled pods.

PEAS, LATE OR MAIN CROP**Continued**

Champion of England. A handsome variety, popular everywhere; one of the richest and best-flavored green wrinkled Peas. Five feet in height.

Shropshire Hero. A handsome green wrinkled variety. Vines two and one-half feet; pods long and filled with large fine-colored peas of excellent quality. Very productive.

Melting Sugar. This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string Beans, and when young is very tender and sweet. It is but little known in our country, while abroad it is considered a great relish.

Juno. A good wrinkled Pea. Vine about two feet high, requiring little or no brushing. A wonderful producer, bearing large pods containing seven to nine large peas of delicious flavor.

American Champion (Duke of Albany). A remarkably hardy and vigorous variety, producing in great profusion its large pods, which are well filled with large and delicious peas. A valuable main crop sort. It is a tall grower, of branching habit, and should be sown thinly.

Long Island Marrow. One of the most productive Peas in the list. Pods large and handsome, and well filled with peas of excellent flavor. This is another one of those popular sorts for the market gardener, as the large pods soon fill a basket, requiring but little time for gathering the crop.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Well-filled pods. Four feet tall. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pt., 20 cents; qt., 35 cents.

Large White Marrowfat. Like the Black-Eyed Marrowfat, extensively grown as a field crop. Five feet tall. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 10 cents; pt., 20 cents; qt., 35 cents.

Field. For sowing broadcast. Bushel, \$1.40.

**PARSNIP**

Sow early in spring in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about an inch deep. The roots may remain in the ground for spring use in the North. If needed for winter they may be dug and covered like potatoes. A light covering will answer. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill: five pounds for an acre.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Improved Guernsey. Half-long. The roots are not so long as those of the Long Hollow Crown; are larger in diameter and more easily gathered; smooth, fine-grained, and of excellent quality.

Long Hollow Crown (White Dutch or Sugar). The old standard, and one of the best for general farm use and for home or market purposes. Long, smooth, tender, and sugary; very hardy; will keep throughout the winter with very little protection.

Early Short Round. A variety well adapted for hard or shallow soils, and comes into use much earlier than other sorts. Flavor mild and pleasant.

RHUBARB

The Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is grown from division of the roots, and from seed. If seed is sown in a good, mellow soil, strong plants will be obtained in one year, and some cutting may be done the second spring. Plants put out in a rich soil in the spring are in fine condition the second season.

One ounce should give about 500 plants.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

St. Martin's. This is a new variety, of Scotch origin. It is one of the earliest as well as most prolific sorts, having a flavor peculiarly its own.

Myatt's Victoria. Very large, but later than Linnaeus.

Linnaeus. Early and tender.

Roots of above, each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

PUMPKIN

The Pumpkin, under good care, bears abundantly and furnishes a great amount of palatable food for cows, pigs, etc. May be grown as a field crop. Plant in hills eight feet apart each way, any time in May. Avoid planting near other vine crops, as they will hybridize and damage the crop.

One ounce will plant about twenty-five hills; four pounds to the acre.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents; except as noted.

Winter Luxury. This is the finest pie Pumpkin yet introduced; we cannot recommend it too highly for this purpose. It is also a good keeper, wonderfully productive, while its finely netted and golden-russet color make it desirable for market use. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Large Sweet Cheese (Kentucky Field). One of the best for table use, and very productive. Shape flat; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to a rich cream color; flesh yellow, thick, and tender.

Sugar, or Pie. A rather small, but handsome variety. Shape round, with deep orange-colored skin; flesh fine-grained, very sweet-flavored; superior for pies.

Golden Oblong. A productive variety, oblong in shape, growing 16 to 18 inches long. Skin golden orange, thin and tough; almost as good a keeper as the hard-shell winter Squash. Flesh yellow, dry, and sweet; excellent for pies. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Large Tours, or Mammoth. Grows to an immense size, often weighing over 100 pounds. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Mammoth Red Etampes. Skin brilliant, glossy red; flesh deep orange, very thick. Matures early. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 90 cents.

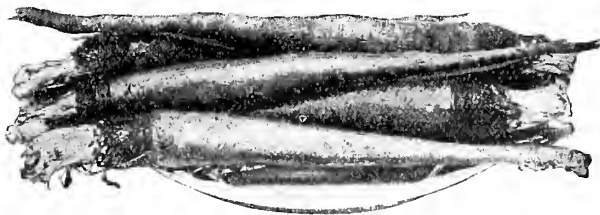
King of the Mammoths (Jumbo or Potiron). The largest of all Pumpkins. Round in shape, flattened at both ends. It is a splendid keeper, and valuable for stock feeding; also desirable for exhibition purposes. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Connecticut Field. The hardiest of all Pumpkins; cultivated mainly for stock-feeding, producing enormous crops. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF PUMPKIN.

Calhoun, Cushaw, or Crookneck, Japanese, Tennessee Sweet Potato, Quaker Pie.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

**SALSIFY**

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster, is used for soups, also boiled, fried, etc., and possesses the flavor of the oyster, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. Culture is the same as for Carrots and Parsnips; flourishes best, with longest, smoothest roots, in a light or mellow soil. Sow early in the spring, in drills a foot or more apart, covering the seed not more than two inches in depth. Thin out to six inches apart. A portion of the crop may remain in the ground all winter, like the Parsnip. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

White French. The old favorite variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is the largest and most profitable Salsify now in cultivation. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.50.

Black, or Scorzonera. A black variety, with a somewhat bitter root. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

POTATOES

Select List of New and Standard Varieties, True to Name. ❖ ❖ ❖

Special Points on Shipping Potatoes:

We always ship Potatoes and other heavy goods by Freight, excepting when ordered sent by Express, or the quantity is such that to send by Express is cheaper.

Many people order small quantities, like a peck, to go by freight, thinking the charges will be less. This is seldom the case, as the railroad companies make no rate for less than 100 pounds; therefore, the freight on a bushel is just as cheap as on a peck. Packed for shipment, Potatoes weigh about: Peck, 20 pounds; half bushel, 40 pounds; bushel, 70 pounds; barrel, 185 pounds. Please state whether you want the Potatoes by Freight or Express, and do not fail to name the station to which they are to be sent.

Shipping season begins just as soon as danger from freezing is over. We shall send out none but first-class stock, and at prices named in this Catalogue will sell as long as stock lasts, no matter what advance there may be. When so desired we will pack two or three varieties in one barrel without extra cost. All orders filled directly from our bins, and no charge made for packing or cartage.

A change of Stock Seed is a Great Benefit. ❖ ❖ ❖

Though Potato growing is one of the main industries of our country, many farmers think that all that is necessary is to plant any seed on any soil, and harvest the crop, blaming the season for poor yield. Some reasons for poor crops are want of good seed, care, cultivation, and fertilizing. Change of stock seed is also one of the requisites necessary to success; any one variety of Potato loses both in quality and yield by growing from the same strain of seed every year; so a change is desirable. A farmer should also be constantly experimenting with new varieties, and find out which are best adapted to his needs and soil.

Our prices for first-class stock, free from scab, and true to name, are exceedingly low.

Quick Crop As the name implies, is an early variety. It is a rapid, vigorous grower; vines strong and of a healthy dark green. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed. When planted on good soil big returns can be expected, as it is an exceptionally heavy yielder. The tubers are oval to long in shape, and light rose in color. We especially recommend this variety to the market garden trade and to the home garden for first early. Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$4.00; by express or freight, not prepaid.

The Bovee For an extra early this variety is one of the best; almost as early as the Ohio, and an exceedingly heavy yielder for an early Potato. A vigorous grower, good keeper, and fine quality. In color it resembles the Hebron or Rose class. It grows to a good size, oval in shape. We consider it an excellent and promising variety. Our seed stock was procured direct from the originator. Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.50; by express or freight, not prepaid.

Early Harvest This extra early white Potato originated in Maine. It is wonderfully early. This feature, coupled with large yield, superb quality, and fine appearance, makes a most valuable sort for early marketing or home use. The tubers average large, are nearly white, with eyes only slightly indented; shape oval, flattened, sometimes long oval. This variety is growing in popularity, and we recommend it as the best early white. Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.50; by freight or express, not prepaid.



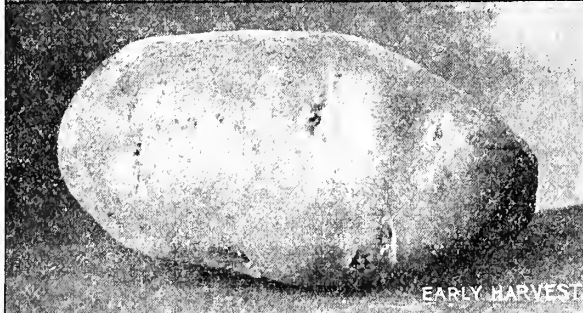
QUICK CROP



BOVEE



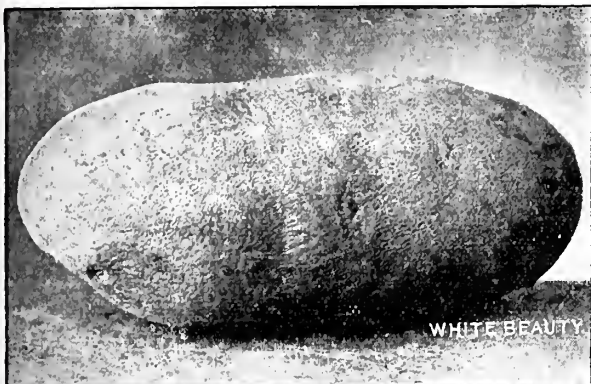
OHIO JUNIOR



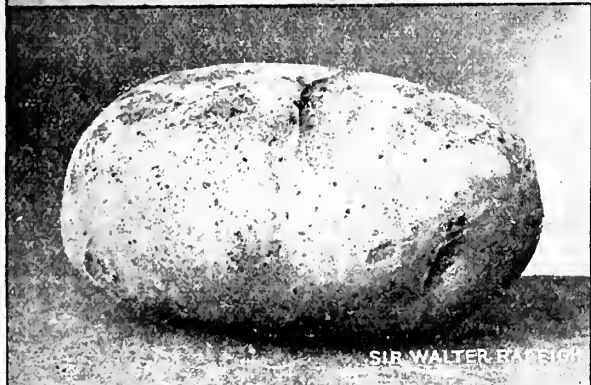
EARLY HARVEST



EARLY NORTHER



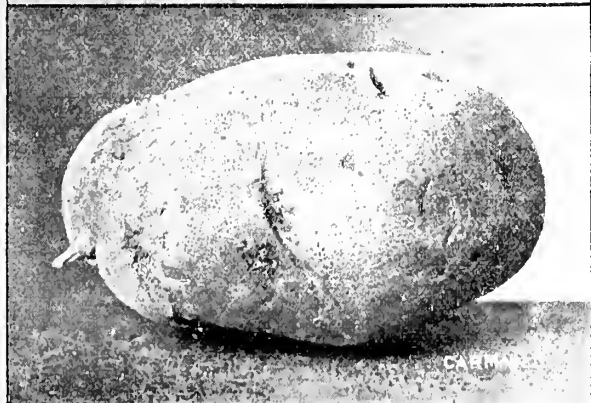
WHITE BEAUTY



SIR WALTER RALEIGH



MAGGIE MURPHY



CARMAN

Ohio Junior Extra early. This Potato originated with us in 1881, and although a chance seedling, it is without doubt related to the "Early Ohio," as it is almost identical with that variety in the form and marking of the tubers, habit growth, etc. The tubers are oblong-oval, round at the seed end, with full eyes that are almost even with the surface. An excellent keeper, very productive, of fine quality, and has proved to be a most valuable addition to our list of extra early varieties. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.50; by express or freight, not prepaid.**

Early Norther A seedling grown from a seed ball of Early Rose. In shape, color, and season of ripening, it closely resembles that variety, but in yield is much more productive. It originated in New England, and is a very popular variety with large growers and market gardeners for early market. Is a vigorous grower. Eyes few and shallow. After four years' trial, we pronounce it a splendid variety. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.50; by express or freight, not prepaid.**

The White Beauty The Best for Form, Size, Quality, and Yield.

The White Beauty Potato has proven to be all we claimed for it. The many favorable reports from customers who have tried it the past two summers, strengthen our belief that it is the best all round general crop potato ever offered. As a rule, potatoes of extra fine cooking qualities are very poor yielders, or do not obtain the size required for good market potatoes; but in this new variety we have all the strong points in a first class potato, viz: Form, size, quality, and yield. Resembles the old favorite White Star in habit of growth and season, while in quality it is much superior, being fully as good as Freeman or World's Fair (two of the best for quality). Vine strong and upright; eyes but slightly indented; skin white and heavily russeted; never affected by blight. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by express or mail, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$4.00; express or freight, not prepaid.**

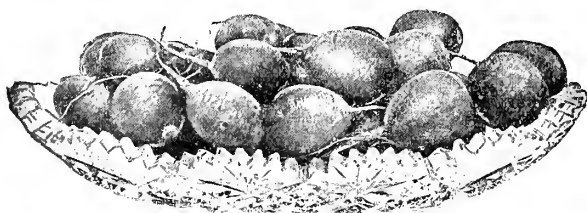
Irish Cobbler This new variety is as early as the Ohio. Tubers a beautiful creamy white; eyes strong, well developed, and but slightly indented; flesh white, and skin often netted. Quality fine. It is so extremely early that it will not yield with some of the later varieties, but for early market and home garden we advise all to give it a trial. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$4.00; by express or freight, not prepaid.**

Sir Walter Raleigh Late. Mr. Carman, the introducer of the well-known and popular Potatoes, Rural New Yorker No. 2, and Carman Nos. 1 and 3, has given us another grand new variety in the Sir Walter Raleigh. It is a seedling of the R. N. Y. No. 2, resembling it in shape and color, but more uniform in size and more prolific; in quality far superior; about six days later. We predict for it a great future. It is a grand late white variety. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, \$3.50; by express or freight, not prepaid.**

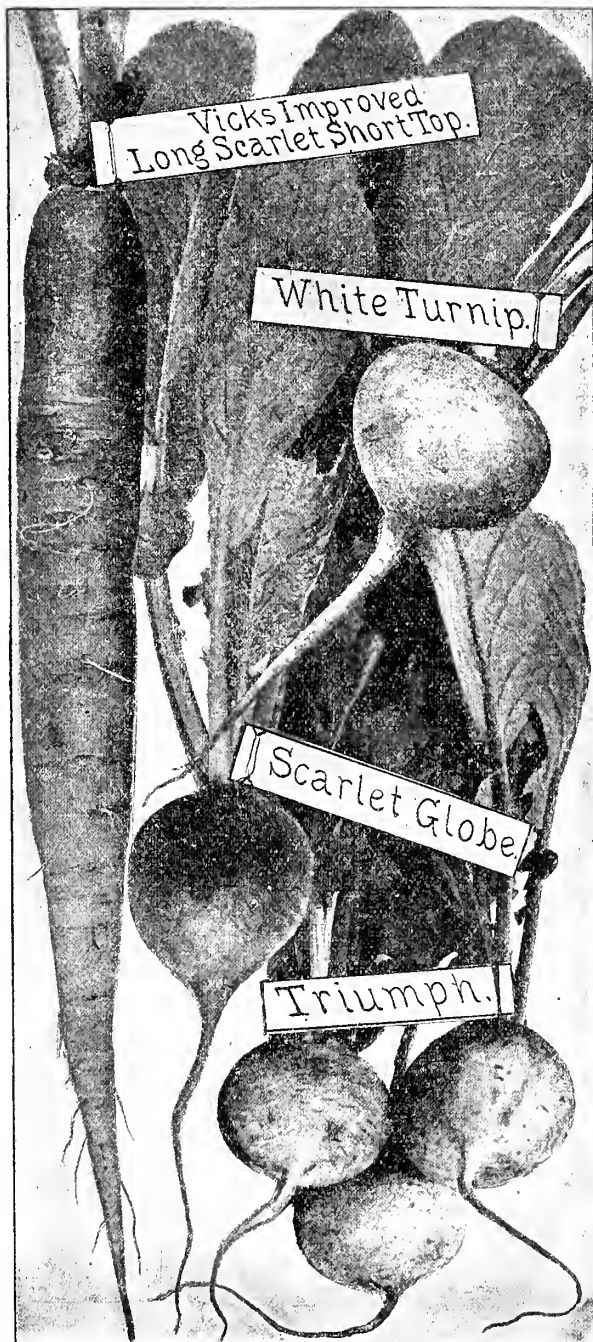
Maggie Murphy Late. The unanimous reports and samples of Potatoes that have been sent us from every State and territory, also Canada, verify our statement that the Maggie Murphy stands without an equal, and is conceded by Potato growers to be one of the best late varieties, and if planted on light soil the quality is unsurpassed, the yield enormous. This Potato in form is oval, the skin a delicate pinkish tint with russet markings, eyes flush with the surface. Plants very strong and vigorous, remaining green up to maturity; blight proof. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.25; by express or freight, not prepaid.**

American Wonder Late. The American Wonder is one of the best all-round white Potatoes in cultivation. It is practically blight-proof, a strong grower, a great producer, and one of the best late varieties for general field culture. The vines are very strong and branching, with dark green foliage. Tubers white, large, and uniform in size; elongated, slightly compressed, with few eyes, which are nearly flush with the surface. In quality it is unsurpassed; either baked or boiled it is dry and floury, and has a rich, sweet flavor. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.25; by express or freight, not prepaid.**

Carman No. 3 Late. Resembles Carman No. 1, except that the tubers are not quite so elongated; eyes shallow and few in number. It is of the shapeliest form, and even in droughty seasons its perfect shape is retained. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, and will average a pound each. Perfect keeper. Skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. Foliage heavy, dark green. Vines strong and vigorous. Tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. **Pound, 25 cents; three lbs., 60 cents; by mail or express, prepaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.25; by express or freight, not prepaid.**



EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP-ROOTED (FORCING)



RADISH

Radish must make a rapid growth to be crisp and tender. For early use seed should be sown in the hoed, in drills, four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. For an early crop in the open ground, select a sandy soil, and a warm south border, under the shelter of a fence or building, if possible. A load of fresh sandy loam from the woods is better than manure for the Radish crop. As soon as the first leaves appear, sprinkle with soot or ashes to save from the little turnip-fly. The Winter Radish should be sown about the middle of summer, and makes its best growth in the autumn. Pitted out of doors or buried in earth in a cool cellar, it will keep crisp all winter.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; ten pounds to the acre.

Patrons will please note our prices of seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce at 5 cents—two to four times the quantity offered by others in PACKETS at 5 cents.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents; except as noted; all postpaid.

Vick's Early Scarlet Globe

As a forcing Radish the Early Scarlet Globe has established a reputation as the leading sort—the best in every way. It is handsome in form and color—a beautiful oval, and rich scarlet. The amount of its foliage is small compared with other varieties, and small for the size of the radish. The peculiar merit of this variety as a forcing Radish, is that it will bear the heat requisite for forcing without becoming pithy or spongy. The flesh is crisp, tender, juicy, and mild. It is equally as good for open garden culture as for forcing, and therefore it commends itself equally to the amateur and to the market gardener. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Vick's All Seasons. Without doubt the finest of its class. It may be sown from spring until autumn, and the roots obtained from late sowings can be kept in storage for winter consumption. As its name indicates, it is an all seasons sort, and can be used in all stages, from the size of a marble until full grown. The root is round, of brilliant scarlet color, grows to a very large size, and remains firm and brittle to the end. When sliced and salted it makes a very fine relish. The best Radish for all purposes yet introduced. (See illustration). $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Triumph. This is a striking novelty. We have grown it to perfection on our own grounds, and can recommend it highly. The root is globe-shaped, showing bright scarlet stripes on a white ground. The tops are so small that seed can be sown very closely, making it a most valuable addition for cultivation under glass, although it does well in the open ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy, tender, and mild. Its unique appearance will cause it to find a ready sale in any market. We advise its use by all up-to-date market gardeners. Packet 10 cents; oz., 25 cents.

Early Round Dark Red (Non plus ultra). Especially adapted for forcing on account of its very small tap-roots and tops. It is also good for summer use in the open ground. Skin dark red; flesh white, crisp, and tender.

Extra Early Scarlet Turnip-Rooted. (Forcing.) Medium in size, the root being clear and smooth, with a small top, remaining fit for use a long time. Next to our Scarlet Globe we would recommend this variety for forcing.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip (Rosy Gem). (Forcing.) Very desirable for forcing and outdoor planting. Tops and roots both small; skin bright scarlet; flesh very mild and crisp.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped. Oval; very tender and excellent; an inch and a half long; fine for forcing or open ground.

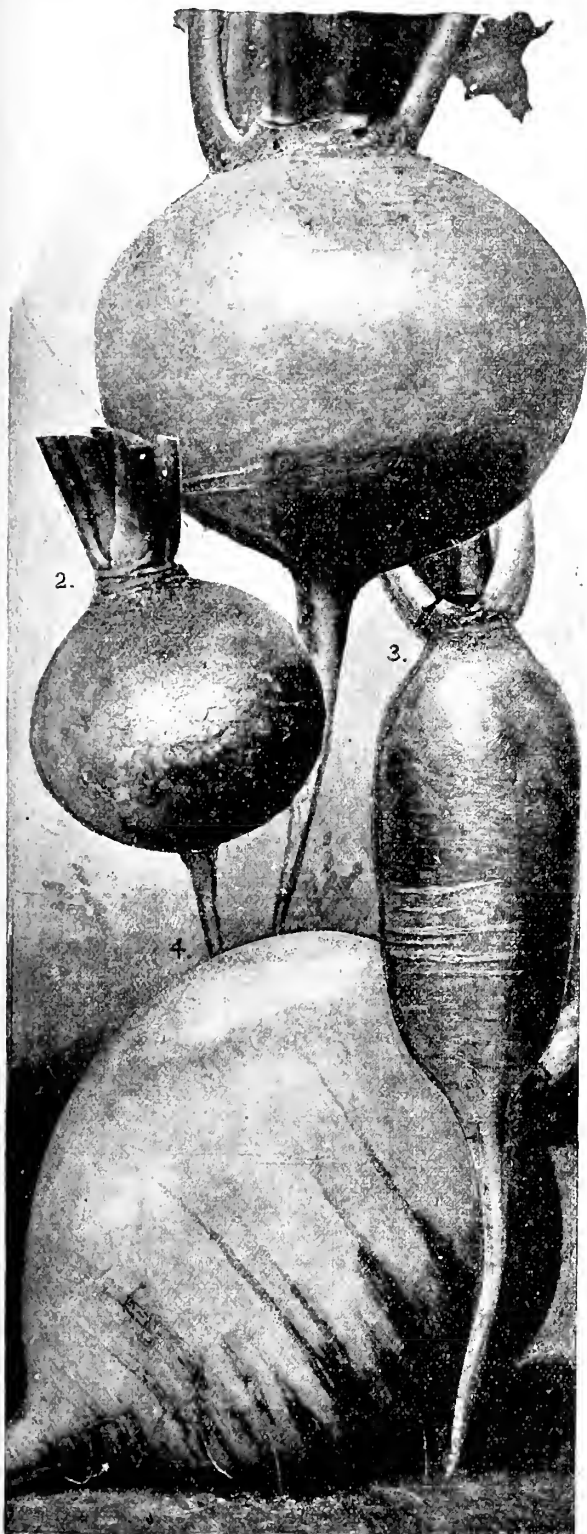
White Olive-Shaped. Like the other olive-shaped varieties in everything except color.

Golden Yellow Olive-Shaped. New. A vast improvement on the old yellow sorts. Color a brilliant golden-yellow; root smooth, entirely free from small roots; flesh pure white, juicy, and mild, retaining its crispness until quite late. It is very early, adapted both for forcing and open ground.

Philadelphia White "Box." Is superior and entirely distinct from any early White Turnip Radish. Remarkably short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality, showing no disposition to become pithy with age. Its short top and rapid growth especially fit it for growing under glass.

French Breakfast, or Scarlet Olive-Shaped White Tip. Very tender and beautiful. Fine for open ground or forcing.

Scarlet Turnip. Round, about an inch in diameter; skin scarlet; flesh white.



1—RADISH, ALL SEASONS
3—CHINESE ROSE WINTER

2—RADISH, ALL SEASONS
4—WHITE STRASBURG

White Turnip. Similar to preceding, except in color; less pungent; a few days later. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Yellow Turnip. Similar to above, except in color. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Wood's Early Frame. Similar to Long Scarlet, but shorter, earlier, and adapted for forcing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Vick's Improved Long Scarlet Short-Top. The favorite long market Radish everywhere; six or seven inches long. Our strain of this popular sort has been grown from a selection year after year until it is perfection itself. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Beckert's Chartier, (Shepherd). A distinct variety. Color red at the top, shading to pink in the middle, and passing into pure white. It attains a large size before becoming unfit for use.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. The finest long White Radish grown. Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh snow white; crisp and tender in summer.

White Strasburg Summer or White Hospital. A large, white, showy, half-long variety. Matures early. A leading market variety in the larger cities.

Giant White Stuttgart. A popular variety, early, of quick growth and large size; in shape like a large top. Both flesh and skin are pure snowy white. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50.

WINTER SORTS

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China). One of the very best for fall and winter use, and popular with market gardeners. Bright rose color; flesh white and firm, of superior quality.

Large White Spanish Winter. A well-known and popular sort. Flesh solid and milder in flavor than the black sorts.

Round Black Spanish Winter. This is a large black-skinned Radish, much relished by the Germans. Flesh white and firm.

Long Black Spanish Winter. Like the above, but the roots are longer and perhaps slightly milder in flavor.

California Mammoth White Winter is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California; eight to twelve inches long and from two to three inches in diameter; white, solid, and of good flavor.

SPINACH

The Spinach is cultivated very extensively for spring and winter "greens." A profitable crop for market. Select a rich, well-drained soil, highly manured. For a succession, the seed may be sown early in April and again in May, in drills one foot apart, properly thinning out when plants are an inch in the leaf. For the principal crop, from first to middle of September, on ground from which a summer crop has been taken, protecting the crop with a light covering of straw or leaves. In the South no covering is necessary.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds, in drills, for an acre.

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents; except as noted.

Improved Thick-Leaved, or Long-Standing. A fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, somewhat crumpled. Does not run to seed as early as other varieties.

Victoria. A new variety, lately introduced from Europe, has proven by test a valuable sort. Its attractive dark green color, long-standing, and hardy character, make it desirable for both spring and late sowing. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 40 cents.

Round or Summer. This is a sort adapted for early spring sowing, and is quite popular with our market gardeners. Leaves thick and large. It stands the winter well.

Large Round-Leaved Viroflay. Large, round, thick and fleshy leaves. Good for early sowing, and being quite hardy is one of the best varieties for fall sowing.

Bloomsdale or Savoy-Leaved (Norfolk). The earliest of all the varieties, and one of the best for autumn planting for early spring use. The leaf of this sort is wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage.

Prickly or Fall. A hardy variety, used for fall sowing. With very slight protection it will withstand the severest weather.

New Zealand. Endures drouth well. Should be started in heat and transplanted two feet apart. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

SQUASH

It is useless to plant Squash until the soil is quite warm, and all danger of frost or cold nights is over; and as they make a very rapid growth there is no necessity for haste in getting the seed into the ground. Squash likes a rich soil, and it is best to manure in the hill. Plant a dozen seeds in each hill, and when danger from "bugs" is over pull up all but three or four. A mellow, warm soil is best. For bush sorts, make hills three or four feet apart, and for the running kinds twice that distance. Squash are in two classes, Summer and Winter. The Summer are used when young and tender; and the Winter, when well ripened, will usually keep till spring. Winter Squash should be ripened thoroughly, or they will be watery and lack sweetness and richness, and will not keep through the winter. One ounce of early varieties for fifty hills and two ounces of late will plant fifty hills; three to four pounds per acre.

½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents; except as noted; all postpaid.

SQUASH, MAMMOTH BUSH
SUMMER CROOKNECK

SUMMER SQUASH

Early White Bush Scallop (Patty Pan). A well-known summer variety, grown extensively for shipping. The flesh is tender and delicate. We also have seed of the Yellow Bush Scallop Squash.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop (Silver Custard). The best of the scalloped Squashes. Handsome and of fine quality. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Mammoth Bush Summer Crookneck. The richest and best of the Summer Squashes. Early and productive. It is almost twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Yellow Bush Crookneck. The old standard sort. Very early and productive. Color bright yellow.

White Summer Crookneck. Fruit similar in size and shape to the two preceding varieties, but of a beautiful ivory white color, and of superior quality.

AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

Hubbard. The standard Winter Squash; no better variety grown; more generally cultivated as a late sort than any other. Flesh fine-grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Chicago Warty Hubbard. This has some points not seen in the old Standard, the shell having a dark green, almost black color, and also distinguished by a dense covering of knots (warts). It is of first-class quality. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

New Golden Hubbard. This is a true Hubbard Squash, except in color, which is a bright orange-red. The flesh is deep golden yellow. This deserves to and will become a most popular variety. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.00.

New Golden Bronze. This most desirable new variety is a cross of the Bay State and Boston Marrow. In form and the peculiar wrinkled appearance of the skin it is like the Boston Marrow. Size, from eight to ten pounds; color, a dark grayish green, with bronze on the upper surface when ripe; flesh golden yellow, very thick, fine-grained, dry, sweet, and of delicious flavor. Matures early, and is a splendid keeper and good yielder. As a Squash for the table and pies it has no superior. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; ¼ lb., 40 cents; lb., \$1.25.

Early Prolific Orange Marrow. An improvement by selection from the Boston Marrow; not so large, but much earlier. Skin orange-colored; flesh deep, fine-grained, and of delicious flavor.

Fordhook. A winter variety possessing merit. Shell a bright yellow; flesh straw-yellow, dry and sweet, and of good flavor. Matures early, a sure cropper, and very productive. May be used at any stage of growth. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Essex Hybrid or Hard-Shell Turban (Warren). A cross between the Hubbard and American Turban, having the color, shape, and fine quality of the Turban, with the dryness and hard shell of the Hubbard. Flesh thick, fine-grained, and solid. A good keeper. Very productive, early, and of rapid growth.

Sibley, or Pike's Peak. A very distinct and valuable variety. Shell pale green, very hard; flesh solid and thick, orange color, and of a rich and delicate flavor. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Boston Marrow. Very popular in the Boston market. Oval shape; skin yellow; flesh orange-colored and fine-grained.

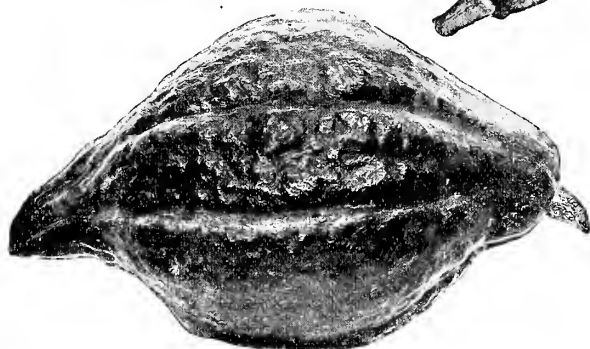
Delicata. Early and prolific. Shape oblong; skin orange-yellow, striped green; flesh rich and dry and of fine quality. A good keeper.

Faxon. Medium size, very early, and productive. It varies in color of skin from green to orange, but uniform in shape. The flesh, for sweetness and dryness, is unexcelled. There is no better variety for making squash pies.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all Squash; grows to an enormous size. One of the most profitable sorts for stock-feeding. Keeps well throughout the winter. This variety is also extensively grown for fair exhibits. ½ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.00.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF SQUASH

Golden Custard, Vegetable Marrow, Bay State, Green Mountain, Marblehead, Winter Crookneck, Pine Apple, Perfect Gem.



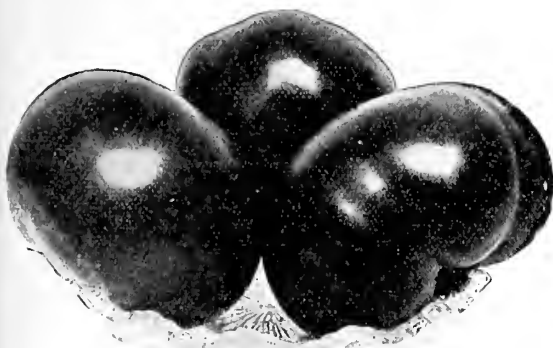
SQUASH, HUBBARD



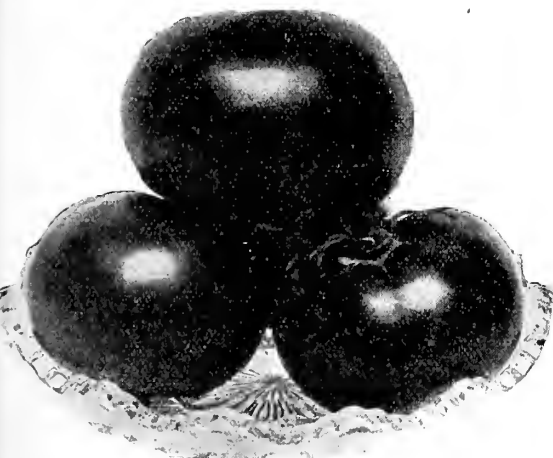
SQUASH, FORDHOOK



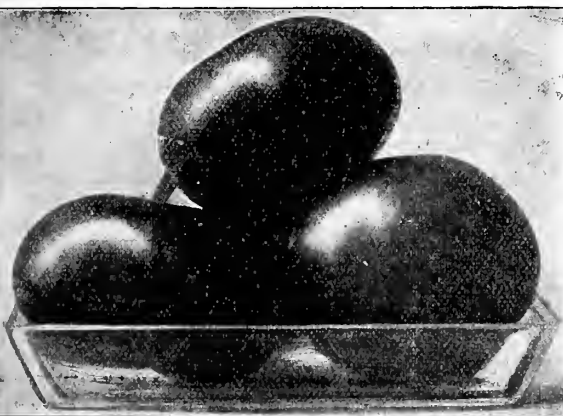
SQUASH, NEW GOLDEN BRONZE



TOMATO, ATLANTIC PRIZE



TOMATO, NEW STONE



TOMATO, HONOR BRIGHT

TOMATOES

To obtain fruit very early, sow in the hotbed in March. In about five weeks plants should be transplanted to another hotbed, setting them about four or five inches apart. Here they should remain, having all the air possible, until after the middle of May, when they may be put out in the ground. If not too early or too cold, a coldframe will answer for the first transplanting. Very good plants can be grown in boxes in the house. We have described the very best varieties in the world, and none that do not possess some merit. One ounce will produce 2000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (to transplant) for an acre.

$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.00; except as noted.

Our patrons will please note we give twice the quantity of seed, at $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. for 5 cents, that others do in packet at 5 cents.

Bright and Early. In the Bright and Early Tomato we have the best combination of earliness, yield, and quality yet attained in this vegetable. We can recommend it very highly for the home garden. In form it is nearly round, somewhat flattened, with smooth surface, free from irregularities. The color is a fine, deep red, and very uniform. The skin is firm and free from cracks, the flesh solid, and of the finest flavor. While some large specimens are produced, the average size is slightly below medium. But whatever is lacking in the size of the individual fruit is more than made up in the immense clusters in which they are borne. The yield is phenomenal. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Honor Bright. We have here a Tomato of remarkable qualities. First as to color: when a good medium size it is a fine pea green, then it changes to a pure cream white, thence to a clear light yellow. At this stage of growth it is the right time to pick for long shipments, as it is very firm. Later it becomes a deep yellow, flushed with orange; then orange, inclining to red; next, a light uniform red; and here they may be gathered freely for the home market. Finally, it reaches its largest size, nearly four inches across, and is a fine deep red, smooth, round, slightly flattened at the top and base. It is an abundant bearer, in clusters of from three to five each, and its table qualities are excellent. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cents; lb., \$3.00.

Atlantic Prize, or Early Ruby. Possesses extra good qualities; extremely early; vines vigorous and strong; fruit of large size, smooth, bright red in color, and borne in immense clusters.

Improved Acme. A fine, solid, smooth, early variety, medium size, red, with a purplish tinge. It has become quite popular for private gardens and canners. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Stone. Ripens for main crop; very large; color bright scarlet; very smooth; ripening even to the stem without a crack; exceedingly solid and firm fleshed; an excellent shipper; quality the very best; not subject to rot; its appearance on market remarkably attractive; a heavy variety. It is the standard Tomato for market gardeners and truckers, and superior for canning.

Dwarf Champion. Dwarf and compact in habit, the plant growing stiff and upright, requiring no stakes, with very thick and short-jointed stems. For this reason it is often sold as Tree Tomato. Can be planted as close as three feet. As a cropper it is unsurpassed. Color same as Acme. Perfectly round and smooth.

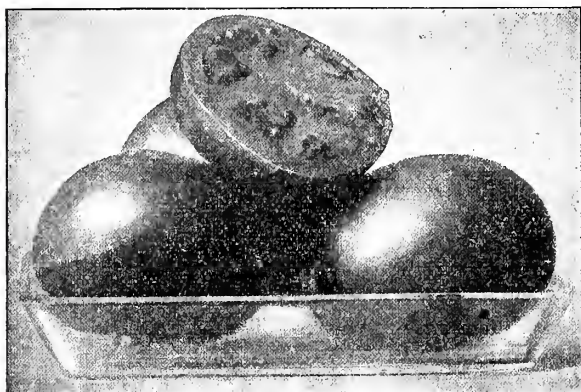
Dwarf Aristocrat. This new variety resembles "Dwarf Champion," and might be taken for that popular variety if it were not for the color of its rich, glossy red fruit, so much preferred in many localities to the purple or rose-colored varieties. The size, solidity, productiveness, smoothness, flavor of its fruit, etc., are up to the present day standard of excellence.

Early Leader. An early variety, producing its beautiful red fruit in heavy clusters.

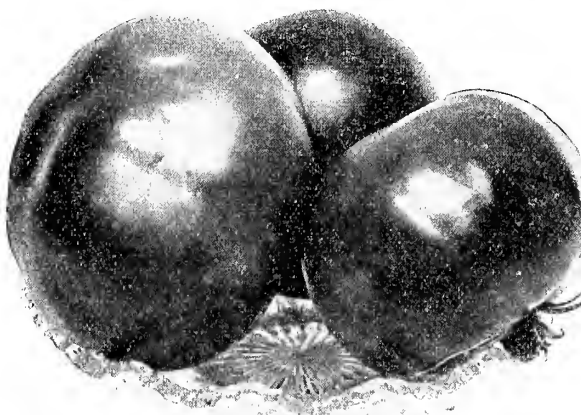
Beauty. A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. Hardy, productive, large size, always smooth, glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. A great favorite with Florida and other long-distance shippers. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Royal Red. Bright scarlet and the reddest throughout of any grown. In size, smoothness, productiveness, solidity, and general appearance, it will please the most fastidious.

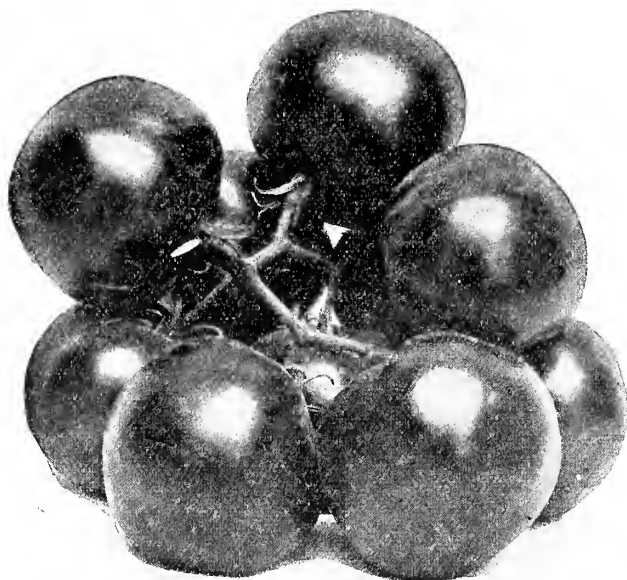
Buckeye State. A mammoth, growing from six to ten in a cluster, many of which will weigh from one to one and a half pounds each. Color deep glossy crimson. It is smooth, of fine texture, and ripens early.



TOMATO, DWARF CHAMPION



TOMATO, DWARF ARISTOCRAT



TOMATO, BRIGHT AND EARLY

TOMATOES

Ponderosa. The fruit ripens quite early and keeps on coming until very late; of immense size, solid, almost seedless, and of good sub-acid flavor. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 10 cents; oz., 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Golden Queen (Queen of the Yellows). Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve.

New Imperial. A valuable acquisition to our first early Tomatoes. Of fine form, smooth and meaty, changing in color from red to a pinkish purple when fully ripe. It fruits in clusters and bears abundantly.

Perfection. One of the handsomest. Fruit round, smooth, and solid. A very deep red in color, and a good shipper. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cents; lb., \$1.75.

Favorite. A large, smooth Tomato, of most perfect shape. Very prolific. Ripens early and evenly, and does not crack. Color rich dark red; flesh very firm and of good flavor; seeds few. Bears shipping long distances.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid. A very large, purplish red Tomato, averaging not less than twelve ounces in weight. Fruit produced in clusters; perfectly solid; usually smooth, but sometimes rough; seeds few. Ripens early. Vines large and coarse-growing, with leaves like those of the Potato plant.

Paragon. An old favorite, and still preferred in many localities. It is a heavy bearer. Ripens between the early and late varieties. Fruit large, dark red, and perfectly smooth. Flesh solid and of fine flavor. Excellent for canning.

Improved Trophy. A standard late variety. Fruit very large, rich deep red, and generally smooth; very solid, and of excellent flavor. Fine for canning.

Peach. A distinct and attractive Tomato, resembling a Peach in shape, size, bloom, and color. It has a delicacy of flavor not found in other varieties of Tomato. Fine for preserves, etc.

Plum-Shaped Yellow. Handsome in appearance, and valuable for preserving. Excellent served raw with pepper and vinegar.

Pear-Shaped Red. True pear-shaped, small, bright red. Used for preserves and for making "tomato figs."

Pear-Shaped Yellow. Same as the above, except that the color is a beautiful yellow.

Red Cherry. Small, perfectly round and smooth, bright red, borne in large clusters. Fine for preserves and pickles.

Yellow Cherry. Differs from the Red Cherry only in color.

Husk or Strawberry (Winter Cherry, etc). Fruit golden yellow, size of a cherry. Fine for pies, preserves, or eating from the hand. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; lb., \$2.50.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

Our limited space forbids a description of the following varieties, many of which, however, are well-known. We have also included some of the specialties of other seedsmen. All at the uniform price of $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents; lb., \$2.00.

Lorillard,	Long Keeper,	Freedom,
Crimson Cushion,	Fordhook First,	Ignotum.

RUTA BAGAS or SWEDE TURNIPS

When five to ten pounds, or larger quantities, are required, special prices will be quoted.

Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents.

White Sweet Swede. A large, white, solid Swede, sometimes called White Russian. Quite desirable for table or stock-feeding. A great yielder. Fine form and good keeper.

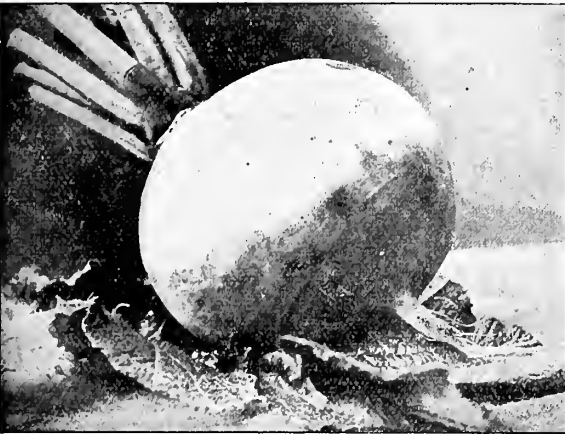
Vick's Imperial Purple-Top Yellow. An excellent variety either for the table or cattle-feeding. Flesh yellow, firm, solid, rich, and sweet. Very hardy, prolific, tender. A splendid keeper. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 60 cents.

Hall's Westbury. An excellent variety of splendid quality. Purple above ground and yellow below.

Laing's Purple-Top Strap-Leaved. A large early sort of fine quality. Flesh yellow, very sweet. Tops peculiar in that they are strap or entire-leaved.



1—PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAVED. 2—SWEDE. 3—KASHMYR. 4—PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. 5—ORANGE JELLY.



TURNIP, EARLY SNOWBALL

TURNIPS

The soil for Turnips should be rich and mellow. Sow in drills, from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and half an inch deep. When the plants are a few inches in height, and strong enough to resist the attacks of insects, thin them out to some five or six inches apart in drills. In this climate we sow from the 25th of July until the middle of August. Swede or Ruta Baga Turnips should be sown the first of June, the rows being about eighteen inches apart, and the plants in the rows not less than ten inches; or sow broadcast, although much larger crops are obtained by drill culture. Ruta Bagas are excellent for all kinds of stock, and are relished by all. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; two to three pounds per acre in drills. For Ruta Bagas; see page 52.

Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; lb., 50 cents; except as noted.

Patrons will please note our ounce price is but 5 cents, which is about four times the usual quantity in packets sent out by others.

New White Egg. A very excellent variety. Nearly oval or egg-shaped. Flesh firm and fine-grained, and of snowy whiteness. Its flavor is of the very best. Particularly desirable for table. Can be sown as late as the middle of August. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Long White Cow-Horn. A quick-growing sort, half-long in shape, fine-grained, sweet, good quality. Roots grow partly above ground. Very productive.

Sweet German. This celebrated Turnip is very popular in many sections. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga, and should be sown as early. The flesh is white, hard, firm, and sweet, with none of the pungency of the common Turnip. Superior for table or for stock. It is a long keeper, and generally solid until midsummer. Highly recommended for winter and spring use.

Scarlet Kashmyr. A new and distinct variety. The roots are smooth and handsome. The outer color is a bright scarlet. Flesh snow white, fine-grained, crisp, and tender. Very early and a fine table sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 80 cents.

Orange Jelly or Robertson's Golden Ball. This is the most distinct yellow Turnip ever offered. It is of very fine texture, and the best, sweetest, and most delicious of the yellow-fleshed varieties. It is of medium size, with small tap-root, a rapid grower, matures early, and keeps well. A superior table variety.

Large Yellow or Amber Globe. Good for general crop. Excellent for table or for stock-feeding. Flesh yellow, firm, and fine-grained. A good keeper and cropper.

Yellow Aberdeen. Roots medium size, round, flesh yellow, tender and sugary. Very hardy and productive. A good keeper. Good for both table and stock.

Yellow Stone. One of the best yellow-fleshed sorts for table use and stock.

Pomeranian White Globe. Very productive, in good soil roots frequently grow from ten to twelve pounds. Good for table or stock-feeding.

Large White Norfolk. A standard variety for field-culture for stock-feeding. Grows to a large size and is very productive.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 25 cents.

Havana (or Cuban). Packet, 10 cents; oz., 30 cents.

Vuelta de Abajo. Packet, 15 cents; oz., \$1.00.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaved. Roundish, medium size, purple above ground, white below. The most popular variety for early use, either for table or stock.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved. Similar to above. A fine, early, white sort, of quick growth and excellent quality.

Purple-Top White Globe. An improved variety of the purple-top flat Turnip; globular in shape, of fine appearance, a good keeper, of excellent quality, and equally desirable for table or stock.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan. A white variety, purple-top and strap-leaf. This, with the White Milan, is the earliest of all Turnips. Remains in good condition a long time. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 65 cents.

Extra Early White Milan. Similar to above except it is pure ivory white in color, and about one week earlier. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 75 cents.

Early White Snowball or Six-Weeks. A perfect globe-shaped, white-skinned Turnip, of medium size and excellent flavor. For early sowing this is one of the best, being crisp and tender, and maturing in six weeks from the time of sowing. A good keeper. Fine for family or market. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 75 cents.

USEFUL HERBS

As for spices, he doth not only prefer home bred things before them, but condemns them for vanities, and so shuts them out of his family, esteeming that there is no spice comparable for herbs to rosemary, thyme, savory, mints; and for seeds to fennel and caraway-seeds. Accordingly, for salves, his wife seeks not the city, but prefers her garden and fields, before all outlandish gums.

George Herbert, 1593-1652.

A few Pot Herbs and Sweet Herbs should have a place in every vegetable garden. Every cook and every good housekeeper knows the value of the little patch of herbs upon which she makes daily drafts in the summer, and which furnishes such a nice collection of dried herbs for winter seasoning, without which the Thanksgiving turkey would be scarcely worth the having; while as domestic medicines several kinds are held in high repute. A very small space in the garden will give all the herbs needed in the family. The culture is very simple; and the best way is to make a little seedbed in the early spring and set the plants out in a bed as soon as large enough. As a general rule it is best to cut the herbs when in flower, tie them up in small bunches, and hang in the shade to dry. We give a list of the herbs generally cultivated and prized. Of some kinds we furnish roots, as will be seen below:

		PKT.				PKT.				PKT.	
Anise, per lb., \$1.00; per ounce, 10 cents	5	Fennel, Large Sweet, per ounce, 10 cents	5	Savory, Summer, per ounce, 15 cents	5						
Balm, per ounce, 30 cents	5	Hoarhound, per ounce, 30 cents	5	Savory, Winter, per ounce, 20 cents	5						
Basil, Sweet, per ounce, 20 cents	5	Hop Seed, per ounce, \$1.50	25	Sorrel, French, per ounce, 15 cents	5						
Bene, per ounce, 15 cents	5	Hyssop, per ounce, 20 cents	5	Tansy, per ounce, 60 cents	10						
Borage, per ounce, 15 cents	5	Lavender, per ounce, 20 cents	5	Tarragon, per ounce, \$2.00	20						
Caraway, per lb., 75 cents; per ounce, 10 cents	5	Marjoram, Sweet, per ounce, 20 cents	5	Thyme, Broad-Leaved English, per oz., 30 cts.	5						
Catnip, per ounce, 40 cents	5	Peppermint	25	Summer, per ounce, 30 cents	5						
Coriander, per lb., 75 cents; per ounce, 10 cents	5	Rosemary, per ounce, 40 cents	5	Winter, per ounce, 30 cents	5						
Dandelion, per ounce, 25 cents	5	Rue, per ounce, 15 cents	5	Wormwood, per ounce, 30 cents	5						
Dill, per ounce, 10 cents	5	Saffron, per ounce, 15 cents	5	Lavender, roots, by mail, dozen, \$2.00; each, 20 cents							
		Sage, per lb., \$1.50; per ounce, 15 cents	5	Sage, roots, by mail, dozen, \$2.00; each, 20 cents							

SEEDS IN BULK

In the following list we quote prices for seeds by the bushel, (pecks at bushel rates), four quarts and quart, when sent by freight or express **at the expense of the purchaser.** We deliver them at express offices or railroad depots in this city at these rates, bags, packing and cartage free, but in no case can we prepay the charges unless the amount has been previously advanced to us for that purpose. On all seeds not included in this list ordered by express or freight, to be shipped not prepaid, the purchaser may deduct 15 cts. per quart on Beans and Peas, 12 cts. on Corn, and 10 cts. per lb. on all seeds quoted by the pound, from the prices given in the preceding pages. For smaller quantities than here offered see body of catalogue.

BEANS—Wax-Podded.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Prolific German Black Wax	\$0.25	\$0.85	\$1.50	\$5.50
Improved Golden Wax	25	85	1.50	5.50
Keeney's Rustless Wax	25	85	1.50	5.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	25	1.00	2.00	7.00
Davis' White Wax	25	85	1.60	6.00
Valentine Wax	25	85	1.60	6.00
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax	25	85	1.50	5.50

BEANS—Green-Podded.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Long Yellow Six Weeks	25	75	1.35	5.00
Extra Early Red Valentine	25	75	1.35	5.00
New Stringless Green Pod	30	85	1.60	6.00
Refuge or One Thousand to One	25	85	1.50	5.50
Vick's Prolific Pickler	25	85	1.60	6.00
True Bush Lima (Burpee)	30	1.00	1.75	7.00

BEANS—Pole or Running.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Golden Cluster Wax	25	1.00	2.00	7.50
Extra Early Jersey Lima	30	1.00	2.00	7.00
King of the Garden Lima	30	85	1.60	6.00
London Horticultural or Cranberry	25	85	1.60	6.00
Old Homestead	30	1.00	2.00	7.00

SWEET CORN.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Vick's Earliest of All	20	50	85	3.00
Mammoth White Cob	20	50	85	3.00
Extra Early Red Cob Cory	20	45	75	2.75
Kendall's Early Giant	20	50	85	3.00
Perry's Hybrid Sugar	20	45	75	2.75
Early Minnesota	20	45	75	2.50
Crosby's Early	20	45	75	2.75
Stowell's Evergreen	20	40	60	2.25
Country Gentleman	20	50	85	3.00

PEAS.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Vick's Extra Early	25	60	1.00	3.50
Gradus (Prosperity)	35	1.40	2.50	
Alaska (Earliest of All)	25	60	1.00	3.75
Nott's Excelsior	25	85	1.50	6.00
Vick's King of the Dwarfs	30	80	1.50	5.00
Extra Early Premium Gem	25	70	1.25	4.25
New Surprise	25	85	1.50	5.50
American Wonder	25	85	1.50	6.00
Bliss' Abundance	20	60	1.00	3.50
Bliss' Everbearing	20	60	1.00	3.50
Vick's Daisy	35	1.00	1.75	6.50
Heroine	25	70	1.10	4.00

PEAS—Continued.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Horsford's Market Garden	\$0.25	\$0.70	\$1.10	\$4.00
Improved Pride of the Market	25	75	1.35	5.00
McLean's Advancer	20	60	1.00	3.50
Improved Stratagem	25	75	1.35	5.00
Telephone	25	75	1.25	4.50
Admiral	20	60	1.00	3.50
Long Island Mammoth	25	75	1.25	4.50
Yorkshire Hero	20	60	1.00	3.50
Champion of England	20	50	90	3.00
Tall Melting Sugar	25	75	1.25	4.50
Large White Marrowfat	20	45	75	2.25
Large Black Eye Marrowfat	20	45	75	2.25

BEEF.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Extra Early Eclipse	20	60	1.00	3.50
Egyptian Blood Turnip	20	60	1.00	3.50
Crosby's Egyptian	20	60	1.00	3.50
Edmund's Blood Turnip	20	60	1.00	3.50
Improved Early Blood Turnip	20	60	1.00	3.50
Half-Long Blood Red	20	60	1.00	3.50
Detroit Dark Red	20	60	1.00	3.50
Long Smooth Blood Red	20	60	1.00	3.50
Imperial White Sugar	20	60	1.00	3.50
Vick's Mammoth Long Red Mangel	20	60	1.00	3.50
Golden Giant Mangel	20	60	1.00	3.50

CABBAGE.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Early Jersey Wakefield	20	50	85	3.00
Large Charleston Wakefield	20	50	85	3.00
Improved Early Summer	20	50	85	3.00
All Seasons	20	50	85	3.00
Fottler's Improved Brunswick	20	50	85	3.00
Henderson's Succession	20	50	85	3.00
Vick's Improved Danish Ballhead	20	50	85	3.00
Premium Late Flat Dutch	20	50	85	3.00
Mammoth Rock Red	20	50	85	3.00

CARROT.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Chantenay or Model	20	50	85	3.00
Danvers Orange	20	50	85	3.00
Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted	20	50	85	3.00
Oxheart or Guerande	20	50	85	3.00
Improved Long Orange	20	50	85	3.00

CUCUMBER.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Vick's Perfection White Spine	1	00		
Improved Early White Spine	1	00		
Cool and Crisp	1	00		
Chicago Pickling	1	00		
Green Prolific	1	00		
Improved Long Green	1	00		

ONION.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Danvers Yellow Globe (Home Grown)	20	50	85	3.00
Southport Yellow Globe	20	50	85	3.00
Large Red Wethersfield	20	50	85	3.00
Extra Early Red	20	50	85	3.00
Southport Large Red Globe	20	50	85	3.00
Prizetaker Yellow Globe	20	50	85	3.00
Southport White Globe	20	50	85	3.00
American Silver-Skinned	20	50	85	3.00

RADISH.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Vick's Early Scarlet Globe	20	50	85	3.00
Early Round Dark Red (Non plus ultra)	20	50	85	3.00
Early Scarlet Turnip	20	50	85	3.00
Scarlet Turnip, White Tip	20	50	85	3.00
Scarlet Olive-Shaped	20	50	85	3.00
Golden Yellow Olive-Shaped	20	50	85	3.00
French Breakfast	20	50	85	3.00
Beckert's Chartier (Shepherd)	20	50	85	3.00
Vick's Improved Long Scarlet Short-Top	20	50	85	3.00
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger	20	50	85	3.00
White Strasburg	20	50	85	3.00
Black Spanish Winter	20	50	85	3.00
California Mammoth White Winter	20	50	85	3.00

SPINACH.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Improved Thick-Leaved or Long-Standing	20	50	85	3.00
Large Round-Leaf or Viroflay	20	50	85	3.00
Round or Summer	20	50	85	3.00
Victoria	20	50	85	3.00
Bloomsdale or Savoy-Leaved	20	50	85	3.00
Prickly or Fall	20	50	85	3.00

SQUASH.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Mammoth Bush Summer Crookneck	20	50	85	3.00
Hubbard	20	50	85	3.00
New Golden Hubbard	20	50	85	3.00
Early Prolific Orange Marrow	20	50	85	3.00
Fordhook	20	50	85	3.00
Delicata	20	50	85	3.00
Sibley or Pike's Peak	20	50	85	3.00

TURNIP.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
Purple Top Strap-Leaved	20	50	85	3.00
Purple Top White Globe	20	50	85	3.00
Early White Six Weeks or Snowball	20	50	85	3.00
White Egg	20	50	85	3.00
Orange Jelly or Golden Ball	20	50	85	3.00
Yellow Aberdeen	20	50	85	3.00

RUTA BAGA.

	Qt.	4 qts.	Pk.	Bu.
White Sweet or Russian	20	50	85	3.00
Vick's Improved Purple Top Yellow	20	50	85	3.00

Desirable Grasses and Clover Seeds

FOR THE FARM.

(At the pound price, we prepay postage; at price per bushel, we ship by express or freight, not prepaid.)

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*). A field and not a pasture grass, as it will not endure close and frequent cropping; but for a hay crop on strong soils it will produce more than any other sort. $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Bushel, 45 pounds. **Pound, 20 cents; bushel, market price.**

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the very best pasture grasses, as it is exceedingly palatable to stock, and will endure a good deal of cropping. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. Bushel, 14 pounds. **Pound, 30 cents; 100 lbs., \$16.00.**

Hungarian Brome (*Bromus inermis*). A perennial grass which is rapidly coming into use for pasture and hay, but especially the former, on dry lands and in regions subject to severe droughts. It does well in all parts of the country, North and South and in the droughty West. It grows most rapidly in sandy soils, but will establish itself on the heaviest lands. 30 to 50 pounds of seed per acre. Bushel, 14 pounds. **Pound, 35 cents; 100 lbs., \$18.00.**

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*). One of the most valuable grasses to cultivate in moist, rich, sheltered soils. 20 pounds to the acre. Bushel, 14 pounds. **Pound, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$35.00.**

Creeping Bent, or Fiorin (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Desirable for mixing with other lawn or pasture grasses, as it thrives in moist land, on which water does not stagnate. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Bushel, 20 pounds. **Pound, 35 cents; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Fowl Meadow Grass (*Poa serotina*). Suitable for low, moist land. May be mowed any time from July to October. Cattle and sheep are fond of it. Succeeds best when mixed with other grasses. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre. Bushel, 12 pounds. **Pound, 35 cents; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**

Bermuda Grass. Invaluable for crop in the South. It will stand a greater degree of heat than any other known grass. **Pound, \$1.00.**

Johnson Grass (*Sorghum Halapense*). Popular in the Southern States, where it is considered one of the most valuable forage plants. 1 bushel per acre. Bushel, 25 pounds. **Pound, 25 cents; 100 lbs., \$12.00.**

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*). Valuable for pasture. The most promising for replacing prairie grass at the west. 4 bushels to the acre. Bushel, 13 pounds. **Pound, 30 cents; 100 lbs., \$13.00.**

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*). An excellent pasture grass. Should be sown in a mixture with other grasses, as Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, or Kentucky Blue Grass. 40 lbs. per acre. Bushel, 22 pounds. **Pound, 30 cents; 100 lbs., \$16.00.**

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*). Valuable for permanent pasture, in mixture with other pasture grasses. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. Bushel, 24 pounds. **Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$8.00.**

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium italicum*). Used in Europe for soiling. Gives early, quick, and successive growth, till late in fall. Good for use in pasture mixtures. 2 bushels to the acre. Bushel, about 18 pounds. **Pound, 25 cents; 100 lbs., \$10.00.**

Hungarian Grass (*Panicum Germanicum*). Valuable soiling plant. Withstands drought remarkably, and may be sown as late as first of July, and produce a large green crop. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Bushel, 48 pounds. **Pound, 15 cents; bushel, market price.**

German, or Golden Millet. Medium early forage plant, prolific in stalk and grain; 25 pounds to an acre. Bushel, 50 pounds. **Pound, 20 cents; bushel, market price.**

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES

It is quite essential in making up pasture mixtures that different soils and climates should be considered. With this in view, we have experimented largely, and now offer the following mixtures, per bushel of 14 pounds, at \$2.50 per bushel.

For light and medium soils, Heavy soils, Orchards and shaded places, Rocky or gravelly hills,
Marshy grounds liable to be overflowed with water: In ordering state quality of soil.

CLOVER

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

White (*Trifolium repens*). Valuable to mix with lawn grass; should be in every mixture for permanent pasture. Ounce, 10 cents; lb., 35 cents; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Medium Red (*Trifolium pratense*). Excellent for pasture or hay; valuable as a green manure, and should be in all grass mixtures. Eight to ten pounds per acre when sown alone. **Pound, 25 cents; bushel, market price.**

Mammoth Red (*Trifolium pratense*). Used largely for plowing under for manure. By judicious use exhausted lands can be reclaimed, as it will grow where common clover will fail. Eight pounds to the acre. **Pound, 25 cents; bushel, market price.**

Scarlet, or Crimson (*Trifolium incarnatum*). Most valuable crop for green manuring, soiling, hay, pasture, and ensilage. It is an annual and must be sown every year. Improves worn out and poor soils, and is the **cheapest** and best fertilizer. Being a winter crop it should be sown in August and September.

Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Bushel, 60 pounds. **Pound, 25 cents; bushel, market price.**

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium hybridum*). Thrives in rich, moist soil. Does not succeed on high, dry lands. Six pounds per acre. **Ounce, 10 cents; lb., 30 cents; bushel, market price.**

Sweet, or Bokhara (*Melilotus alba*). Makes excellent food for bees. **Ounce, 10 cents; lb., 45 cents.**

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). Where this succeeds it is the most valuable of all the clovers; requires a very fine, mellow, deep soil. **Ounce, 10 cents; lb., 30 cents; bushel, market price.**

Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*). A valuable fodder plant on dry, light, sandy soils. Four bushels to the acre; (about 26 pounds to bushel). **Pound, 25 cents; 100 lbs., \$10.00.**

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

At Pound or Quart, we Prepay Postage. Pecks or Bushels by Express or Freight at Expense of Purchaser
Special Prices on Large Quantities.

ARTICHOKES

Artichokes are planted same as potatoes. Four bushels of the Jerusalem Artichoke will produce 1200 bushels of roots. It is very hardy, and will stand freezing and thawing, and hogs will grow faster and become more healthy on this than on any other feed. **Quart, postpaid, 30 cents; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$1.50, by freight or express, not prepaid.**

BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. This variety is now grown more extensively than any other, on account of its straight, long, light green brush. It is very productive. Sow ten pounds to an acre. **Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$5.00.**

COW PEAS

Throughout the South this pea has always been valuable for improvement of the soil, being to the South what clover is to the North. The seed is ground and used for cattle-fodder. The stalks and leaves make excellent fodder when fed green. It is also highly recommended for ensilage when mixed in silo with green corn stalks. In the North it is considered superior to clover for plowing under as a preparation for wheat, as it matures the first year from seeding. Poor sandy soil may be made into a fertile loam by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas. Plant seed in a thoroughly pulverized warm soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow in drills one foot apart. If grown for fodder, or for the seed, plant three and one-half feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. **Quart, 20 cents; peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.**

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS, Continued

FIELD LUPINS

Popular for soiling and for sheep. Succeed in poor soil. Sow in the spring if wanted for manure, and plow under when in flower. Yellow or blue. Pound, 25 cents.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex, English. The best Sheep Fodder. The growing of Rape is becoming more general year after year, and with much profit to the farmer. While the crop is more especially grown for feeding sheep, still cattle, pigs, and milch cows do very well upon it. If possible, sheep should have access to a grass pasture, on which they will feed alternately with the Rape, thus keeping them in the best thriving condition. A constant supply of salt in the Rape field is quite beneficial. For sheep pasture, it may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, and furnish a large amount of pasture or fodder. In drills, sow five pounds to the acre; broadcast, ten pounds to the acre. Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

SORGHUM

When wanted in larger quantities than quoted, ask for special prices.

Early Amber. This variety is coming into general use for summer fodder for cattle in place of sowed corn, yielding two crops in a season. It is claimed to keep up the flow of milk, and cows like it better than any other feed. It is also easily cured, and makes excellent dry fodder. Three to four pounds are sufficient for an acre, in drills thirty inches apart between the rows, sowing the seed thick and shallow in the row. Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Early Orange. A little later than the Amber. It does not succeed well north of latitude 43°. Pound, 20 cents.

Kaffir Corn. This will do well wherever Amber Cane will grow. It is used as a green fodder, and is eagerly eaten by cattle, hogs, etc. It is a great fattener. The average height of stalk is six feet. Fifty to sixty bushels of seed to the acre have been harvested. Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Millo Maize. The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. It is relished by cattle, hogs, etc., etc. Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Jerusalem Corn. Belongs to non-saccharine Sorghums. It is considered a good sure grain for dry sections and seasons. It produces several small heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on a stalk. Three pounds will plant an acre. The grain being very small, it makes most excellent chicken food. Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

SPURRY

Spergula arvensis. Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light sandy soil. Sow fifteen pounds to the acre. Pound, 25 cents; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. Highly valued by farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in rows three and one-half to four feet apart and ten inches apart in the row. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Yields from fifty to seventy bushels per acre. Pound, 20 cents; 100 lbs., \$6.50.

White Beauty. A Sunflower with snow-white seeds. This strikingly distinct new sort is not only the most beautiful, but the most vigorous, out-yielding the old sorts almost two to one, 3,000 pounds per acre being no unusual yield. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ lb., 15 cents; lb., 35 cents.

TEOSINTE

Reana luxurians. Recommended as the most prolific forage plant. Appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. It will attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. The warmer the climate the better it yields. Requires about four pounds of seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart and two or three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Ounce, 15 cents; lb., \$1.25.

VETCHES

Spring Tares. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast at the rate of one to one and one-half bushels to the acre, like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Quart, 20 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

WILD RICE

Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and wet land. Stock are fond of it when green and also when cured for fodder. It is also much sought after by water fowl. Pound, 35 cents; 100 lbs., \$18.00

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS

Flat Pea. A perennial forage plant. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil; withstands severe frosts, and is not injured by severe drouth. Valuable for plowing under in a green state. It is recommended to sow seed in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Ounce, 15 cents; lb., \$1.50.

HEDGE PLANTS

HONEY LOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos. We regard this as one of our most valuable native trees, on account of its rapid growth and longevity of the timber. It does not have troublesome sprouts at the roots, like the common Locust, and is not so liable to injury from the borer worm. After the second season's growth they become perfectly hardy. The seeds are very slow to germinate, and for this reason should be treated with hot water. Take up small plants and heel in; cover the plants in the fall and set out the next spring. About 175 seeds to the ounce. Ounce, 10 cents; lb., 50 cents.

OSAGE ORANGE

Used extensively as a hedge plant, for which purpose its rapid growth, together with its strong spines, render it quite suitable. It is easily kept dwarf by cutting back. Young plants are grown from seed, which, if sown in good soil, will make good strong plants for the hedge-rows in two years. This species is hardy and makes fine hedges for lawns, cemeteries, etc. Sow in April or May. About 600 seeds to the ounce. Ounce, 10 cents; lb., 40 cents.

GRAINS

BARLEY

Hulless. Hulless, like wheat when threshed. Ripens early and yields about ten bushels more per acre than other barley. Pound, 20 cents; peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

Early Russian Six-Rowed. A valuable sort grown for several seasons throughout Western New York, where it has given the very best of satisfaction. For malting it has no equal; and the yield, as compared with other varieties, is enormous. Pound, 15 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00. **Two-rowed Duck Bill.** Early and prolific. Pound, 20 cents; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

BUCKWHEAT

New Japanese. The yield of this variety is largely in excess of the old one. The straw is heavier and more branching, kernels twice the size of the old kinds, ripening a week earlier, while the flour made from it is fully equal to that of any other variety. Pound, 20 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.30.

FIELD CORN

For Field Corn, see page 31.

OATS

Vick's Improved American Banner. The seed now offered as the Improved American Banner Oat is the very best. After thousands of trials in all parts of the country, its fame is higher and more secure than ever before; in fact it stands as the banner Oat. An average of 80 pounds have been raised from one pound of seed, and 100 bushels from an acre. The grain is white, large, and plump, ripens early; straw stiff and of good length. Can be sown thinner than ordinary Oats. Postpaid, pound, 20 cents; three pounds, 50 cents. By express or freight at expense of purchaser, peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.25; five bushels, \$5.50. For large quantities, special prices.

RYE

Spring Rye. This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

White Winter. Much prized for its straw, also for plowing under as a green manure. The ordinary fall sown variety, of which we offer choice selected stocks only. Peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

WHEAT

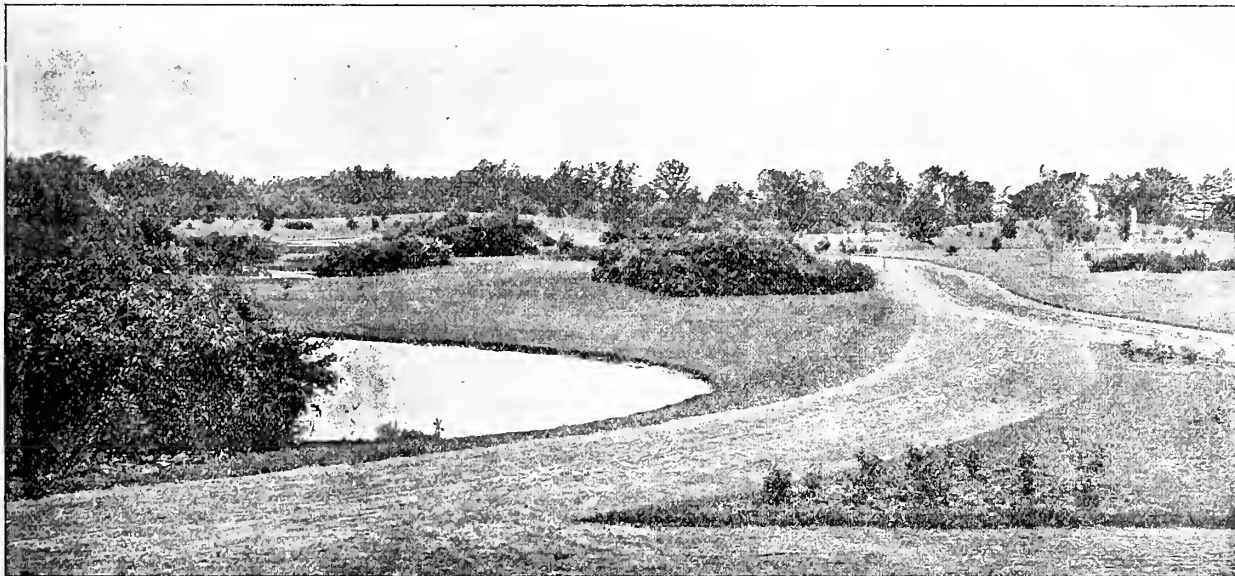
SPRING—Saskatchewan Fife. Has the general characteristics of Scotch Fife, from which it has descended by careful selection, but is a marked improvement in point of earliness, hardness, productiveness, and purity. Highly endorsed by leading wheat growers. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

WINTER—Early Genesee Giant. Stooling strong; short-jointed straw; fine hard amber grain; exceptionally fine milling qualities. Very productive, yielding 60 bushels per acre. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50.

Bearded Fife. A grand new Wheat, with qualities of the Northwestern Spring sort, equal to the best of these in the amount of gluten. The hardest of all wheats known. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Grass Seed for the Lawn and Pleasure Grounds

Nothing gives more satisfaction about a house than a good lawn, and nothing is more easily made and kept in order by a little well directed care. To get Grass Seed up quickly and evenly, the surface must be mellow, so that it will not bake after a rain. If the soil is clayey, after sowing the Grass Seed cover the surface with a light coating of manure, which may remain, except a little of the coarsest. Four bushels of Grass Seed for an acre are required to make a good lawn in a short time; for small plots, five quarts to six square rods, or about one quart to a square rod, should be sown. Sow Grass Seed for lawns as early as possible in the spring, so as to give the seed the benefit of early spring rains. Late sowing is seldom successful. It is better to wait until September than to sow after warm weather has commenced. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling, and this will repay one for all expense and labor in producing a velvet, carpet-like lawn. The best single kind is Kentucky Blue Grass. To sixty pounds (per acre) of this add White Clover and Sweet Vernal Grass, about two pounds of each, and this will make an excellent lawn. Our preparation of Lawn Grass contains Blue Grass, White Clover, and Sweet Vernal Grass, and other very choice and fine Lawn Grasses, and is, we think, the very best preparation possible for our hot and dry summers, as we have long been making experiments to ascertain this fact.



VICK'S VELVET LAWN GRASS AT RIVERSIDE

At the price per bushel and peck we ship by Express or Freight, not prepaid. No charge for bags, packing, or cartage. By quart and pound we prepay postage. As many of our customers have written heretofore asking the quantity for certain space, we submit herewith a comparative table that will admit of close figuring, showing how much seed is needed for any number of square feet:

For 1 acre, 43560 square feet . . . 4 bu. or 80 lbs.	For 1 1/4 acre, 14520 square feet . . . 1 1/4 bu. or 27 lbs.	For 1-12 acre, 3630 square feet . . . 7 lbs.
" 1/2 " 21780 " " " 2 " 40 "	" 1/2 " 7260 " " " 14 "	" 1-16 " 2723 " " " 1/4 bu. or 5 "
" 1/4 " 10890 " " " 1 " 20 "	" 1/8 " 5445 " " " 10 "	" 1-32 " 1362 " " " 2 1/2 "

"Making a Lawn," by C.W. Seelye, a little booklet of ten pages, giving full directions for preparing the soil, grading, time of planting, mowing and after care, price 10 cents, or free with an order for a quart or more of grass seed.

Vick's Velvet Lawn Grass. The Velvet Mixture contains all of the very best varieties of grasses suited for the purpose of making a Lawn beautiful in appearance, durable and lasting, and which will stand the frosts of winter and the hot sun of summer, showing a deep rich green at all seasons. We make only one mixture of this Velvet Lawn Grass, and it can be sown with equally good effect on Terrace, Polo, Tennis, or Park grounds, while it is especially adapted for a beautiful home or residence lawn. The seed used is pure and heavy and especially cleaned, and the finest ever offered.

Price, bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00; peck, 5 lbs. \$1.10; less than peck quantity, per lb. 40 cents; per quart 25

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*). In conjunction with White Clover it forms the finest and closest turf. As a pasture grass it furnishes the most nourishing food for cattle of any, until winter; thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady localities. Sixty pounds for lawn and twenty pounds per acre for pasture.

Extra fancy, re-cleaned, 100 lbs. \$13; lb. 30

Red Top, per 100 lbs. \$7; per bushel (14 lbs.) \$1.15; peck 35 cents; lb. 20

Red Top, fancy (*Agrastis vulgaris*). Valuable in a mixture for either lawns, pastures, or meadows, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry. For lawns forty-five pounds; for pasture twenty-five to thirty pounds per acre. Fancy cleaned, per 100 lbs. \$16; pound 35

Sweet Vernal Grass, TRUE PERENNIAL (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). The chief merit of this grass lies in its fragrant odor. As a mixture for lawns and pasture lands it is invaluable. Per lb. 75 cents; ounce . . . 10
ANNUAL SWEET VERNAL, per lb. 25

POPULAR COLLECTIONS

To all who want Selected Collections of Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds we can recommend the following assortments. All of the seeds contained in them are our regular-sized packages and first-class in every respect. They give to our customers a good assortment, best adapted to produce a continued succession of the most useful kinds throughout the year.

Several thousands of our Collections are sold annually, and to the same people, which shows that they are perfectly satisfactory. These Collections are put up ready for shipment before the busy season opens, or they could not be sold at these prices.

FLOWER SEEDS

No. 1.

Twenty Varieties Choice Annuals,

\$1.00.

Antirrhinum, mixed.....	\$0.05
Aster, Victoria.....	.10
Balsam, Camellia-flow'd, mixed.....	.10
Calliopis, mixed.....	.05
Candytuft, White Rocket.....	.05
Cockscomb, Vick's New Japan.....	.10
Convolvulus major, mixed.....	.05
Dianthus, best double, mixed.....	.05
Delphinium, Dwarf Rocket.....	.05
Eschscholtzia, mixed.....	.05
Pansy, extra choice mixed.....	.15
Petunia, fine mixed.....	.10
Phlox Drummondii, choice mixed.....	.10
Poppy, The Shirley.....	.05
Portulaca, double.....	.10
Sweet Alyssum.....	.05
Sweet Mignonette.....	.05
Scabiosa, mixed.....	.05
Sweet Pea, fine mixed.....	.05
Zinnia, Curled and Crested, mixed.....	.10

Making a total of.....**\$1.45**
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

- No. 3. "Beauteous" Collection of 60 Varieties of the Finest Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.....**\$3.00**
No. 4. "Perfection" Collection of 100 Varieties of the Finest Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.....**\$5.00**

No. 2.

Forty Varieties Choice Annuals.

\$2.00.

All that are in No. 1 and the following:	
Acroclinium, mixed.....	\$0.05
Brachycome, mixed.....	.05
Calendula, Meteor.....	.05
Carnation, Marguerite, mixed.....	.10
Chrysanthemum, annual.....	.05
Cosmos, Mammoth Perfection.....	.10
Cypress Vine, mixed.....	.05
Euphorbia heterophylla.....	.10
Godetia, mixed.....	.05
Gypsophila muralis.....	.05
Gourds, mixed.....	.05
Helichrysum, mixed.....	.05
Marigold, French.....	.05
Maurandya, mixed.....	.10
Perennial Pea, mixed.....	.10
Salpiglossis, mixed.....	.05
Salvia splendens.....	.10
Schizanthus, mixed.....	.05
Ten Weeks' Stock, large flowering dwarf, mixed.....	.05
Tropeolum, Tom Thumb, mixed.....	.10
Verbena, extra selected.....	.10
Value No. 1 Collection.....	1.45

Making a total of.....**\$2.90**
FOR TWO DOLLARS.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

No. 5.

Twenty-Two Varieties, for Small Family Garden.

\$1.00.

½ pint Bean, Golden Wax.....	\$0.10
½ oz. Beet, Imp'd Blood Turnip.....	.05
½ oz. Cabbage, All Seasons.....	.05
½ oz. Carrot, Half Long Scarlet.....	.05
½ oz. Celery, White Plume.....	.05
½ pint Corn, Perry's Hybrid.....	.10
½ pint Corn, Evergreen.....	.10
½ oz. Cucumber, White Spine.....	.05
½ oz. Lettuce, Improved Hanson.....	.05
½ oz. Water Melon, Florida Favorite.....	.05
½ oz. Musk Melon, Extra Early Hackensack.....	.05
½ oz. Onion, Danvers Yellow Globe.....	.05
1 pint Peas, Champion of England.....	.10
1 pkt. Peas, Pride of the Market.....	.10
½ oz. Parsnip, Hollow Crown.....	.05
1 pkt. Pepper, Sweet Mountain.....	.05
½ oz. Radish, Olive-Shaped Scarlet.....	.05
½ oz. Spinach, Long-Standing.....	.05
½ oz. Squash, The Faxon.....	.05
½ oz. Squash, Hubbard.....	.05
½ oz. Salsify.....	.05
1 oz. Tomato, Imperial.....	.05
1 oz. Turnip, P. T. Strap-Leaved.....	.05

Making a Total of.....**\$1.40**

Trial Garden.

This Collection embraces 16 Standard Favorites of the leading family garden vegetables, put up in packets for those who have only a small plot for a vegetable garden. One packet each of the following, only 50 cents:

Beans, Golden Wax.....	\$0.10
Beet, Edmand's Blood Turnip.....	.05
Cabbage, Succession.....	.05
Carrot, Danvers Orange.....	.05
Corn, Perry's Hybrid.....	.10
Cucumber, Nichols' Medium Green.....	.05
Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson.....	.05
Musk Melon, Melrose.....	.05
Onion, Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.05
Parsnip, Hollow Crown.....	.05
Peas, Heroine.....	.10
Radish, Early Scarlet Turnip.....	.05
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.....	.05
Squash, Summer Crookneck.....	.05
Tomato, Dwarf Champion.....	.05
Water Melon, Sweet Heart.....	.05

Making a total of.....**\$.95**

It costs no more to procure fresh vegetable seeds, true to name, direct from the grower, than it does to buy questionable seeds at the store. We deliver seeds free except where noted. Attention is called to our New Departure in Vegetable Seeds. See page 17.

HINTS ON SOWING SEEDS AND TRANSPLANTING

Sowing Seed. In seed sowing a great deal of skill can be acquired, and those who know least about it are the ones who usually are loudest in their complaints about bad seeds. It is an advantage with many kinds of seed to sow them early, as in the case of onions, which should be sown as early in spring as the ground can be prepared, but cucumbers and egg plants must wait until the ground is warm. Lettuce seed may be scattered on the snow or frozen ground, and as a result will give an early crop, but little zinnia plants would perish in the cold, even if the seeds germinated when treated the same way.

When to Sow Seeds. Although, as has been shown, some kinds may be put into the ground very early, yet as a rule, seed sowing cannot be safely done until frost is all out of the ground and the upper soil has become warm. Some people are so anxious to make their gardens that they do not wait until it is warm enough, and every spring a great many seeds are sown which start and are then cut down by the frost.

Depth to Sow Seeds. For all seeds the soil should be mellow, and for small seeds the surface should be raked very fine. An old rule with gardeners is to cover seeds so that the soil over them shall be twice the thickness of the seed. But something depends on the character of the soil; if it is clayey and liable to bake, it is a good plan to have some sand to spread over the seeds, as this will allow the young plants to push through easily. After planting press down and firm the soil over the seed.

Grass Mulch for Seeds. When fine seeds are to be sown and dry weather or a hot sun is to be feared, it is well to place some short clippings of grass or some such material over the rows; when the little plants start this mulch can be drawn aside a little. At all times seek to secure for the seeds sufficient warmth and moisture.

Sowing Seeds Under Glass. With many kinds of flowering plants and vegetables it is not best to wait until the weather is favorable to sow the seed in the open garden, for much better results can be obtained if they are sown earlier and the plants are large enough to put out when the fine weather comes, for our seasons are too short to allow of any long time to wait for the plants to grow. For this reason we sow seeds in a propagating house or greenhouse, or in boxes in the window, or in a hotbed or coldframe, in some place where the plants can be protected while it is yet cold, and yet have a temperature in which they will thrive.

Hotbeds. Care is required to prevent scorching the young plants. In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. When the sun gets pretty warm give the glass a thin coat of whitewash. This gives a little shade, and, with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe. The hotbed is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It

may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this place about five inches of good mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds.

Coldframe. Some of the advantages of a hotbed can be secured by a coldframe. This is simply a frame with sash, the same as employed for a hotbed, placed upon a bed of fine mellow earth, in some sheltered place in the garden. The heat of the sun warms the soil, and, as the air is confined, the warmth and moisture cannot escape. After the frame is secured in its place a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside and the frame closed for a day or two before the seeds are planted. As the coldframe depends upon the sun for warmth, it must not be started as soon as the hotbed, and in this latitude the latter part of April is soon enough. Plants will then be large enough for transplanting to the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, and, as a general thing, they will be harder and better able to endure the shock of transplanting than if grown in a hotbed. A frame of this kind anyone can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary; and air must be given on bright, warm days. Shade also is necessary.

Hand-Glasses. A frame, or box, with a couple of lights of glass on top, prevents the drying of the surface of the ground, and affords the plants shelter from sudden changes, cold storms, and frosty nights. Seeds may be sown in the house in pots, or boxes, but the greatest difficulty is that the soil dries very rapidly in them, and young plants are apt to suffer. A very good plan is to cover the pot with a pane of glass, removing it occasionally for air. Where very fine seeds are sown in pots, the watering, unless carefully done, generally results in great injury. A wet paper placed over the top of the pot will afford moisture enough for the germination of fine seeds. If pots are used it is well to sink them to the rim in a box of moss, or something of the kind, that will hold moisture, and prevent the drying of the earth in the pots. A shallow box may be used to advantage, sowing the seed carefully in narrow drills.

Transplanting. All the operations of the garden should be done with neatness; no crooked irregular rows are admissible. After plants in the seedbeds have obtained their second leaves and made an inch or two in growth, they should be moved to the garden beds or border. This should be done on a dull day, if possible; if not, the plants may require shading after removal until they become established. In transplanting in dry weather, always give the plants as they stand in the seedbed a good soaking with water, and also the soil to which they are removed, an hour or so before removal. In removing, disturb the roots as little as possible.

These helps are intended mainly for tender or half hardy annuals. The hardy annuals may be sown where they are to flower, though, with the exception of a few varieties difficult to transplant, it is best to sow all in a seedbed.

FLOWER SEEDS

Nature's favorite method of plant reproduction is by seeds; and in this way great numbers of plants can be produced at the least expense; also, such plants, as a rule, are more vigorous and more free from any constitutional defects of vitality. Gardeners, therefore, prefer this method of raising plants whenever it is available, as it is in the case of most annual, biennial, and perennial plants.

Annual plants, or those which, starting from the seed, attain their growth, bloom and perfect their seeds and then die, all in one year, comprise some of the most beautiful flowers of our gardens.

Annuals

The annual plants that have been employed in gardening are exceedingly numerous, and even to name them would make a voluminous list. From this great number, cultivated for many years, experience has led to a selection of the most desirable kinds; and these are mentioned and described in the following pages. The Asters and Balsams and Mignonette and Poppies and Sweet Peas and Morning Glories are among the well-known annuals that are wanted in every garden.

The Snapdragon and the Hollyhock are examples of what are called biennial plants; that is, those that live two years. The Snapdragon will bloom the first year from seed, and live over winter

Biennials

and bloom the second summer, and then die; the Hollyhock waits until the second year before sending up its flower-stalk, and the plant also frequently lives over the second winter.

Among perennial plants, or those that live a number of years, there are some that will bloom the first year from seed, and some not until the second season. Some of these that bloom the first

Perennials

year will not bear our cold winters, and so they are practically annuals in cold climates, though in mild regions they may live a considerable number of years. The Verbena is an instance of this kind. But many desirable perennial plants are hardy even in very cold climates, and these are important subjects for every flower garden. The Columbine, Calliopsis lanceolata, Perennial Larkspur, and the Foxglove, are examples.

The art of seed-sowing and raising these plants to a blooming condition is not difficult, and is extremely interesting. When the soil is warm in spring a very novice may sow flower seeds and raise the plants. But to secure the best results a number of points should be understood and observed. Some plants make their growth and bloom in quite a short time, while others require a longer time to attain maturity. Much in relation to this matter must be learned by experience, and year by year one may gain in skill. A few hints in regard to some kinds may enable a beginner to start right. Aster plants require a large part of the summer to make their growth, and then bloom in August and September. In the northern part of the country the 10th of May is usually as early as tender plants can be trusted out of doors, and sometimes a frost will catch them later than this date. But it is very desirable to get plants started early, and so it is always best to take some chances of a frost, even if it is necessary to protect the young

Seed-sowing and Plant-raising

plants after they are up. The first of May, therefore, in the North, is about the time to sow most kinds of flowers in the open ground, while in the Southern part of the country this may be done from two to four weeks earlier. But plants that require a long time to come to a blooming state ought to be already of considerable size by the time that the soil and atmosphere are such as to encourage growth. Those who have greenhouses can easily start plants so that they will be in condition to plant out at any time. Those, too, who are so situated as to have a hotbed can secure the same results. But a hotbed, for many persons, is nearly as difficult to be possessed of as a greenhouse, and it is more difficult to manage.

But there is a way out of this trouble for the amateur gardener; that is by means of a coldframe. (See

A Coldframe "Hints on Sowing Seeds and Transplanting," page 58.)

By means of a coldframe one may commence to sow tender seeds a month earlier than in the open, and this is a great advantage. Plants raised in a coldframe are less apt to be drawn and spindling than in a hotbed. With a thermometer hung inside the frame one may regulate the temperature as desired, by opening the sash and giving air. Sometimes there is a bright window in a living-room that has been found to be well adapted to raising young plants from seed in a window box, and when this is so one does well to use it. In one of these ways, therefore, the opportunity may be present to hasten the growth of seedling plants in the spring.

When a little seedling has made two or more leaves, if it is lifted and transplanted it makes a far greater number of roots than if left undisturbed. It is hence a great advantage

Transplanting

to the seedling to transplant it when small, and then when it is necessary to move it to its place in the garden it will have plenty of roots and will feel the disturbance but little. Many plants are benefited by twice transplanting before they are given their final planting out. The results of transplanting are seen not only in the production of a greater number of active, feeding roots, but also in a stockier growth of the stem, with branches starting out closer together, making a plant in every way more desirable. The Aster is greatly benefited if treated in this manner; the Balsam, also, managed in this way becomes almost another plant from that appearing where it has sprung up from seed sown in the open ground. Many other plants are equally as much benefited by transplanting. Even when the seeds of plants are sown in the garden border most kinds should be transplanted soon after they are up, and be given a considerable space in which properly to develop.

A few kinds only are better to be planted where they are to

Kinds to Plant Where They are to Bloom

remain to bloom. Some of the most prominent among these are the following: Sweet Alyssum, and other varieties of the Alyssum, Morning Glory, Centaurea, Eschscholtzia or California Poppy, Mignonette, Nigella, Poppy, Ricinus, Sunflower, Nasturtium, Cobaea, Sweet Peas. Some even of these it is sometimes desirable to transplant, and of course this should be done only when the plants are quite small.



Asters

"Fairest of Crowns for

Autumn's Adorning."

Vick's First Premium Collection of Asters

This is a Grand Collection for Exhibition Purposes.

Japanese Needle, Comet, Truffaut's Peony-Flowered,
New Crown, Vick's Branching, Victoria.

Each 10 cts. Collection of 6 Varieties 40 cts.

The Aster family is divided into numerous classes of varieties, all of which are handsome and worthy of cultivation. Asters, as a class, may be compared with Chrysanthemums, having all the forms—globe-shaped, with incurved petals; various sorts with petals out-curved; Vick's Branching, and the Comet, petals curled and twisted; Needle Aster, petals stiff and upright,—in fact, nearly all the counterparts of the Chrysanthemum; moreover, for summer and fall decorations they fill the place of this magnificent flower the best of anything we have. Our illustrations show several of the various forms. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, or started early in the spring in the house or under glass. The large-growing varieties of Asters, such as the Pæony-flowered, the Victoria, and the New Rose need to be set as much as a foot apart in good soil, and will quite fill the space. The soil about the plants should be stirred frequently during the summer, and a vigorous growth encouraged. The dwarf varieties make beautiful border plants. Annual.

VICK'S BRANCHING

Late flowering. This exceptionally fine Aster is without a rival. It is as well known in Europe as in America, and although we placed it on the market only a few years ago, to-day every florist has a fine stock of the flowers in his window just before the Chrysanthemum comes in; and it is often mistaken for the Chrysanthemum, which it so much resembles. Our customers send us hundreds of enthusiastic expressions of admiration regarding its magnificence and immense blooming qualities. Flowers of extraordinary size—much larger than other varieties,—standing erect on long, graceful stems, well above the foliage; flower stems 15 to 20 inches long. Grand for cutting. Plants extra large and of strong growth; one plant will cover a space two and a half feet square. By far the most satisfactory Aster grown.

Snowy-white, pink, crimson, purple, rose-striped, each 10
One packet each of the five colors for 40
All colors mixed 10

VICTORIA

New Victoria. One of the finest. Two feet high; habit pyramidal; flowers large; having, with one or two exceptions, the greatest range of colors of any of the Asters.

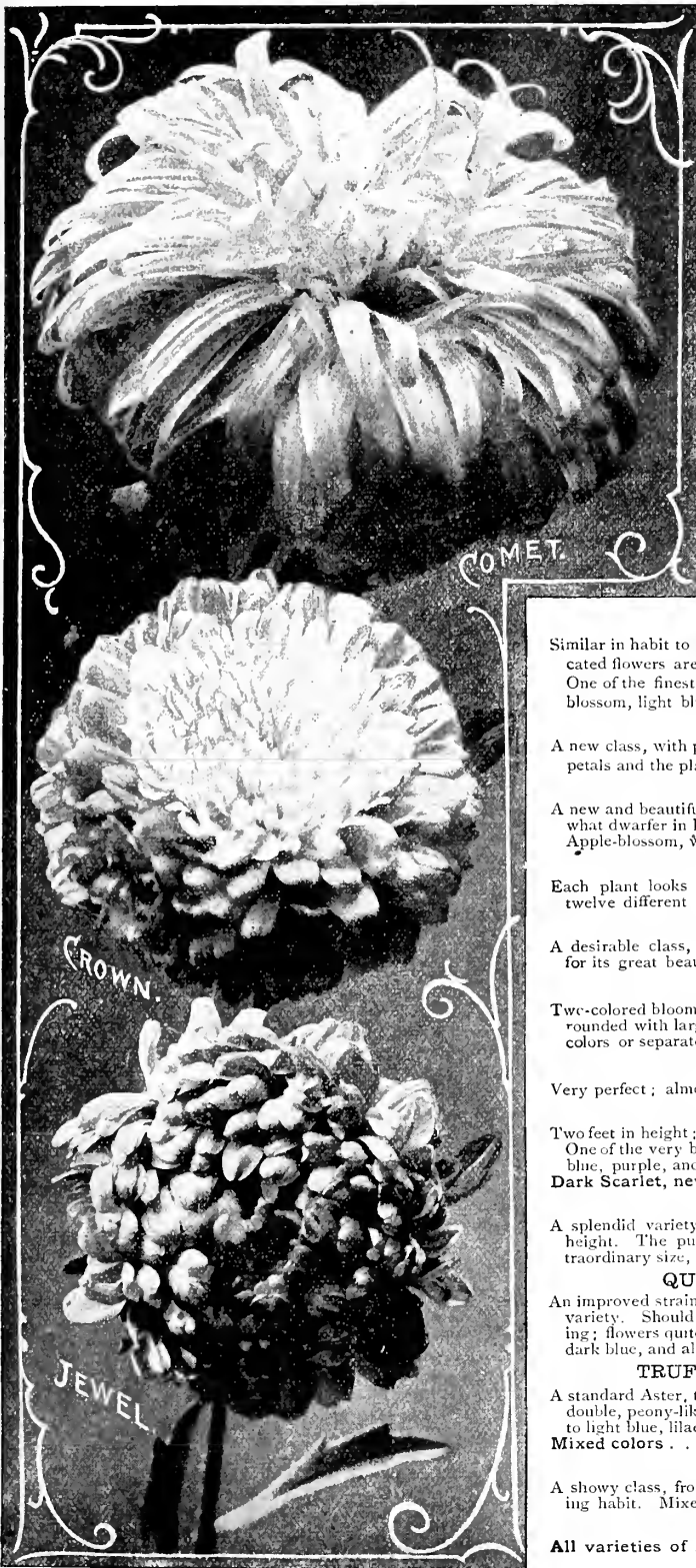
White.	Rosy Lilac.	Dark Scarlet
Light Yellow.	Bright Rose tinged White.	Light Blue and White.
White tinted with Rose.	Carmine Rose.	Light Blue.
White turning to Rose.	Crimson.	Light Violet.
White turning to Azure Blue.	Crimson and White.	Indigo on White Ground.
Apple-blossom.	Dark Crimson.	Dark Blue and White.
Peach-blossom.	Reddish Lilac.	Violet.
Rose and White.	Reddish Lilac and White.	Brown Violet.

One packet each of the above 24 varieties \$1.50
Mixed colors 10
Separate colors 10

Dwarf Victoria. The finest class of Half-Dwarf Asters, and the best for pots. For size, color, and profusion of bloom it is unsurpassed. Mixed colors, or dark scarlet, white, rose, dark crimson, light blue, rosy lilac, apple-blossom, peach-blossom; each. 10



ASTER, VICTORIA

**PRINCESS ROSALIND**

Represents the new and beautiful class of Dahlia-flowered Asters. The plants are dwarf, very free-flowering, and continue a long time in bloom. The flowers are medium sized, perfectly formed, semi-globular; petals short, thickly set and well imbricated; color a bright rose 15

JAPANESE NEEDLE

A distinct class of pyramidal plants, about eighteen inches high, and bearing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers from four to five inches across, the petals of which are long, needle-shaped or quilled, and twisted in a peculiarly graceful fashion. Mixed colors 15

RAY

This new and desirable class of Asters, with long needle-shaped florets resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemums, attain a height of 20 inches, with flowers measuring from four to six inches, on long, strong, branching stems. Pure white and brilliant rose, each 10

NEW GIANT COMET

A superb new class, differing from others in its long, wavy, twisted florets, which are formed into a head three and one-half to four and one-half inches across. One of the most perfect of Asters, and should be included in every collection.

Separate colors, white, rose, light yellow, lilac and white, dark violet, rose and white, azure blue, azure blue and white, white passing to light blue; the Bride, white passing to rose; any three for 25 cents; each 10
Mixed colors 10

BRANCHING COMET

A new strain from California. Plant similar to Vick's Branching. 10

MIGNON

Similar in habit to Victoria, but the plants are semi-dwarf, and the beautifully imbricated flowers are smaller, very perfect in form, and produced in greater abundance. One of the finest Asters for cutting, and excellent for pot-culture. White, peach-blossom, light blue, crimson, and mixed, each 10

OSTRICH PLUME

A new class, with pure white flowers similar to those of Giant Comet, but with longer petals and the plants more free-blooming. 15

BALL OR JEWEL

A new and beautiful class, selected from the well-known Peony Perfection race, somewhat dwarfier in habit than the latter, with shorter florets; flowers round as a ball. Apple-blossom, white, deep pink, dark blue, or mixed, each 10

BOLTZE'S DWARF BOUQUET

Each plant looks like a bouquet of flowers. Fine for edgings or small beds. About twelve different colors mixed 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED

A desirable class, one foot in height. Late, and valuable on this account, as well as for its great beauty. Mixed colors, or white, rose, fiery scarlet, light blue, each 10

COCARDEAU, OR NEW CROWN

Two-colored blooms, the central florets pure white, sometimes small and quilled, surrounded with large flat florets of a bright color. Plant eighteen inches high. Mixed colors or separate (carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, each with white center,) each 10

IMBRIQUE POMPON

Very perfect; almost a globe, and beautifully imbricated; mixed colors 10

LARGE-FLOWERED ROSE

Two feet in height; robust. Flowers large, finely imbricated, and of great substance. One of the very best. Mixed colors, or white, rose, crimson and white, light blue, purple, and violet; each 10
Dark Scarlet, new. Beautiful and effective 15

SNOWBALL

A splendid variety, of dwarf symmetrical habit, not more than 10 or 12 inches in height. The pure white flowers are regularly imbricated, globular in form, of extraordinary size, and are produced in the greatest profusion. Excellent for bedding. 15

QUEEN OF THE EARLIES or Early Market

An improved strain of our own gathering. It is fully three weeks earlier than any other variety. Should be cultivated by every up-to-date florist. Plants dwarf and branching; flowers quite double; valuable for cutting. White, rose, crimson, light blue, dark blue, and all colors mixed; each 10

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION

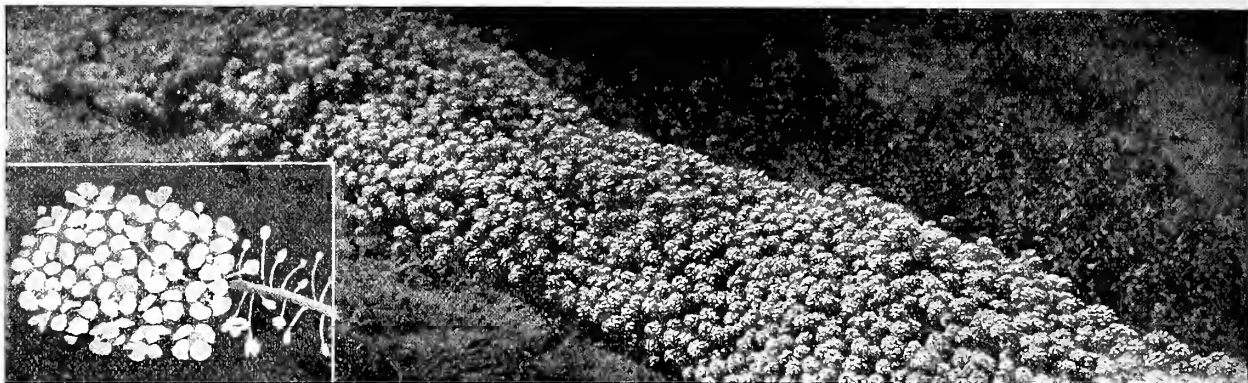
A standard Aster, two feet in height, blooming very freely; the flowers are large, very double, peony-like, the florets mostly incurved. The colors range from pure white to light blue, lilac, crimson, rose, and scarlet, each 10
Mixed colors 10

QUILLED GERMAN

A showy class, from one and a half to two feet high, with quilled flowers and branching habit. Mixed colors. 5

MIXED ASTERS

All varieties of Asters mixed, ounce, \$1.50 5
For other varieties see Novelty pages.



✿ ✿ ALYSSUM ✿ ✿

Every garden should have plenty of Sweet Alyssum; its small white flowers, borne in great profusion, are delicately fragrant and valuable for cutting. It is a good basket and pot plant, and valuable for carpet bedding. In the border sow thickly, so as to make a mass. It is desirable to sow the seeds early in spring, or even in the previous autumn. To prepare a basket for winter blooming, sow the seeds about the last of August. If the plants come up thickly, thin them out; a dozen plants are enough for a good sized basket. When out of bloom cut back, and they will produce another crop of flowers.

Sweet. Hardy annual. Flowers small and sweet. Ounce, 30 cents . . . 5

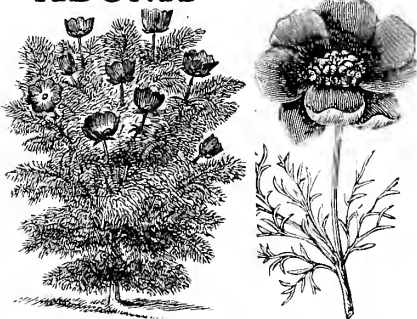
Benthami compactum (Little Gem). A new dwarf, compact, annual variety, not over six inches high, bearing its pure white fragrant flowers in the greatest profusion during the entire summer. Ounce, 50 cents . . . 5
Carpet of Snow. Only two to three inches high. A profuse bloomer, showing as many as 300 heads of snow-white flowers at one time on one plant. Annual . . . 10
Wierbeckii. Hardy perennial, one foot high. Flowers yellow . . . 5
Saxatile compactum. Perennial, ten inches high, compact habit, golden yellow flowers. The popular name is Gold Dust . . . 5

ADONIS

Flos Adonis, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, has fine foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers. It will do well in partial shade and may be used to advantage in any corner of the garden. Twelve to eighteen inches in height. It blooms in early summer.

Æstivalis. Scarlet. Annual . . . 5

Vernalis. Perennial. Flowers yellow . . . 5



AQUILEGIA

Aquilegias are probably known better as Columbines. Thrive well with ordinary garden culture, but are quite at home under the spray of a fountain or by the water side. The plants form large clumps from one to two feet in diameter, and produce a large number of flowers, early in spring. Seeds may be sown in open ground. Plants can be increased by division of root. Perennial.

Carnation or Striped. White, with red stripes; double. Height eighteen inches . . . 10

Leptoceras chrysantha. A beautiful, large-flowered, canary yellow variety. Excellent. Three feet . . . 5

Skinneri. Very beautiful. Colors scarlet and yellow. Two feet . . . 10

Cœrulea. Flowers large; sky-blue and white . . . 10

Glandulosa vera. Large, erect, dark blue flowers; pure white corolla . . . 10

Mixed varieties, single or double, each . . . 5

New Large-Flowering Hybrids. Large yellow, with orange spurs . . . 15

Sulphur yellow, with blue spurs . . . 15



AQUILEGIA

BARTONIA AUREA

Golden Bartonia. One of our brightest garden flowers. Its large and exceedingly brilliant glossy yellow blossoms are thrown well above its gray thistle-like foliage, and are produced in great profusion all summer, and remain in perfection until destroyed by severe frost in autumn. Light frosts do not affect it. Fine for masses or as single plants in borders. Seed should be sown where the plants are to stand, as it does not bear transplanting. Annual. Two feet . . . 5

ARGEMONE

The Argemones or Prickly Poppies, are among our best hardy annuals for mixed borders; easy to grow, and are continuous bloomers. Plants grow two to three feet high, large and branching; flowers are of a delicate, satiny texture, pure white, and shades of yellow. Mixed varieties . . . 5

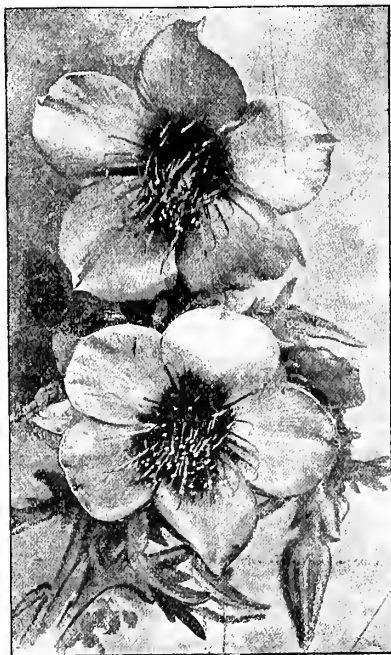
AGROSTEMMA

Pretty, free-blooming, hardy annuals, of easy culture. Desirable for beds, and useful for cutting. The flowers resemble single Pinks.

Mixed varieties. . . . 5



AGROSTEMMA



BARTONIA



AMARANTHUS SUNRISE

ABRONIA

The Abronias are trailing plants with prostrate branches, bearing clusters of sweet-scented flowers very much like Verbenas. They are natives of California. The seeds should be started under glass, first removing the husky covering. Annual.

- Umbellata.** Rosy lilac, white eye 5
Arenaria, waxy yellow . . . 10

AGERATUM

The Ageratum is interesting on account of its neat, bushy habit, and its pretty, brush-like flowers, which are produced in clusters constantly all through the summer. Seeds may be sown in a mellow seedbed in the open ground, or under glass early in the season.

The plants serve well in carpet bedding. Seeds sown in August will produce plants for winter blooming. Annual.

- Conspicuum.** Fine white, 18 inches 5
Lasseauxii. Compact plant; flowers pink. 18 inches . . 5
Swanley Blue. A fine, large flowering, dwarf variety; flowers deep blue 10
Little Dorrit. Six inches high and one foot through, covered with a mass of azure blue flowers 10
Little Dorrit White. Same as above, except in color of flower 10
Mixed varieties 5



AGERATUM

AMARANTHUS

Our warm summers suit admirably the varieties of *Amaranthus* cultivated for ornament. These are plants which are striking on account of their foliage or peculiar mode of bloom. In rich ground the plants and leaves are of large size, but the coloring is apt to be less bright. The seed can be sown in the house, in a hotbed, a coldframe, or in a seedbed in the garden, and the plants transplanted into place; or the seeds can be sown where the plants are to stand, if the soil is fine and the spots are protected. They should be given sufficient space to develop on all sides. Fine in borders of tall plants, or for the centers of large beds. Annual.

- Atropurpureus.** A fine variety, with blood-red foliage and drooping racemes of flowers. Two feet 5
Bicolor ruber. Leaves fiery red and maroon. Two feet 5
Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding). Long drooping "chains" of flowers. Pretty for decorating. Three feet high 5
Cruentus (Prince's Feather). Flowers similar to *A. caudatus*, but in erect masses 5
Henderi. Foliage beautifully variegated. Two feet. Should be in every collection 10
Sunrise. The most brilliant of the family. Top of plant brilliant crimson, the lower leaves dark maroon. Four feet 20
Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow, and green foliage. Two feet . 5
All varieties mixed 5

ASPERULA

Odorata. A perennial of delightful fragrance; it is the May flower of the Germans, being used in their Maitrunk or May wine; the flowers are pure white and the whole plant is often dried and preserved for its perfume. If kept among clothes it imparts an agreeable odor to them. Six inches 5

Azurea setosa. A charming little, profuse-blooming, hardy annual, bearing clusters of fragrant sky blue flowers, admirably adapted for bouquet-making. One foot 5



ANTIRRHINUM-Snapdragon

These showy half-hardy perennials are usually treated as annuals. They grow two to three feet high, and are covered with bloom. They are easily raised from seed sown early in spring in warm dry soil. If the plants are not weakened by blooming too much the first year, they will stand over winter. In poor dry soil they bloom best and last longer. A few leaves scattered over the plants will give a little protection in winter. To produce good flowering branches for the second season, cut back a number of the branches in midsummer about one-half or two-thirds; then new shoots start out, which are ready to bloom the following season.

Brilliant, scarlet and yellow. **Carnation Striped,** irregularly striped. **Firefly,** orange and scarlet, with white throat. **Galathea,** crimson, throat white, large. **Luteum,** yellow. **Papilionaceum,** blood red, throat white. **White.** Seven varieties, each 5

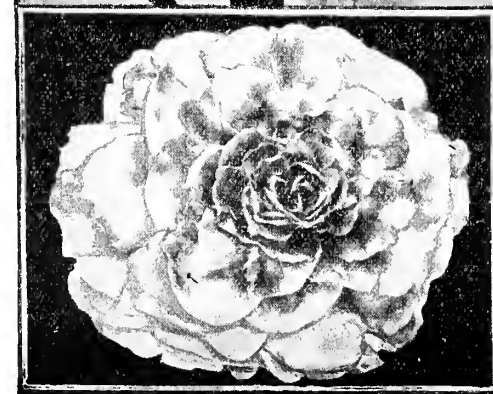
Fine Mixed. Ounce, 50 cents. 5
Extra Fine Mixed. From selected show flowers . . . 10
Tom Thumb. Very pretty dwarf plants, about six inches high, and of the usual colors described above. Mixed colors . . . 10

New Giant-Flowered. Fine large flowers, double the size of ordinary sorts, of a rich velvety texture. Yellow and orange; yellow with deep carmine stripes; mixed colors, each . . . 10

At prices quoted we prepay charges, unless otherwise noted.



ANTIRRHINUM-NEW GIANT-FLOWERED



BALSAM

*"The Balsams snapped their tender pods
And threw the seeds away."*

The garden Balsam is a native of India, and likes a bright sun and warm weather. The seed should be sown in the house, the hotbed, coldframe, or in a warm, sheltered spot in light soil in the garden, after the ground has become warm. The seeds germinate quickly, and young plants make a rapid growth. When they are an inch or two high, transplant the seedlings four or five inches apart, so that they may have light and air on all sides; and by the time they are about four inches high transplant to their permanent place. Set the plants at least a foot apart, in soil that has been well enriched. Tender annuals. Two feet high.

Improved Camellia-flowered New White Perfection	15
Improved Camellia-flowered. The flowers are very large, and extra double. A superb strain. Mixed colors	10
Camellia-flowered Deep Blood Red. Very double. Extra fine.	15
Camellia-flowered White. Double.	10
Camellia-flowered Spotted. Very double flower, spotted with white. Mixed colors	10
Camellia or Rose-flowered. Very double; perfect form. Mixed colors	10
Carnation. Double; striped like the Carnation	10
Solferino. White, striped and spotted with red	10
Common Double. Occasionally only semi-double. Ounce 40 cents	5

This set of three,—Camellia-flowered White, Spotted, and Carnation Striped,—for 25 Cents.

BRACHYCOME

Swan River Daisy. A charming flower in white and blue varieties. The plants grow about twelve inches in height and bloom freely. They make elegant border plants, either in separate colors or mixed. The flowers are fine for cutting, and the neat slender foliage well adapted for bouquet making. It is an annual, and seed may be sown in the open border after the weather is warm, or in the house and transplanted. Blue, white, or mixed, each 5



BRACHYCOME.

BIRD OF PARADISE

Poinciana Gillesii. A very attractive and peculiar plant, with large, bright golden yellow flowers, produced in large trusses; the stamens are spread out in fan shape, and are a brilliant crimson. The foliage is very beautiful and highly decorative, similar to an Acacia. Start seeds early for a profusion of bloom the first season 10

BALLOON VINE—Love in a Puff

A pretty, rapid-growing summer climber, with small white flowers, followed by curious inflated seed-vessels. Thrives in light soil. Sometimes grown in pots on verandas, etc. Annual 5

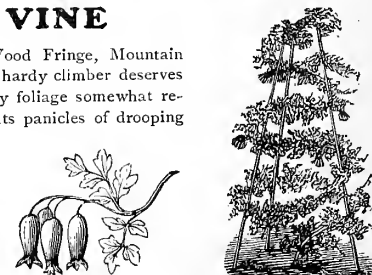


COLLINSIA

Free-flowering, hardy annuals, the flower stalks being twelve to eighteen inches in height. The flowers are in whorls, handsomely variegated in crimson, purple, and white. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the spring or in the fall. Mixed varieties . 5

ALLEGHENY VINE

Adlumia cirrhosa. Sometimes called Wood Fringe, Mountain Fringe, or Climbing Fumitory. This graceful hardy climber deserves a place in every garden. Its delicate feathery foliage somewhat resembles that of the Maiden-hair Fern, and its panicles of drooping flesh-colored flowers completely cover the plant. For covering trellises, tree-stumps, etc., it is very desirable. It is a biennial, but re-sows itself, and when once established will remain for years. Sow seed in the spring, in a cool damp place, and transplant in autumn 10.



CANDYTUFT

Candytufts have long been among the most highly prized of garden annuals. The best effect is produced by raising the plants in masses, the seeds being sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow in rows six to eight inches apart, and thin out the plants so that those remaining will have plenty of room. The soil should be rich, and when blooming time comes keep the plants well watered, especially if it be a dry time. The plants are very branching, and it is essential at times to prune away some of the shoots in order to increase the size of the flowers. The Rocket Candytuft grows in compact spikes.

Purple, White Rocket, Sweet-scented, Flesh, Extra Dark Crimson, each, ounce 30 cts . . . 5
 New Carmine. True to color 10
 Collection, separate colors of above varieties 25
 Mixed colors of above six varieties, ounce 25 cents 5
 New Dwarf Hybrid. Six inches high, blooms the entire season, fine for edging.
 Mixed colors 10

Empress. A pure white variety, of large size, and the finest in cultivation. Strong, free grower, producing large trusses of flowers on candelabra-formed branches; individual flowers of large size. Ounce, 50 cents 10

CANDYTUFT, HARDY.

Handsome hardy perennial plants, well adapted for permanent borders or clumps. Valuable for early decorating.

Iberis sempervirens. White, one foot 10
Gibraltarica. Large, showy flowers; lilac, shading to white. One to two feet in height 10

CANNA

The Cannas are perennials, but will bloom the first year if seed be sown early. Seed should be soaked for twenty-four hours in warm water before sowing.

Crozy's New Hybrids, saved by Mr. Crozy from the handsomest of his new introductions. These new Cannas are the most gorgeous bedding plants we have. Most of them are dwarf in habit, early bloomers, and remarkable both for beauty and size of flower and foliage. If seed be sown before April, in hotbed or greenhouse, the plants will bloom in July, and continue until frost. These plants may be potted in the fall and kept blooming through the winter, or the roots may be taken up in late fall and kept over like

Dahlias and replanted in the following spring. Mixed varieties 10
Madame Crozy. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet, bordered with deep golden yellow . . . 10
Alphonse Bouvier. Brilliant crimson, foliage green 10
President Faivre. Fine dwarf, dark-leaved variety 10
Queen Charlotte. Crimson-scarlet, bordered with gold 10
Jules Chretien. Yellow, splashed with orange 10
 Mixed Tall Varieties of the old types. Among these are many fine colors not represented in the newer sorts. Ounce, 20 cents 5

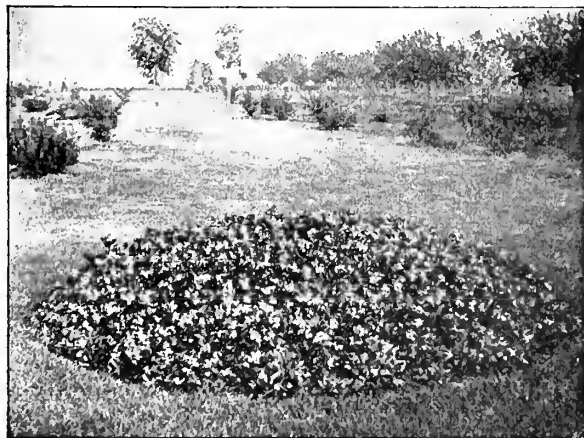
For illustration of Cannas, see Plant Department.

CYPRESS VINE

Ipomœa Quamoclit. This delicate and symmetrical climber flowers freely. When plants are set in rich soil, where they are to grow, they will reach a height of twenty feet. Soak the seeds over night in warm water before sowing. Scarlet, White, or mixed; ounce, 30 cents; each. . . 5

CACALIA

Flora's Paint Brush. Pretty, half-hardy annual, with tassel-like flowers, borne in clusters on long stems. Blooms from June to September. Scarlet and Yellow, each 5



BED OF BEGONIA VERNON

CASSIA—Partridge or Sensitive Pea

The plant, raised from the seed, grows from twelve to eighteen inches in height, with compound leaves, which, like those of *Mimosa pudica*, are sensitive to touch, drooping and folding together. The flowers are large, of a beautiful yellow, two of the petals being purple spotted at the base. They are borne on stems from two to five in a cluster, and are produced freely until destroyed by frost.

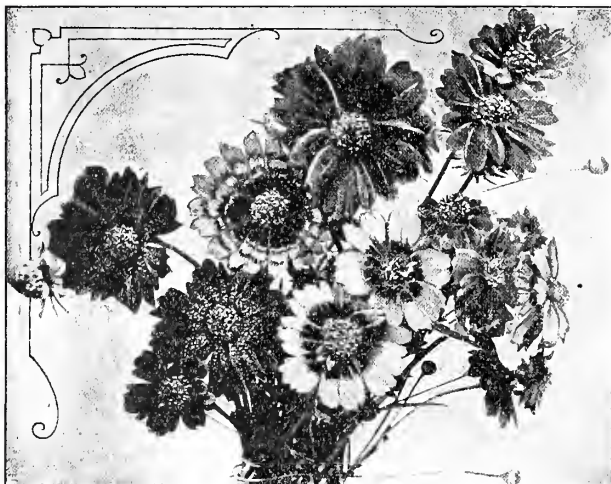
Annual 5



BEGONIA

Sow seed in January or early in February in the greenhouse. A pan or pot well drained should be filled with fine light soil, and the top made smooth and firm, and on this surface sow the seeds as thin as possible and press them down with a smooth block, but do not cover them with soil. Lay a pane of glass over the pot and set away in a dark corner until the seeds start, and then bring to the light. If the soil appears to be getting dry, set the pot in a vessel of water so that the moisture can soak upwards into the soil. Do not let the pane of glass cover the pot entirely, but allow a little space for air, and if moisture gathers under the glass the pane can be turned over, so that there may be no danger of damping off. Transplant the little plants as soon as they are large enough to handle, and repeat the operation two or three times as growth proceeds, each time giving them more room. The plants will be large enough to set out at planting time in the spring.

Vernon. Begonia Vernon is a charming variety, distinguished by the splendid coloring of its foliage and flowers; the latter a bright orange-carmine, contrasting beautifully with the foliage, which at first is green, but when exposed to the sun changes into a very deep red with metallic hue. The plants are exceedingly floriferous, and are valuable for beds or borders, either in shade or sunshine. If the plants are potted in autumn they will bloom in winter . . . 10
Semperflorens alba and rosea are equally as desirable for summer beds, blooming all the season through. Each 5



CALLIOPSIS

CAMPANULA

*"With blossoms deep in color,
As twilight's purple veil."*

The well-known, popular, large, bell-shaped flower, known everywhere as Canterbury Bell is a biennial Campanula. There are double varieties of every color, but though curious, are not really as beautiful as the old single bell. They lose that light transparent grace that is so attractive in a flower.



Carpatica. Hardy perennial, six inches high, blooming the whole season. White and blue mixed. 5

Medium (Canterbury Bell). Flowers large. Plants two feet high.

Single varieties mixed . . . 5

Double varieties mixed . . . 5

Cup and Saucer (calycanthema). Biennial. Beautiful flowers, three inches long, saucers three to four inches across. Plants form complete pyramids of bloom about two feet high, and frequently bear 150 blossoms for weeks during the early summer . . . 10

Pyramidalis. A grand hardy perennial species, known as the Chimney Bellflower. Plants

three feet high, of pyramidal form, bearing hundreds of beautiful cup-shaped flowers. Suitable for the garden or pots. Blue and white mixed . . . 5

Grandiflora (Platycodon). Hardy perennial, producing large, broad bell-shaped, showy, deep blue flowers, during the whole season. Very desirable for planting in permanent borders, or among shrubbery . . . 10

CONVOLVULUS

Dwarf Morning Glory, Convolvulus minor, has a low-growing or trailing habit. Each plant covers a space of two feet or more in diameter. The flowers are about two-thirds the size of those of the old Morning Glory, Convolvulus major, and a bed of them forms a beautiful mass.

Convolvulus minor. Annual.

Mixed colors, oz. 15 cents . . . 5

Mauritanicus. Perennial. Blooms the first season from seed. Desirable for hanging baskets, bearing lavender blue flowers . . . 10

At prices quoted in this Catalogue we prepay the postage or express charges, unless otherwise noted.



CONVOLVULUS MINOR

CALLIOPSIS

Plants are about two feet in height, of slender growth, and should be given plenty of room to spread. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and orange, variegated with different patterns of rich velvety crimson or maroon. These graceful flowers are excellent for bouquets, their warm and brilliant tints harmonizing well with all other colors. The seeds grow very readily, and may be sown where the plants are to flower. Annual.

Coronata. Very showy large yellow flower. 5

Drummondii (Golden Wave). Plants bushy and compact, covered

with rich golden yellow flowers, chestnut-brown center 5

Extra choice mixed, from named flowers 10

Tall varieties mixed 5

DWARF OR TOM THUMB.

Golden King. Fine for cutting. 10

Bicolor. Yellow, with dark brown center 5

Atrosanguinea. Dark crimson. 5

Mixed varieties 5

COREOPSIS

Lanceolata grandiflora. One of the best hardy perennials. Very free-flowering. The large, showy, golden yellow flowers are borne on long stems, and will last a week or more when cut, making them very desirable for that purpose. Will grow anywhere, and bloom the first season if sown early. Two to three feet 10

CELOSIA

Celosias are interesting and brilliant annuals, and when well grown from seed of good quality never fail to please the grower and attract attention. There are two desirable forms of the Celosia, the Cockscomb and the Feathered. There are several colors, red, orange, and yellow, but the bright reds are the best. These combs are often grown a foot or more across the top. Vick's Japan Cockscomb far excels every other variety in the varied forms and beauty of the combs and the brilliancy of their color.

COCKSCOMB

Vick's Japan Cockscomb. Entirely distinct and very beautiful . . . 10

Empress. Beautiful dwarf. Bright purple combs and dark foliage . . . 10

Crimson Giant. One of the largest and brightest Cockscombs . . . 10

Glasgow Prize. Fine dwarf. Dark leaves and crimson combs . . . 5

All-a-Glow. A magnificent large-headed dwarf Cockscomb. Ruffled

combs, scarlet edged, with depths of glowing orange-scarlet . . . 10

Tall varieties mixed 5

Dwarf varieties mixed 5

FEATHERED CELOSIA.

The feathered Celosias have feathery plumes of great size and beauty. The following are the best of this class in cultivation, and come true from seed.

Superba plumosa. Superb feathered, bright crimson 10

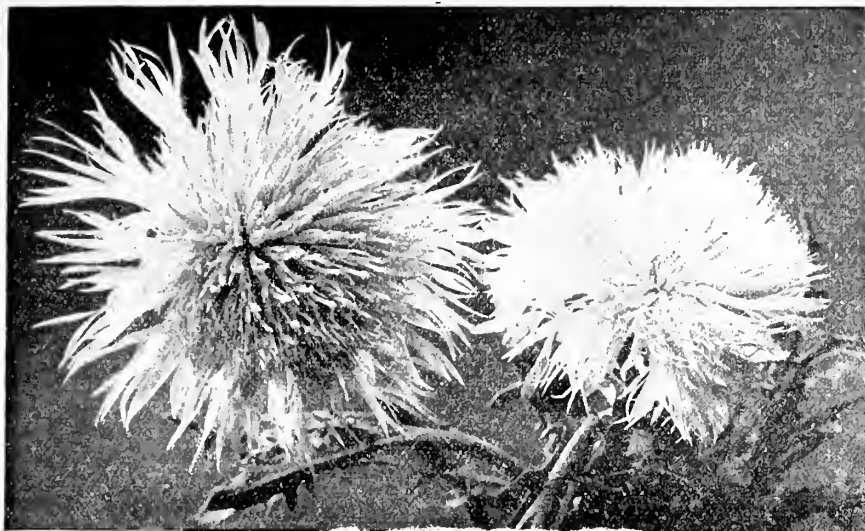
Triomphe de l'Exposition. Splendid crimson 10

Golden Plume. Bright golden yellow. Habit pyramidal 10

Mixed colors 10



COCKSCOMB



LARGE-FLOWERING SWEET SULTANS

CENTAUREA CYANUS
BACHELOR'S BUTTON**CATCHFLY**

Silene Armeria. A bright colored, free-flowering annual, largely grown for spring flower-gardening. Suitable for rock-work or open border. Succeeds in any light, loamy soil. White, red, and rose, mixed. 5

CRUCIANELLA

A low tufted herb with beautiful rose-colored flowers; very desirable for rock-work. Hardy perennial. One foot 5

**CENTROSEMA
VIRGINIANA**

Butterfly Pea. This is a low climber, usually about two feet high, but under favorable conditions and rich soil, running up to five feet. Leaves trifoliate; flower large, purple, pea-shaped, very handsome. Seed should be sown under glass or in the house early in spring, and the plants hardened off and planted out early. By good care they will come into bloom in July, continuing through August. The plant is perennial, and with proper care may be kept for years. 10

LARGE-FLOWERING SWEET SULTANS

These mammoth new varieties are great improvements on the old Sweet Sultans. They are as easily cultivated, and succeed every where. The flowers are two to four inches across, of graceful form, and of the sweetest fragrance. Being on long, stiff stems, they are admirably adapted for bouquets, vases, etc., and are splendid as corsage flowers. They will keep in good condition a week after being cut.

Odorata. Reddish lavender. Two feet in height 10
Chameleon. Sulphur-yellow, changing to creamy-white, and again to pink. Two feet 10
Marguerite. Pure satin white. Two feet 10
Imperialis. A new strain of Giant-flowering Sweet Sultan, and the finest of all for cut flowers. Blooms continuously from summer till autumn. The flowers are of various colors, from glistening white, through shades of pink, lilac, crimson, and violet to purple. Very fragrant. Plant vigorous, nearly four feet high, and covered with enormous flowers on very long stems. Mixed colors 10

CLARKIA

Very pretty, free-flowering annuals, of easy culture. A bed of these early spring flowers for cool or shady places is quite desirable. They are also useful as edging plants or for vases and hanging baskets. One to two feet. A variety of bright colors.

Double, best varieties, mixed. 5
Single 5

CALENDULA

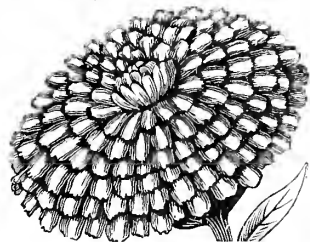
The well-known Pot Marigold, valued by Europeans for flavoring soups and stews. Flowers are dried in fall and kept in paper bags for use. In mild climates this plant will bloom nearly all the year round. Seeds can be sown in early spring in open ground. Hardy annual.

Double Sulphur. An improved Pot Marigold, one foot high. Flowers extremely large and very double. Color light lemon yellow 5

Prince of Orange. Fine, intense orange 5

Meteor. Handsome, double, and beautifully striped. Petals have a creamy center edged with orange-yellow 5

Mixed varieties. 5



CALENDULA

**COBCEA
SCANDENS**

One of the *very finest* and most beautiful annual climbers, of large size, beautiful growth, fine foliage, bell-shaped flowers, almost 1½ inches across and two inches long. In good soil the stems often grow twenty or thirty feet long, and cover a large surface. Plants begin flowering when quite young. Put the seed in barely moist earth, *edge down*, and merely cover with light soil. Do not water until the young plants appear, unless the soil is very dry. Remove plants to the house for winter blooming 10

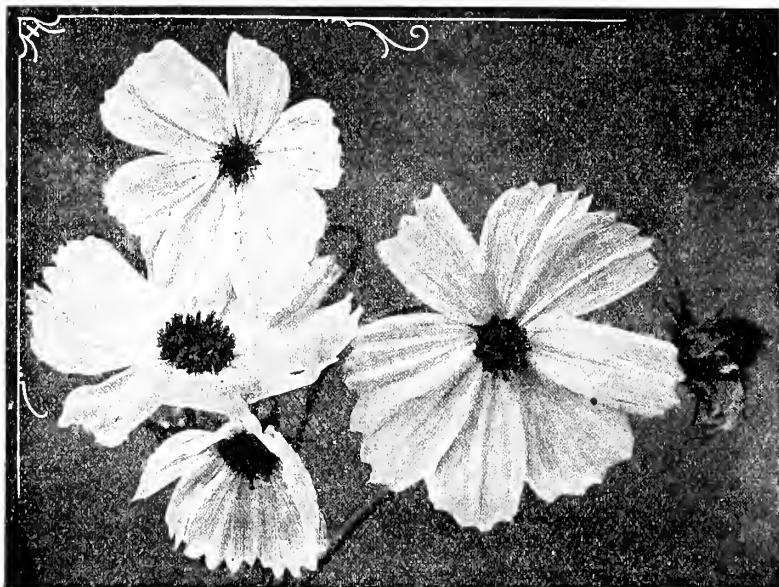


COBCEA

CENTAUREA

The following *Centaureas* are perfectly hardy annuals, of easy culture, and are general favorites both for the garden and for cut flowers. Seed should be sown early where plants are desired to bloom. Plants should stand one foot or more apart each way.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button, Corn Bottle, and Ragged Sailor, known in Germany as the Kaiser Blumen and Corn Flower). Blooms in almost any situation. Eighteen inches to two feet. Various colors mixed 5
Emperor William. Fine dark blue 5
Pure White 5
Victoria Dwarf Compact. A charming miniature variety. Fine for pots and edgings 10
Americana. Lilac-purple. The largest flowering of the *Centaureas*. Plants two feet high. Flowers sometimes four inches in diameter; handsome. 10
Suaveolens. (Yellow Sweet Sultan.) Bright sulphur yellow; very fragrant. Blooms all summer. Splendid for bouquets. Eighteen inches 5



COSMOS

CHRYSANTHEMUM

The glorious and showy autumn-blooming Chrysanthemums now so much admired and cultivated, have their relatives among summer annuals, which are easily raised from seed. There are many very elegant flowers among these annual varieties that would be quite a surprise to those who know the Chrysanthemum only by the late introductions. They are free-blooming, showy border plants, and the flowers are very desirable for cutting. Seeds can be sown in an open seedbed, or where the plants are to stand, provided the plants are thinned out to eight or twelve inches apart. A little shade, or shade in the after part of the day, is desirable for them. Pinch them back until July 15 to make them grow branching and stocky.

ANNUALS—Single Varieties.

Golden Feather. Plants semi-dwarf, with yellow foliage. Mixed colors 5
Single Varieties. White, dark red, white and rose, brown and yellow, purple, rose, and mixed colors, each. 5

ANNUALS—Double Varieties.

Double White, Double Yellow, Double Mixed, each. 5
Carinatum plenissimum. Foliage yellow. A notable addition to the golden-leaved annual Chrysanthemums. The large and double flowers are of all colors, the red shades being especially represented. 10

PERENNIALS—Single Varieties.

Seed of Perennial Chrysanthemums should be sown in February or March, in the house. If slightly covered, and placed in a warm temperature, they will soon germinate. If the seedlings are pricked off at once into pots and placed near the glass, good plants will soon be obtained. By the middle of May they may be planted out of doors. For after treatment see Plant Department.

Marguerite, or Paris Daisy. Elegant bushy plant, one to two feet high. Blooms all summer in the garden, and fine for winter flowering. Flowers white, star-shaped. 10

PERENNIALS—Double Varieties.

Maximum filiforme. New variety, having long thin florets of pure white, with yellow disk. Long stems; highly prized for cutting. 15
Maximum Triumph. Magnificent free-flowering variety with large flowers about four inches in diameter. Fine for bouquets. 15
Japanese Ostrich Feather. 10
Early-Flowering Japanese, (Delaux). 10
Greenhouse varieties. Mixed seed selected from a choice collection. 20

For Illustrations of Double Varieties of Perennial Chrysanthemums see Plant Department.

COSMOS

A strong grower, having elegant foliage, and for fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in March or April and transplanted to open ground will produce plants three to five feet high by September, which thereafter, and until November, will yield hundreds of blossoms three inches across; they are of various shades from pure white to purplish crimson. Both foliage and flowers are unsurpassed for bouquets and vases. Annual. For Northern States we recommend sowing as early as possible.

Mammoth Perfection. A vast improvement over the old sort; flowers double the size, the petals being broader and over-lapping, forming a perfectly round flower. Fine for cutting for bouquets and vases, keeping several days in water and lasting out doors until cut down by frosts. The foliage is one mass of feathery emerald-green. If grown in pots and housed by the end of September, they will flower all winter. Pure white, Pink, White tinted with rose, Carmine, Crimson, each. 10

Mammoth Perfection Mixed. 10
Fine Mixed. 5

Dawn, New Early Dwarf, Large-Flowering. More bushy and compact than the older varieties, and grows only about four feet, while all others attain a height of six to seven feet. The flowers are fully as large as those of the old sort, pure white with a tinge of rose. They commence to bloom in July and last until frost. 10

CALIFORNIA YELLOW BELLS Whispering Bells

Emmenanthe penduliflora. The Yellow Bells of California, as it is called, forms a broad bush eighteen inches to two feet high. Each of its numerous branches is fairly loaded with bell-shaped pendulous flowers, a half inch long, and of a delicate cream color. The flowers are almost everlasting, the persistent corolla drying and retaining its shape until the seeds have ripened. The seeds may be sown where the plants are to grow, in mellow soil, early in spring, or as soon as frosts are past. Annual. 10

CENTRANTHUS

The flowers of Centranthus are small, pink, salmon-colored, or white, borne in clusters on light green, almost transparent stems. They form beautiful masses for borders, and for bouquets or other floral work are excellent. Annual. Mixed varieties. 5



ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Dianthus.



CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS

The varieties of Dianthus known as Chinese Pinks and Japanese Pinks are among the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and are worthy of particular care. The tall sorts are from twelve to fifteen inches in height; the dwarf only a few inches, making good pot plants. Seeds can be sown under glass in the spring, or in an open, sheltered bed. They are easily transplanted, and should be set from eight to twelve inches apart—the dwarf varieties about six inches. Bloom the first summer, and also the second if the flowers are freely picked during the season, and the plants are protected in the winter.

CHINESE OR INDIAN PINK.

Best double varieties mixed, ounce, 40 cents 5

DOUBLE IMPERIAL PINK.

White and Red Striped . . . 5 White 5
White and Purple Striped . . . 5 All Colors mixed 5
Blood Red 5 Set of Four for 15 cents.

HEDDEWIGII—Single.

A beautiful strain of Japan Pink. The flowers are large and exquisitely colored in pink, rose, purple, maroon, and white, with occasional patterns of black and white; the petals finely fringed. All Colors mixed 5

Queen of Holland. A beautiful new hybrid variety, with large, round, entire-edged flowers, of a brilliant white. Occasionally a faint rosy, sometimes yellowish, ring appears around the eye 10

The Bride, or Little Gem. White with purple center. Dwarf 10

Crimson Belle. Brilliant dark red; very handsome 10

Eastern Queen. An exquisite rose color 10

HEDDEWIGII—Double.

The rich color patterns are similar to those of the single varieties, but the flowers are very double. All Colors mixed 5

Mourning Cloak. Rich blackish crimson, tipped and fringed with snowy white. Large and handsome 10

White. Large double flowers 10

Diadem Pink. One of the most marked of the Heddewigii varieties. Brilliant markings and dazzling colors. Mixed 10

LACINIATUS.

Flowers deeply fringed, both single and double, and of very choice colors.

Salmon Queen. A very distinct tint; the most brilliant salmon color imaginable, changing into a rosy salmon. Single and double mixed . . . 10

Single, all Colors mixed . . . 5 Double, all Colors mixed . . . 5

Heddewigii and Laciniatus, both double and single, mixed 5

Set of Five Single Pinks, the best in the World, The Bride, Crimson Belle, Eastern Queen, Salmon Queen, Sanguineus, 35 cents.

CARNATION PINKS

Seed may be sown under glass in the spring, or in the open ground, and the second summer the plants will flower. Young plants are perfectly hardy; but when old they are injured in the winter. A succession of young plants should be procured, either from seeds or from layers, every year. Perennial.

For illustrations see Plant Department.

Early-Flowering Dwarf Vienna. An excellent class for borders and other outdoor uses. Fine mixed, ounce \$2.00 15

Pure White. Very fine 25

Earliest French. (Chabaud Carnation.) A hardy class, combining the perfection of flowers of the perpetuals with the earliness of Marguerite Carnations. Excellent 20

Extra Choice German Seed from named flowers 20

Choicest, Picotee, with white ground 25

Choicest, Picotee, with yellow ground 25

Extra Italian Seed, saved from prize flowers only 35

PERPETUAL-FLOWERING CARNATIONS.

Marguerite, Early-Flowering. This class excels in all respects. It is the most profuse bloomer of any of the "Pinks." Exquisite in color, showing beautiful shades in white, red, pink, variegated, etc. Large size, perfect form, dwarf habit, compact and robust; flowers in a few weeks from seed. They can be potted and taken into the house and will flower abundantly throughout the winter. Red, White, Striped, Rose, and Yellow, separate or mixed, each 10

New Giant Large-Flowering Marguerite. A new large-flowering strain, same as above Marguerites, but with flowers much larger. Mixed colors 20

HARDY PINKS

Dianthus plumarius, (Pheasant's Eye, or June Pink, sometimes called Grass Pink). Fine for massing. Closely related to the Carnation, but smaller flowers and more hardy. Flowers beautiful and fragrant. Perennial. Plants are hardy until they become old. It is best to keep a few young plants coming on. Single varieties mixed 5

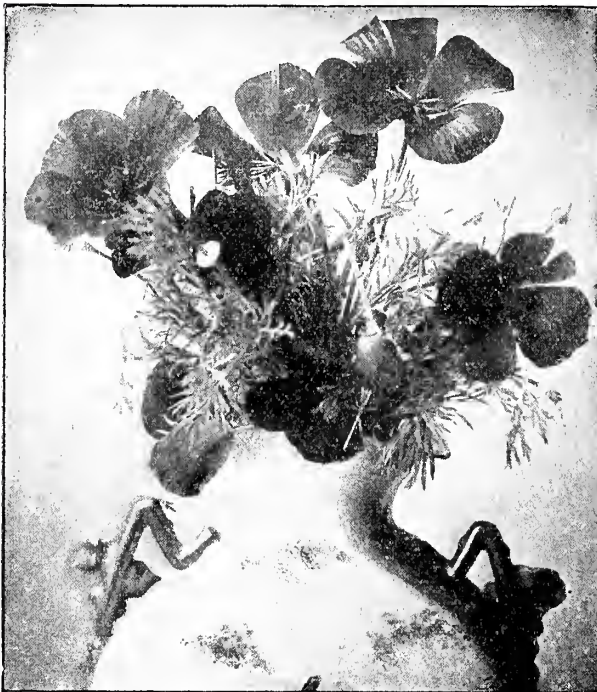
Plumarius, Pheasant's Eye, or June Pink. Double 10

Cyclops Pink. New variety of Scotch Pink, producing an entirely new series of colors of exquisite beauty, enlivened by a large eye of velvety blood red. Has a sweet clove-like perfume. Single 20

Cyclops Pink. Double 20

Semperflorens. Florist's Perpetual Pink. Very sweet-scented, double and single flowers. Great diversity of colors 20

All of these varieties have large, brilliantly colored, and handsomely marked flowers. The plants are of easy culture, blooming freely and for a long time.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

DOUBLE DAISY

Sow the seed very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be continued later by the use of water. Plants can be removed safely even when in flower. Set about six inches apart in a cool border. Perennial.

- Best German seed, mixed colors** 10
White. Constant 10
Longfellow. Fine, large, rose-colored flowers 10
Snow Ball. Of all Daisies grown from seed this is decidedly the best
 An unusually large type. Flowers perfectly double and pure white,
 having long, stiff stems. Valuable for cutting for bouquets 10

DATURA

Large, strong-growing plants, with large, trumpet-shaped flowers. Roots can be preserved in the cellar, like Dahlias. Three feet in height.

- Wrightii. The best single variety; white, tinged with lilac, sweet-scented** 5
Double varieties mixed 5



DOUBLE DATURA

Eschscholtzia

California Poppy. This is California's chosen State flower. The plants grow to about a foot in height; the leaves are of a grayish green color, finely cut and divided. The large, handsome flowers, two inches or more in diameter, are produced in great profusion all summer. Seeds can be sown where the plants are to bloom. Annual.

- Cross of Malta.** Foliage silver-gray; flowers large, bright yellow, with a broad, dark orange cross, in the shape of the Cross of Malta . . . 5
Mandarin. Large flowers, inner side of petals a rich orange, the outside a very brilliant scarlet 5
Golden West. A new and beautiful variety originating in California; color, light orange yellow 10
Rose Cardinal. A charming variety, producing freely large intense carmine flowers 10
Orange, Yellow, and White, separate colors, each 5
Double Orange and Double White, each 10
All varieties mixed, single 5

**DIGITALIS
FOXGLOVE**

*"Its pyramid of bells
Gloriously freckled, purple and white."*

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least three feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often two feet in length, containing scores of the prettily spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in the spring in the garden, and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties 5



FOXGLOVE

EVENING PRIMROSE—ÆNOTHERA

*"A tuft of Evening Primroses,
O'er which the mind may hover till it dozes,
O'er which it well might take a pleasant sleep,
But that 'tis ever startled by the leap
Of buds into ripe flowers."*

The Evening Primroses are very fine hardy plants, opening their flowers suddenly in the latter part of the day, and making a most brilliant exhibition during the evening and early morning.

- Acaulis alba. Dwarf. A marvel of beauty. Pure white** 10
Lamarckiana grandiflora. Flowers yellow; four inches in diameter.
 Plants grow four feet in height 5

EUPHORBIA

Euphorbia heterophylla. Known as "Fire on the Mountain," "Mexican Fire Plant," "Annual Poinsettia," and "Painted Leaf." Bushy plants three to four feet high, with highly ornamental leaves, which become flared with dark fire-scarlet, leaving only a small tip of green. Easy of cultivation, growing in places fully exposed to the sun, which brightens and hastens the coloring. It can also be grown in pots and then moved about at pleasure. Interspersed with palms, etc., the effect is fine. Annual. 10

Euphorbia marginata. Two feet in height; leaves light green and white-margined; called "Snow on the Mountain." Annual 5

GILIA

Gilias are free-flowering, hardy annuals, one foot to eighteen inches high, with finely cut foliage and clusters of small, delicate flowers, white, lilac, and rose color; desirable for cutting and suitable for beds, rock work, and edgings. Seed should be sown in the open ground. Mixed colors . . . 5



EUPHORBIA



ORNAMENTAL GOURDS

The Gourd Family

The following plants are prized for their rapid growth and their odd-shaped and often highly colored fruits. They are very useful for covering arbors, old fences, stumps, etc.

- Dish-rag, or Sponge.** When ripe the inside resembles fibrous cloth, and is used for bathing, scouring, etc. 5
Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear have ornamental foliage. When ripe the golden yellow fruit opens, displaying the carmine interior. Each. 5
Benincasa cerifera. Pretty wax gourd. 5
Serpent Gourd. 5
Abobra viridiflora. Beautiful climber, with delicate foliage, and oval, scarlet fruit. 5
Bryonopsis laciniosa. Foliage elegant; fruit scarlet, striped with white. 5
Cucumis odoratissimus. Fruit orange yellow, fragrant 5
Coccinea Indica. Handsome, glossy foliage and scarlet fruit 5
Echinocystis lobata. Wild Cucumber. A fast growing climber, running 30 feet in a season. White fragrant flowers, prickly seed-pods 5
One package of each of above ten, 40 cents.

The following are some of the most valuable of the common varieties. The fruits, when allowed to ripen, can be kept for years.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Hercules' Club. Large, long, club-shaped 5 | Orange. The well-known Mock Orange 5 |
| Smallest Lemon. Yellow 5 | Striped Apple. Small, yellow, beautifully striped 5 |
| Pear-formed. Yellow and green, cream striped 5 | Calabash. The old-fashioned Dipper Gourd 5 |
| Gooseberry. Small, bright green 5 | Sugar-Trough, or Sap-Bucket 5 |
| Egg-formed. Nest Egg Gourd. 5 | |
| <i>One package each of the above nine, 35 cents.</i> | |
| Mixed, per ounce 30 cents 5 | |

GAILLARDIA

Gaillardias, known as Blanket Flowers, are good bedding plants, being strong, constant bloomers through the whole summer. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches apart. Half-hardy. Flowers large and showy, two to three inches across.

- Picta Lorenziana.** Fine double variety. Heads two inches in diameter. Annual. . . . 5
Aurora. Double. Red tipped with yellow. Fine large flower 10
Grandiflora. Perennial. Very large and brilliant flowers, of richest colors; crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow; excellent for cutting. Mixed varieties 10
Mixed single varieties, annual 5

GYPSOPHILA

Gypsophilas are valuable for bouquet-making, either green or dried. They are very graceful, and easily cultivated. Should be in every garden. All flower the first season. *G. paniculata* continues to bloom several years.

- Gypsophila elegans.** Hardy annual. White. Six inches 5
Muralis. Beautiful, hardy annual; six inches high, forming a dense mass. Fine for edging. Blooms profusely. Flowers pink 5
Paniculata. Perennial. White. Fine for cutting 5

HELIOTROPE

One of the finest class of plants for cutting, as the delicious fragrance of all the varieties is very durable. For the same reason they make excellent house plants. Seed sown early in the spring in the house will make fine plants for summer bedding.

- Queen Marguerite.** Bears immense clusters of large deep dark blue flowers, with an exceptionally rich and spicy perfume. 20
Dr. Livingston. Fine dark blue clusters 10
Louise Delaux. Rose tinted flowers . . 10
White Lady. Large pure white flowers 10
All varieties mixed 10

IPOMŒA

The Ipomœas are climbers of rapid growth. Succeed best if started in the hotbed and transplanted as soon as all danger of frost is past.

- Bona Nox (Good Night or Evening Glory, Moon Flower).** Flowers large, white. 10
Giant Pink Hybrid. A new variety, of marvelous growth. Seeds germinate quickly, and plants begin to bloom nearly as early as those of the Morning Glory. The soft lilac-pink flowers are produced abundantly all summer and fall. They remain open from about four o'clock in the afternoon until near noon of the next day. The vine branches freely, and the foliage is very luxuriant 10
Grandiflora superba. Fine, large flowers, sky-blue, bordered with white 5
Grandiflora superba Carmen Sylva, (new). Rose-colored flowers, with variegated foliage . . 10
Imperialis, (new). Flowers beautifully fringed, showing a great variety of rich colors. Foliage variegated 15

For other varieties of Ipomœa, see Cypress Vine and Morning Glory.



MOON FLOWER



GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA



HELIOTROPE



HOLLYHOCK



DOUBLE LARKSPUR

HOLLYHOCK

"Queen Hollyhock, with butterflies for crowns."

In situations suitable for tall flowers we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock; and yet the improved varieties do not grow very high—from four to six feet being about the average. New plants are obtained from seed and by dividing the root. Seeds sown in the summer will give plants that will endure winter. The plants may be protected during winter with a little straw and evergreen boughs, or leaves. Biennial. See also Plant Department.

Hollyhock, Double. Very double and fine, from the best named collection in Europe 10
New Fringed Mammoth Allegheny. This grand new flower is a decided improvement on the old-fashioned single Hollyhock. Flowers single, transparent, fringed, Chrysanthemum-shaped, seldom less than five inches and often seven inches across. Perpetual bloomer. Has from two to four buds where the old style has only one. All colors mixed 10

GODETIA

The Godetias are profuse and constant blooming annuals of dwarf, compact growth, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose, and white render them very attractive. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, but better sow in a coldframe. Set plants one foot apart.

Gloriosa. Large, satiny, brilliant deep blood red flowers. It is without doubt the darkest colored of all Godetias, and produces a gorgeous effect by the wonderful brilliancy of its flowers . . . 10
The Bride. Pure white, with blush spots 5
Best varieties mixed 5

HYACINTH BEAN—Dolichos

This really beautiful climber is of quick growth, the foliage handsome, and the clustered spikes of flowers are borne in great profusion. The shining purple seed-pods are also very ornamental. Tender annual, growing ten to twenty feet. Seed should be planted where plants are desired, in as warm and dry a spot as possible 5

JAPANESE HOP

A splendid annual climber, rapidly covering arbors, walls, trellises, etc. The foliage resembles that of the common Hop, but is more dense. Seed sown in the open ground in spring will produce large plants in a short time. Withstands heat, drought, and insects.

Japanese Hop 10
Variegated Japanese Hop. Leaves green and white variegated 10

LYCHNIS

To obtain good flowers the first summer, start under glass and transplant as early as possible.

Chalcedonica. Two feet high, with heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. Perennial 5
Chalcedonica fl.-albo. White. Perennial
 Two feet 5

LINUM

Common Flax. Sow seed in the garden. Blue. 5
Grandiflorum rubrum. Brilliant crimson flow-
 ers, an inch or more across, and a continuous
 bloomer. Annual 5
Perennial varieties mixed 5



VARIEGATED JAPANESE HOP

LARKSPUR — Delphinium

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Beautiful plants. They prefer a cool soil and season. Sow seed in fall, or early in spring. Branching varieties grow two feet high, and should be planted eighteen inches apart. The Rockets should be set in rows five or six inches apart. The annual varieties are very free bloomers and produce large spikes of flowers, white, pink, rose, light blue, dark blue, and violet. In some varieties the flowers are double, in others single. The beautiful plume-like foliage is very ornamental, and the whole series are excellent for bouquets and table decorations.

Double Dwarf Rocket. Mixed colors, ounce 25c 5
Tall Rocket. Large plant; very showy 5
Stock-flowered. Double. Branching. Fine for cutting. Mixed colors 5
Candelabrum. One foot in height; flowering late 10
Emperor Larkspur. Compact; brilliant. Mixed colors 5
One package each of the above, 25 cents.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

The perennial Larkspurs are valuable plants. Foliage clean and pretty; habit strong and good; flowering branches often four feet high; flower spikes six inches or more in length. Propagated by division of roots and from seed. Sow seed in spring, and strong plants will be produced by fall that will flower the next spring.

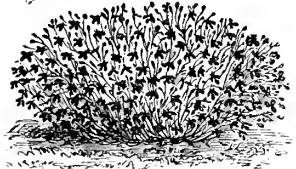
Formosum. Brilliant blue, white eye 5
Cælestinum. (Pillar of Beauty). Celestial blue; flowers large; spikes long 10
Nudicaule. Bright scarlet; native of California 5
Chinese. Fine. Blue, white, and pink, mixed 5
Zaili. (Hardy Yellow Larkspur). A lovely shade of sulphur-yellow, bearing spikes of forty to fifty blossoms each, one inch in diameter. 10
New varieties mixed 10



"YE ARDENT MARIGOLDS"

LOBELIA

Exceedingly useful plants for edgings in flower beds, their tree-blooming qualities and brilliant shades of blue to white making a pleasing contrast to the masses of reds and yellows so prevalent in bedding. They are also elegant for hanging baskets, pot culture, etc. All are annuals, excepting *L. cardinalis*, which is a hardy perennial.



LOBELIA

White Gem. Forms a ball of snow-white flowers 10



MALOPE

Cardinalis. Our native Cardinal Flower. Spikes of brilliant scarlet. Blooms first year if well started with heat 10

Barnard's Perpetual. This is without doubt the finest Lobelia ever introduced. Flowers a brilliant deep blue, white eye . . 10

Crystal Palace compacta. Dark blue. The best for edgings and carpet-bedding. 10

Emperor William. Light blue. Compact; very fine 10

Erinus erecta compacta. Deep, rich blue 10

Erinus erecta alba. White . . . 10

Erinus gracilis. Blue. Fine for baskets or trailing purposes. . 10

Hybrida grandiflora. Large, dark blue flowers, white eye . . 10

Prima Donna. Dwarf; compact. Velvety maroon flowers . . 10

Golden Queen. A valuable addition. Makes a striking contrast with its bright golden-yellow leaves and brilliant blue flowers 15

One package of each of the above eleven varieties, 80 cents.

Mixed varieties for baskets, etc 10

MALOPE

Very ornamental hardy plants of vigorous growth, branching freely, and producing large flowers of brilliant crimson, or of pearl white. These showy plants are of easy culture, in almost any garden soil, but succeed best in a sandy one, and in a sunny situation. Sow seeds under glass or in the open border.

Grandiflora. Flowers single, purple . . 5

Grandiflora alba. Single, pure white . . 5

MARIGOLD

The African and French Marigolds are valuable for their flowers in autumn, and can be grown to advantage in little clumps with other plants in the front of shrubberies or in the garden border. The African varieties are the taller in growth, and produce large self-colored blossoms. The French varieties are smaller, some of them being elegantly striped and spotted. The dwarf growing kinds adapt themselves to spots where the taller varieties would be unsuitable. Seeds can be sown in a coldframe or in a seedbed in the open border, and the young plants transplanted late in spring where they are to remain. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. Annuals.

Pride of the Garden. The immense flowers of this grand variety are densely double, and of a beautiful golden yellow color. A notable feature is the compact, dwarf habit of the plant, which forms dense

bushes fifteen to eighteen inches high and two feet across 10

Eldorado. Flowers very large, ten to fourteen inches in circumference, and extremely double; quilled like a Dahlia; primrose, lemon, orange, and golden shades. Plant three feet in height 5

Lemon Queen. Large lemon-colored flowers 5

Prince of Orange. Large orange flowers 5

African Marigold. Mixed varieties, ounce 30 cents 5

French Marigold. Striped, yellow and brown 5

" **Tall Varieties mixed,** ounce 30 cents 5

" **Dwarf Varieties mixed,** ounce 30 cents 5

Tagetes signata pumila. A beautiful dwarf plant, forming a globular, dense mass. Fine for bedding and borders 5

One package of each of the preceding, 45 cents.

Dwarf Marigold Little Brownie, or Legion of Honor. A charming single-flowering plant, about six inches high. Very effective in masses or borders. Begins flowering extremely early, commencing in June. Color a brilliant gold, blotched with maroon 10

Gold Margin. New and fine. Flowers velvety maroon, margined with a golden ring. Plant only eight inches high, bushy, compact, and free-flowering 10

MIMULUS

The Mimulus, or Monkey Flowers (named from the resemblance of the corolla to a mask or face), are beautiful, tender plants, with almost transparent branches. Fine for baskets, vases, and house culture, and do well planted out where they will be somewhat shaded. Perennial, but bloom the first season.

Mimulus hybridus tigrinus. As beautifully spotted as the Calceolarias 10

hybridus tigrinus grandiflorus. With beautiful durable flowers 10

Musk Plant. 5

All sorts mixed. 5



MIMULUS

Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum

Ice Plant. A pretty, half-hardy annual, with delicate, succulent, almost transparent branches and leaves. Of drooping habit, adapted to baskets, work and rockeries. Prized for its singular icy foliage 5



Large-Flowering Morning Glory "ROCHESTER."

This grand new Morning Glory is remarkable for the large size and new color of the flower. Vines strong, growing quickly twelve to twenty feet high, with magnificent foliage, leaves measuring from eight to ten inches across, and remaining on the vines close to the ground during the entire summer. Flowers four to five inches across, deep violet-blue in the throat, blending out to an azure-blue, bordered with a wide white band around the edge. The flowers form in clusters of from three to five, from the ground to the top of the vines.

Per packet, 10 cents.

Brazilian Morning Glory (IPOMCEA SETOSA.)

A most interesting climber, with rose-colored flowers from three to four inches in diameter, and leaves eight to twelve inches across. It presents a remarkable appearance, branching in all directions, and intertwining so as to make it impenetrable to the sun's rays. The large seed-pods, with short, reddish hairs on the stems, make it unusually ornamental and attractive. After planting pour on scalding water. Annual 10

See *Ipomœa*, page 71.

Morning Glory.

"Beautiful, they rear their airy caps of blue."

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR

The old Morning Glory. Annual. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation. The richness and delicacy of the brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. The seeds germinate so readily that they can be grown in the garden in any corner where the plants are needed, and almost at any time.

White; white and violet striped; white striped with rose; light blue; dark blue; carmine; lilac; incarnata, bright red; atrosanguinea, dark red; each color 5

One package each of the above nine, 35 cents.

All the above mixed. Ounce 15 cents. 5

New Double-Flowering. Very fine. About eighty per cent. of the plants will produce double flowers; the remainder semi-double or single. 10

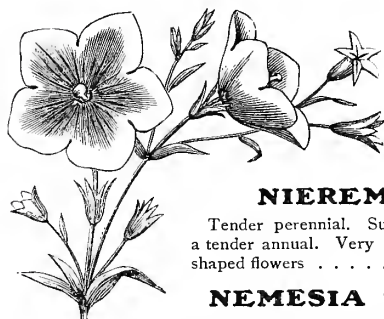
Imperial Japanese Morning Glories OUR OWN SPECIAL STRAIN.

These Morning Glories have given great satisfaction. Their exquisite beauty and enormous size (from four to six inches across), with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. We have given considerable labor and space to the cultivation and improvement of these large and very desirable Morning Glories, and as a result are able to offer a very fine mixture of choice colors, ranging through white with pink throat, white spotted with violet, white spotted with rose, mauve with white throat, lavender with central band of crimson, cobalt blue with rose bands, violet with blood red bands, crimson with carmine bands, and purple with maroon bands. The vines are strong and robust, attaining a height of thirty to fifty feet. The foliage is large, finely cut; sometimes plain green, and occasionally green beautifully mottled with creamy buff. *Sold in mixed colors only.*

Packet 10 cents; three for 25 cents.

MAURANDYA

Maurandias are delicate climbing plants, and should be grown in the hotbed or greenhouse. Growth of plant five or six feet, and the foliage abundant. The flowers are of good size; colors different shades of blue, white, and mauve. Good for baskets, vases, or verandas. Annual. Finest mixed 10



NIEREMBERGIA

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS

Tender perennial. Suitable for house culture, or may be treated as a tender annual. Very fine for baskets, vases, etc. Light blue saucer-shaped flowers 10

NEMESIA STRUMOSA SUTTONII

This plant is one of the most beautiful annuals that has been introduced into cultivation for some years past. It is remarkable for its free-flowering character and long duration in bloom. Colors vary from creamy white to deep orange and carmine 15

NIGELLA

Pretty, hardy annuals, with fine feathery foliage. May be sown in the open ground early in spring.
Damascena. (Love-in-a-Mist). Double blue. One foot 5
Damascena nana. Dwarf. Variety of colors. Six inches 5
Hispanica. One foot. Large-flowered. Mixed colors 5
Fontanesiana. Large-flowered. Blue. Blooms very early 5



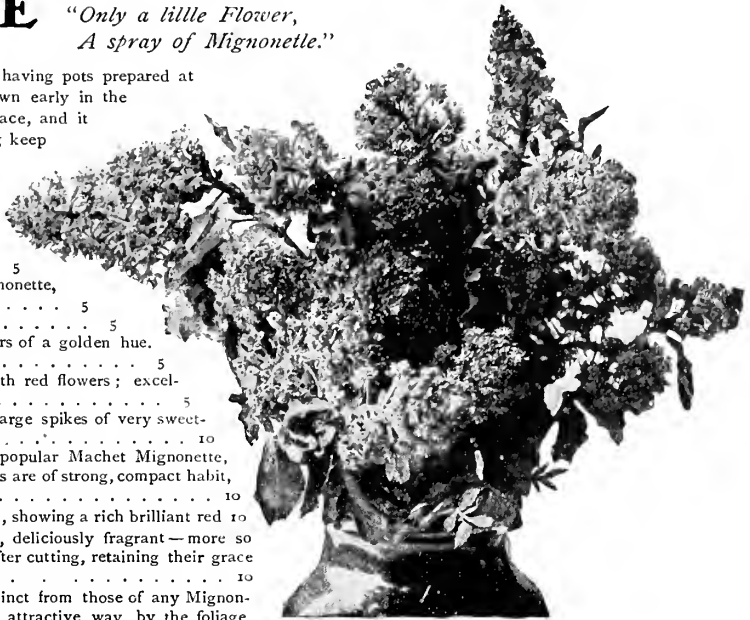
NIGELLA DAMASCENA

MIGNONETTE

*"Only a little Flower,
A spray of Mignonette."*

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through summer. Plant in a cool place, and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees at night. Very few cultivate the common Sweet Mignonette compared with many that might show their love of this sweet little flower. Annual.

- Sweet.** A well-known, fragrant little plant. Ounce, 15 cents. 5
Odorata grandiflora ameliorata. A large variety of Mignonette, with reddish tinge to the flowers. Ounce, 20 cents 5
Giant Pyramidal. A mammoth variety. Ounce, 20 cents 5
Golden Queen. A very fine and distinct variety, with flowers of a golden hue. Ounce, 30 cents 5
Crimson Queen (Paris Market). Very fine robust plant with red flowers; excellent for pots. Ounce, 30 cents 5
Machet. Plant dwarf and vigorous, of good habit, producing large spikes of very sweet-scented flowers. Fine for pot culture. Ounce, 75 cents 10
Golden Machet. This variety has all the excellencies of the popular Machet Mignonette, recognized by all as the best for forcing and pot culture. Plants are of strong, compact habit, bearing long massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms 10
Improved Victoria Red. A compact variety, six inches high, showing a rich brilliant red 10
Allen's Defiance. Spikes from twelve to fifteen inches long, deliciously fragrant—more so than any other variety. Spikes have been kept three weeks after cutting, retaining their grace and fragrance till every bud opened 10
White Diamond. This new introduction has features distinct from those of any Mignonette in cultivation, the inflorescence being set off in an attractive way by the foliage. In this flower the stamens, which in other varieties are usually colored, are for the most part white, and each spike in its early stage peers out of a starlike growth of yellow-tinted, elongated bracts which radiate from the center, suggesting the idea of a white diamond in a very pleasing setting 15
Parson's White. Nearly white; strongly scented. Ounce, 75 cents 5



MIGNONETTE

- New Large-flowering Bismarck.** Very large, true pyramidal shape. Reddish colored flowers, borne on strong stems, well elevated above the dark green, slightly crumpled foliage 15
New Hybrid Spiral. Robust plant, long spikes. Ounce, 20 cents 5

MIRABILIS—Four O'clock



MIRABILIS

Mirabilis is known as Four O'Clock because it opens its flower about that time of the evening and fades the next morning. By the French it is called Belle de Nuit, or Beauty of the Night. It grows two feet high, with bright foliage, and fragrant flowers of desirable colors. Set plants two feet apart. Makes a nice summer hedge if set a foot apart. Seed should be planted in the open ground where plants are desired. The roots may be taken up in the autumn, and preserved through the winter for spring planting, in the same manner as Dahlias.

- Marvel of Peru.** Mixed colors, ounce 20 cents. 5
Variegated Foliage. Flowers of a variety of colors 5

- Long-Flowered, White.** Sweet-scented; flowers 3 to 4 inches long 5
Long-Flowered, Violet. Same as above, except in color 5
Tom Thumb. Very dwarf, covered with pure white flowers 5
One package of each of the above, 20 cents.

NEMOPHILA

Love in the Grove. Baby Eyes. Nemophilas are pretty, delicate, hardy annuals. The flowers are mainly blue and white. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun injures the flowers; but do finely all summer if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart. Mixed varieties. Ounce, 20 cents 5

NOLANA

Little Bell. Nolanas are trailing, hardy annuals, and prefer a light soil. Seed may be sown where the plants are desired, or in a seedbed to be transplanted. Excellent for rock work, baskets, etc. Mixed varieties 5

MYOSOTIS—Forget-me-not

*"A little modest flower,
To friendship ever dear."*

Perennial plants, flowering the first season if sown early. Small white and blue flowers. Seed may be sown in a hotbed and transplanted, or in open ground in spring.

- Alpestris.** Blue. Six inches. 5
Alpestris. White. Six inches 5
Alpestris rosea. Rose. Six inches 5
Alpestris robusta grandiflora (Eliza Fonrobert). Large flowering, of pyramidal habit. Very fine. Blue, with clearly defined yellow eye 10
Palustris (True Forget-me-not). White and blue 10

- Vick's Perfection.** The finest Myosotis known. Large bright blue flowers with twice as many petals as other varieties. Plant robust, nine inches high 15
Azorica var. caelestina. Flowers sky-blue 10
Mixed varieties 5



MYOSOTIS, OR FORGET-ME-NOT.

NICOTIANA—Ornamental Tobacco

- Nicotiana affinis** is one of the best we have ever grown. The plant attains the height of three feet, and at evening and early morning is covered with deliciously scented, large, white flowers. Easily grown from seed, and cuttings rooted in September bloom freely in the winter 5
Colossea. Of very quick growth and compact habit. About six feet high. Leaves rose or violet when young; when mature, changing to green, with red veins. Very effective in isolated positions on lawns. 10
Colossea variegata. Leaves deeply edged with white 10
Sylvestris. Grows about five feet high, with very symmetrical foliage. The very long, pendulous flowers are delicately fragrant; and are borne in great profusion 10



CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS

These are among our very best Climbers. They require but little care, for seed sown in the spring of the year in any fair garden soil, not too rich, will produce plants ten or twelve feet in height before autumn. They endure hot and dry weather very well. There are several varieties; the leaves of some being very light transparent green, while in others they are very dark, almost purplish. The flowers are all shades of yellow, scarlet, and spotted. The climbing Tropæolums are excellent plants for baskets, vases, etc. Grown two or three in a large pot, with bush or lattice work support, they make a very showy ornament, which can be moved at pleasure.

Vick's Complete Collection of Climbing Nasturtiums

Last year we offered Sweet Peas in collections of twenty and forty varieties at a price that enabled our customers to become familiar with the different sorts. This plan seemed to meet with such universal favor that we are this year applying it to the Coming Flower—Nasturtium. Nasturtiums do not come as true to color as do Sweet Peas, being always inclined to sport, but near enough to be quite satisfactory. We offer the following sixteen numbered varieties, (which includes Princess Victoria Louise, a novelty of last year.)

In One Collection for Fifty Cents.

These varieties are represented in the Colored Plate on the fourth page of cover, numbered correspondingly.

Tropæolum Majus

Per ounce 15 cents; packet, 5 cents; except when noted.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 7—Atropurpureum. Dark crimson. | 10—Regelianum. Purple-violet. |
| Atropurpureum fol. aureis. | 14—Rose. A beautiful shade. |
| Foliage yellow, flowers crimson. | 11—Scarlet. [brown striped. |
| Chocolate. | 15—Scheuerianum. Straw-color, |
| Dark Orange. | 16—Scheuerianum coccineum. |
| 12—Edward Otto. Bronze, silky. | Scarlet, striped. |
| 3—King Theodore. The darkest. | 6—Schulzii. Brilliant scarlet. |
| Orange. Very handsome. | 2—Schillingi. Bright yellow, |
| 8—Pearl. Creamy white. | blotched with maroon. |
| 13—Prince Henry. Light yellow, | 1—Von Moltke. Bluish rose. |
| marbled with scarlet. | 4—Yellow. |

- 5—Vesuvius. The most striking and handsome sort. Brilliant salmon-rose. Quite effective at a distance. Fine for verandas. Packet . 10
Mixed varieties. The green seed-pods used for pickles. Pound, \$1.00; oz. 15 cents 5
Extra choice mixed. Ounce 25 cents 10

Tropæolum Lobbianum

Resembling the tall variety in habit, with beautiful and varied colored flowers borne in great profusion. The flowers and foliage are somewhat smaller than the ordinary Nasturtium. Half-hardy annual.

Mixed varieties, ounce, 20 cents 5

- 9—Princess Victoria Louise. Flowers large, creamy white, with conspicuous orange blotches at the base of each petal, and fine orange-red calyx and spur. Decidedly one of the finest and most effective sorts . 20

New Climbing Nasturtium

"Hybrids of Madam Gunther." An entirely new strain of French origin, most remarkable for their wide range of exquisite colors, showing pink, purple, rose, salmon, light yellow, dark maroon, deep orange, etc., etc. Also striped and blotched, mottled and variegated in the most fantastic manner. They are strong growers, climbing five to seven feet, with rich dark foliage. Fine for porches, vases, or trailing on the ground. Half-hardy annual. Ounce, 20 cents 5

Tropæolum Peregrinum

Canary-bird Flower. One of the finest of the Nasturtium family, resembling a Canary Bird with expanded wings. Half-hardy annual 10

TOM THUMB NASTURTIIUMS

Nasturtiums are much used for making dense masses of color, the Tom Thumb varieties being especially desirable for this purpose. In the hottest weather they thrive and bloom luxuriantly. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely; if the soil is too rich they run to leaves. Hardy annuals.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Aurora. Salmon-rose, mottled and veined 5 | Empress of India. Dark leaves, crimson flowers 5 | Prince Henry. Light yellow, marbled scarlet 5 |
| Beauty. Orange and vermillion 5 | Golden King. Golden yellow flowers. Very fine 5 | Regelianum. Purplish violet 5 |
| Bronze. Beautiful coppery bronze 5 | King Theodore. Flowers very dark 5 | Rose. New color in Nasturtiums 5 |
| Carter's. Scarlet 5 | King of Tom Thumbs. Leaves bluish-green, flowers brilliant scarlet 5 | Ruby King. Foliage dark 5 |
| Chameleon. Mottled crimson, bronze, and yellow 5 | Lady Bird. Golden yellow, flamed crimson 5 | Scheuerianum coccineum. Scarlet striped 5 |
| Cloth of Gold. Golden-leaved; flowers intense scarlet 5 | Lili Schmidt. Beautiful small scarlet flowers 5 | Spotted. Yellow, crimson spots 5 |
| Cœruleo-roseum. Bluish rose 5 | Luteum. Yellow 5 | Spotted King. Rich orange, maroon spots 5 |
| Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur, maroon spots 5 | Pearl. Light cream 5 | One packet each of above twenty-four, 90 cents. |
| Dark crimson 5 | | Fine Mixture, from choicest named sorts, ¼ pound, 60 cents; oz., 25 cents 10 |
| | | Mixed varieties, 1 pound, \$1.25; ¼ lb., 40 cents; oz., 15 cents 5 |

PANSIES

"Heartsease! One could look
for half a day
Upon this flower."



STANDARD VARIETIES.

Each 5 cents.

Azure-Blue. Extra fine.
Black, with bronzy center. Fine.
Bronze-color.
Brown-Red. Various shades.
Dark Blue. Very rich, constant.
Dark Purple. Rich, deep purple. Fine.
Emperor William. Fine, large flower, ultramarine blue, with violet-purple eye.
Fire King. Gold yellow, upper petals purple.
Gold-Margined. Beautiful color, with margin or belt of yellow.
Havana Brown. Beautiful shades of brown.
King of the Blacks. Almost coal-black.
Light Blue. Lovely shades of sky-blue.
Lord Beaconsfield. Deep purple-violet, shading to lighter hue.
Mahogany-colored. A very fine variety.

VICK'S GIANT SUPERB PANSIES.

We have boasted for many years past that our Superb Mixture was unapproached; that, in fact, no grower had as yet succeeded in producing a Pansy so fine in color, delicate in penciling and so uniformly large in size as our own. During the past season we again made trials with a large number of samples from well-known specialists in Pansy growing, and found nothing to equal our Superb Mixture, which still retains its superiority over all others. To this already superb mixture we have added a number of the newest and most expensive strains, which we know will please all lovers of the Pansy. If you want the best Pansy grown, get our Superb Mixture. Packet, 50 cents; two packets, 80 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$9.00.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU, LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

A distinct class. Plants vigorous and compact. The flowers throw well above the foliage and are marked with large blotches. Enormous dimensions—some specimens grown on our grounds measuring over three inches in diameter. We offer the following separate colors of this wonderful strain. Packet 15 cents.

Azure Blue. **Brown Red.** **King of the Blacks.** **Purple Violet.**
Snowflake. **Striped.** **White,** with **Purple eye.**
Yellow, with large **Black eye.** *Set of eight varieties for \$1.00.*
Mixed varieties. Packet 10 cents.

Meteor. Bright brown.
Pure Yellow, with dark center.
Purplish Violet. Distinct and fine.
Quadricolor. Distinct. Colors brilliant.
Red. Bright coppery colors, but not strictly red.
Silver-Edged. Dark purple, with white border.

A charming variety.
Snowy White. Good form and size.
Striped and Mottled. Extra, and very showy.
Violet, with white border.
White, with dark eye. Very showy.
Yellow Gem. Clear yellow, without eye. A gem.
Mixed Seeds of the above sorts, oz.
\$1.50; ½ oz. 25c.; pkt. 5c.

One packet of each of above twenty-five, \$1.00.

THE PANSY is, everywhere and with everybody, a very popular flower. Its modest and innate sweetness, with its almost human face, endears it to the heart of young and old alike. It gives an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, endures our hard winters with safety, and greets us in the early spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. Pansy seed may be sown in the hotbed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to secure flowers during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool place in June or July, and well watered until up, will produce fall-flowering plants. To have good flowers, the plant must be vigorous, and make a rapid growth, as it will in rich moist loam. Young plants give the largest flowers. Old worn-out plants should be replaced. If the plants come into bloom in the heat of summer the flowers will be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. They will flower better in the middle of summer, if planted where it is somewhat shaded from the hot sun, and especially if furnished with a good supply of water; but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn.

NEW VARIETIES.

Per packet 10 cents.

Cardinal. New. Brilliant dark red.
Coquette de Poissy. New French variety. Distinctive mauve color.
Emperor Frederick. Dark red, bordered with orange-scarlet.
Peacock. Large peacock blue flower, white edge.
Fairy Queen. Brilliant sky-blue, silver white margin. Very showy.
Freya. Large-flowering, dark violet, with broad pure white margin.
Red Riding Hood. Brilliant red.
Rosy Lilac. New, distinct, very fine.
Victoria. Rich velvety claret-red, large flowers.

The set of nine varieties for 75 cents.

NOVELTIES.

These named varieties are new, choice selections from the latest novelties. Per packet 15 cents.
Atrosanguinea. New dark red.
Mad. Perret. Petals frilled. Colors dark wine, pink, and red, beautifully veined, all with white margin.
Parisian. Extra large flowers. A very showy strain. Spotted.
President Carnot. New and strikingly beautiful. Pure white petals, each adorned with a deep violet blotch.

The set of four for 50 cents.

VICK'S PEERLESS

Comprises the choicest of the standard large-flowering sorts, including many of the rare and expensive varieties, such as Bugnot, Odier, Cassier, and Trimardeau types. For immense size, perfect form, freedom and durability of bloom, and gorgeous colorings, the Peerless stands second only to our New Giant Superb Mixture. For a charming display of show or exhibition Pansies you should try at least a packet of Vick's Peerless. Packet, 20 cents.

Odier, or Large-eyed. A superb strain of various colored, perfectly formed flowers, with dark blotches on the petals. Very showy. Packet, 15 cents.

Bugnot. French strain; a beautiful class. Large flowers, broad blotches, and from the large spots extend delicate pencillings to extreme edge of petals. Seed of our own growing, saved from selected plants, packet 15 cents. Bugnot's extra quality seed, saved from plants obtained from the grower's original seed, packet, 40 cents.

Cassier's Giant Blotched. A magnificent strain of the popular Odier type. Flowers extra large, of fine form and good substance. Each petal is marked with a large, clearly defined blotch. The plants are neat and compact. Packet, 15 cents.

Masterpiece. This is a new strain of the Giant Five-spotted class. The general habit of the plants is strong and compact. In summer, when the weather is warm and dry, it maintains a healthy appearance longer than any other Pansy. The large flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, possess greatest substance, are perfectly round, and contain a rich combination of colors. Each petal is distinctly marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light, white, or yellow edge. Packet, 25 cents.



GROUP OF LARGE-FLOWERED AND FRINGED PETUNIAS

NEW PETUNIAS.

THE large-flowered varieties of Petunia, often four inches in diameter, are best for single plants or little groups. Seed sown in the spring will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. They come pretty true from seed, but are not reliable in this respect, being inclined to sport. They do well sown in a coldframe, hotbed, or in the open ground. The seeds of the Double Petunia do not possess as much vitality as those of the single, and care must be used to get them to germinate; nor will they all come double. Annuals.

"Giants of California." This is a new strain, originating in California, of incomparable size, luxuriance, and beauty. Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from four to five inches across. The great variety of colors, blotchings, stripings and veinings make fantastic and beautiful combinations,—some with deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon, running off into intricate veins. Some of the colors run to delicate shades, while others are deep, rich, and gorgeous 25

GRANDIFLORA, LARGE-FLOWERED SINGLE.

Alba. Large white, fine form . . . 25
Brilliant. Deep rose 25
Intus aurea. Yellow throat, very choice 25
Kermesina. Rich crimson . . . 25
Maculata. Beautifully blotched and striped 25
Marginata. Pink, veined with rose, and green margin . . . 25
Rosea. Clear, light rose, white throat 25

Superbissima. Magnificent crimson flowers, with deep throat beautifully veined. 25
Venosa. Variety of colors, beautifully veined 25
Violacea. One of the noblest of the large-flowered Petunias. Rich violet. 25
Choice mixed. From show flowers 25

SMALL-FLOWERED SINGLE.

The small-flowered varieties are unsurpassed for massing. Few plants will make a more showy bed, giving a profusion of flowers from early summer until after frost, ranking with the Asters, Phloxes, and Verbenas in freedom of bloom, variety of colors, and effectiveness. The dwarf compact sorts make beautiful edging as well as bedding plants, and are also fine for pot culture.

Blotched and Striped, very symmetrically marked 10
Belle Etoile. A beautiful, somewhat large-flowered strain of the above . . 10
Brilliant. Rosy carmine 15
Countess of Ellesmere. Dark rose, with fine white throat 10
General Dodds. Beautiful dark red 10
Illustris. Carmine-rose 10
Kermesina. Fine crimson 10
Venosa. Various shades, handsomely veined 10
Extra Choice Mixed. Superb strain 10
Fine mixed. Ounce \$1.25 5
New Dwarf Inimitable. A really dwarf variety, forming a compact little plant five to eight inches in height by as much in diameter, covered with regularly striped flowers. [Adapted for massing and pot culture . . 10
Snowball. A charming new dwarf pure white variety 15

GRANDIFLORA, LARGE-FLOWERED SINGLE, FRINGED.

Alba. White, edges crimped and fringed. 25
Brilliant rose. Fringed edge . . 25

Vick's New Fringed. Flowers with fringed and frilled edges; distinct and beautiful; comes true from seed. Mixed colors . 25

GRANDIFLORA, LARGE-FLOWERED DOUBLE.

Aurora. Red 35
Brilliant rose 35

White 35
Mixed varieties 35

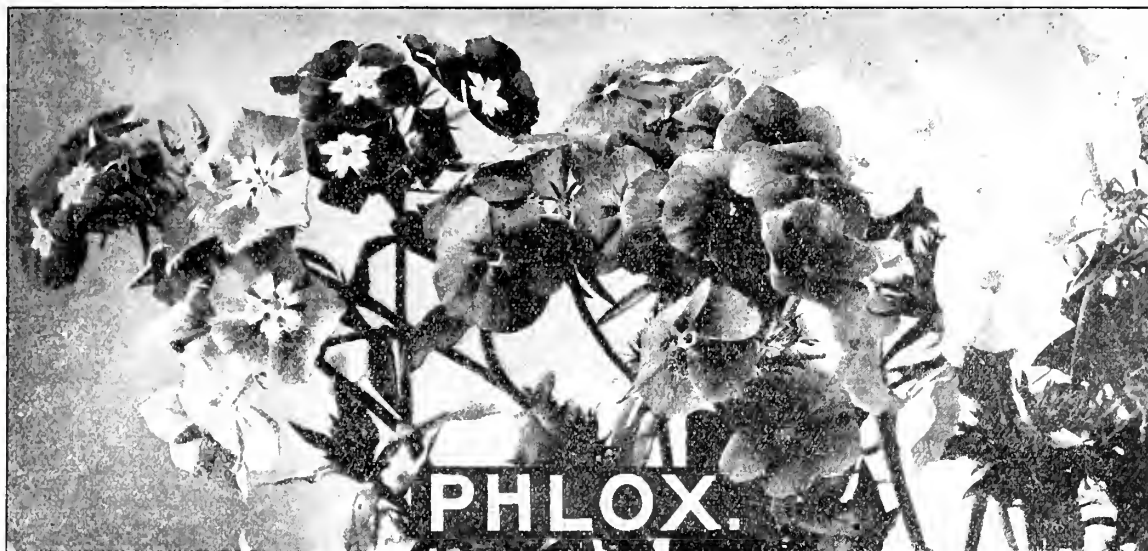
GRANDIFLORA, LARGE-FLOWERED DOUBLE, FRINGED

Brilliant rose 35
Lady of the Lake. Pure white . 35

Mixed varieties 35

SMALL-FLOWERED DOUBLE.

Compacta nana multiflora fl. pl. Dwarf, compact plant, profuse bloomer. Fine for bedding. Mixed colors 25
Compacta fl. pl. Brilliant rose 25



THE word *phlox* signifies "a flame," and a good ribbon bed of Phlox is a dazzling sight, and there is nothing that will make so grand a display for so little cost. In a good, rich soil, the plants will grow eighteen inches or more in height, and no annual or perennial for a mass of splendid colors will give a more satisfactory return for the outlay. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood purple or crimson, and yellow, and striped, the clear eye of the Phlox being peculiarly marked. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, or in hotbed or coldframe earlier; and in either case, from June, during the summer and autumn, the plants make a most brilliant show of flowers. Set the plants about one foot apart; if too thick, they suffer from mildew. The Phlox makes a very good border or low summer hedge. The finest effect, however, is produced by planting each color in a separate bed, or in ribbon fashion, its constant blooming making it desirable for these purposes. In selecting the plants, get good contrasts of color, as white, scarlet, and rose. Phlox usually comes very true from seed, so that it is particularly desirable for forming ribbon-beds; and if a plant of wrong color is found it can be easily removed and the place will soon be filled, for the Phlox is a vigorous grower when it has room. We grow several acres of Phlox every year, devoting much care to its improvement, and our strain of Phlox Drummondii is the best the world produces.

Vick's Double White. Very fine, robust, half-dwarf, nearly all coming double. Very desirable for cutting. 15

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

The flowers of this section have round petals and larger flowers than the old sorts. These varieties we have found to be nearly constant.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Alba pura. Pure white. | Chamois rose. Pale rose. |
| Atropurpurea. Deep purple. | Isabellina. Light yellow. |
| Atropurpurea alba oculata. Dark purple, white eye. | Kermesina splendens. Vivid crimson, very bright; one of the best for massing. |
| Brilliant. Delicate pink, with white eye. | Leopoldii. Splendid rose color, with white eye. |
| Coccinea. Brilliant scarlet. | Quadricolor rosea. Rose petals, shaded separate. |
| Carnea. Flesh color. Beautiful. | Rosea. Beautiful pink, shading to rose, with darker eye. |
| Carminea alba oculata. Rose-carmine, white eye. | Splendens. Clear scarlet, white eye. |
| Carminea striata. Carmine, white striped. | |

Price, per packet, 10 cents; any six for 50 cents; any twelve for \$1.00.

- Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, choice mixed,**
ounce, 75 cents 10
Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed, 5

Physalis Francheti

Chinese Lantern Plant. A new plant from Japan, from eighteen to twenty-four inches high, erect in habit, and covered with beautiful foliage, which shows off its brilliant seed-pods to great advantage; the latter, the striking feature, almost globular, over two inches in diameter, of a shining orange-red tint, enclosing a cherry-like fruit of the same color. This is edible and especially valuable for all sorts of decoration, and it produces during August a most striking effect in the garden. Any soil will suit it. 10

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta

The dwarf annual Phloxes are very desirable for edgings and ribbon beds, and useful for pot culture. They grow six to eight inches in height, forming dense masses of bloom all summer. Of the many varieties, the following are the best.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fireball. Bright scarlet. . . . 10 | Hortensiaeflora, deep rose, crimson eye 10 |
| Carminea, carmine, dark eye. . 10 | Snowball. Pure white. . . . 10 |
| Chamois Rose, fine rose. . . . 10 | Variabilis. Violet and lilac . 10 |
| Cinnabarina, cinnabar-red, small white eye 10 | Best varieties mixed 10 |

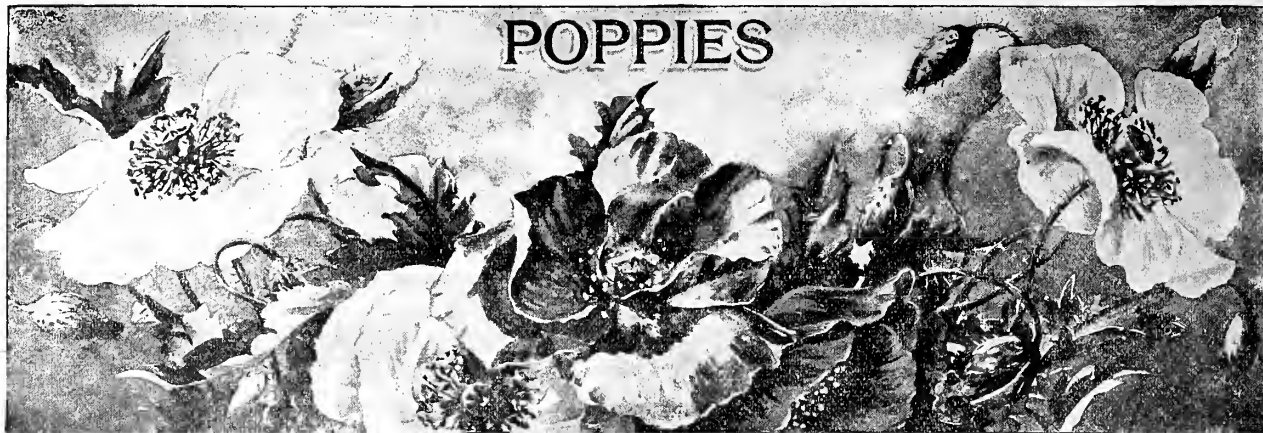
Star Phlox

A decidedly unique variety. While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed; the central teeth of the petals are five or six times as long as the lateral ones, projecting like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. The beauty of the flower is enhanced by a white margin which borders the edges of the petals. There are many distinct colors.

Best varieties mixed 10



STAR PHLOX



COLLECTION OF SHIRLEY POPPIES

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Within the past few years many developments in the Poppy family have brought them again into deserved popularity, and now good annual varieties are numerous, ranging in size from the little *Ranunculus*-flowered, two inches in diameter, to the large *Pæony*-flowered. The plants have strong tap-roots, and are difficult to transplant; it is better to sow the seed early in the spring where the plants are to flower.

Vick's Brilliant is a superior variety, of strong, robust growth, two to three feet high. The flowers have a variety of bright colors; pure white with a pink tinge, scarlet, rose, purple, and other shades, and are so beautiful and bright as to be almost dazzling to the eye. Round as a ball and perfectly double. 10

Shirley. Flowers large, exceedingly graceful and elegant; generally single or semi-double; colors ranging from bluish-white, delicate pink, rose, and carmine, to bright sparkling crimson, occasionally blotched and streaked with white. The best and most showy of all the single Poppies. 5

Mikado. Flowers large and loose, resembling the Japanese *Chrysanthemum*; petals cut and fringed in the most fantastic manner; color pure white, edged with brilliant scarlet. 5

One package of each of the above three, 15 cents.

Danish Flag. Flowers brilliant scarlet, large silvery white blotch at the base of each petal, forming a white cross on scarlet ground. 5

Pæony-flowered. A splendid class of large, double flowers, with broad petals, resembling a *Pæony*; colors range from white to pink, carmine, scarlet, crimson, and maroon. 5

Ranunculus-flowered. Plants two feet high; free bloomers. Flowers double, two inches across. All shades of color, from white to deep crimson. 5

Scarlet Single. The single Scarlet Corn or Field Poppy of Europe. Very gorgeous. 5

Umbrosum. Of dwarf habit; branching. Flowers bright vermillion, with shining black spot on each petal. Very showy. 5

Carnation-flowered (somniferum fl. pl.) (Double Opium Poppy). Splendid large double flowers. Deeply fringed; same style as Vick's Brilliant. Mixed colors, ounce 20 cents. 5

Opium Poppy. True, single, pound 90 cents; ounce, 15 cents. 5

One package of each of the preceding seven, 30 cents.

American Flag. Beautiful variety. Flowers large and double, snow white, bordered with scarlet. 5

Fairy Blush. Pure white double flowers, beautifully fringed, tipped rose. 5

White Swan. Large double flowers, elegantly fringed, pure white. 5

Golden Gate. Single, semi-double, and double flowers, in a great variety of colors. 5

The Tulip. A new and distinct variety, and a decided novelty. Plants from twelve to fourteen inches high, producing well above the foliage fifty to sixty large splendid flowers of the most vivid scarlet imaginable. From a mere description no adequate idea can be gained of its strikingly beautiful effect. It commences blooming early in June, and flowers abundantly for a period of from six to eight weeks. 10

New Cardinal Poppy (New hybrids). About eighteen inches high; habit erect and compact. Foliage dark green, deeply lacinated. Flowers chamois and brilliant rose on light ground; purple, crimson, brick rose on black, brown, or violet ground. 10

One packet each of the above 6 for 30 cents.

All Annual varieties mixed, in one packet. 5

80

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

ICELAND POPPY—*Papaver nudicaule*.

The Iceland Poppies are perennials, blooming the first season from seed. The fragrant, elegant crushed-satin-like flowers are produced continuously from June to October. The flowers last fully a week, if cut as soon as open.

Pure White, Yellow, and Orange. Separate or mixed, each. 10
Collection of three Iceland Poppies, 25 cents.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

All the perennial Poppies are perfectly hardy, and seeds may be sown in the open ground. The single, large, Oriental Poppies are a great addition to the herbaceous border, and are of greater value among shrubbery, as they tend to relieve and lighten up the usually dark and somber character of clumps of shrubs. Flowers very large, five or six inches across.

Bracteatum. Scarlet. Three feet high. 5

Oriental. Very large; red. One of the finest. Three feet. 5

Involucratum maximum. Fine large flowers. 5

PRIMROSE

In this country Primroses do well in a cold house, but in the open ground succeed best in a northern border. *P. vulgaris* is the sweet, beautiful English Wild Primrose, so ardently loved by all who spent their childhood days among the green lanes of England. Sow seeds under glass and transplant. Perennial.

Primula auricula. Fine mixed. 25

Auricula. From named flowers. 50

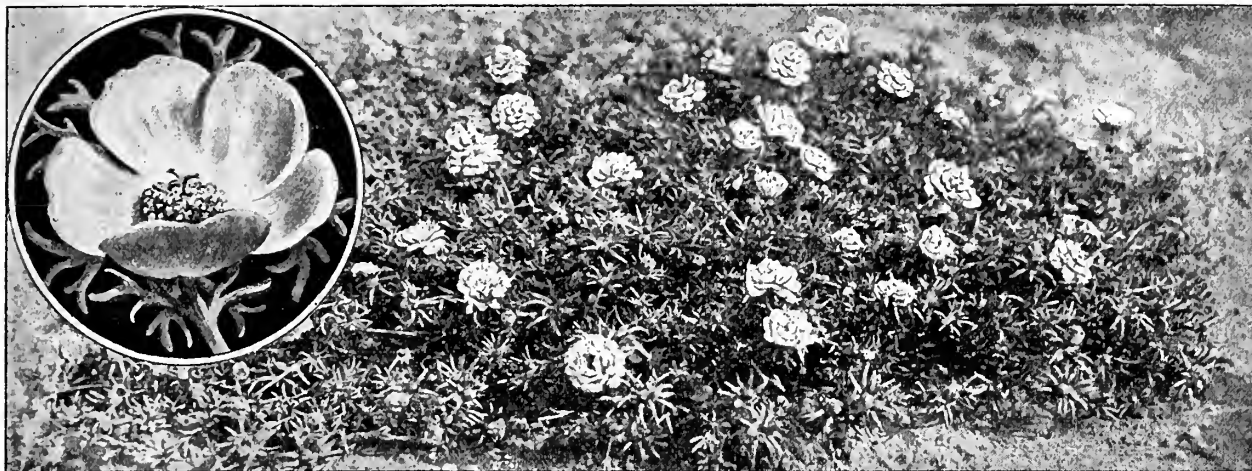
Elatior (Polyanthus). Fine mixed. 10

Vulgaris. Wild English Primrose. 10

For other species of Primula, see Plant Department.



PRIMULA ELATIOR



FLOWER OF SINGLE PORTULACA

PLANT OF DOUBLE PORTULACA

PORTULACA

A popular hardy creeper, each strong plant covering a space about two feet in diameter. It delights in a warm sun and sandy soil, and the drouth is never too long nor the heat too intense for this beautiful salamander. It makes a brilliant bed on the lawn. The flowers of the double varieties are like small roses. Sow seed in the open ground early, or under glass. The plants can be transplanted when in full flower; and in making a ribbon bed with Portulaca, wait until the first flower opens, so as to be entirely sure of the color. Annual.

Portulaca alba, pure white; *alba striata*, white, striped with rose; *caryophylloides*, rose, striped with carmine; *New Rose*, fine rose color; *Thellussoni*, fine crimson; *splendens*, rosy purple; *aurea*, straw color; *aurea vera*; deep golden yellow; *aurea striata*, sulphur yellow, striped with gold. Each of the single varieties 5

One package of the above nine, 35 cents.

Fine mixed single varieties, ounce, 50 cents 5
Double Rose-flowered. A perfectly double variety, as much so as the Rose, and of as many brilliant colors, as well as striped. **First quality, mixed colors** 10

Double Rose-flowered. Seven different colors—crimson, yellow, rosy purple, rose, white, rose striped with carmine, orange—each color. . . . 15
One package each of these seven colors, 90 cents.

PYRETHRUM

Handsome herbaceous plants of easy culture. It would be well to sow seeds under glass, but we have grown them by sowing seed in the open ground. A good double Pyrethrum is as desirable as a good Aster, quite as large and double. Hardy.

Roseum hybridum. Double varieties mixed 25
Roseum hybridum. Single varieties mixed 10
Roseum. Persian Insect Powder 10
Double White Feverfew 10
Golden Feather. Priced for its yellow foliage 10

PENTSTEMON

Beautiful perennial border plants. The flowers are of various forms and colors, and are borne in graceful spikes and panicles. Will bloom the first season if sown early. Mixed varieties 5

PERILLA NANKINENSIS

A very elegant dark-leaved plant. Its purplish mulberry-colored foliage produces a charming contrast with silver-leaved plants. Desirable for the center of a bed of ornamental-leaved plants, or for a low screen. Annual. Eighteen inches in height 5

SCHIZANTHUS

The Schizanthus is a beautiful half-hardy annual, of very graceful habit. The flowers are butterfly-shaped, of rich and varied colors, and completely covering the plant. Fine for the greenhouse or open ground. Of the easiest culture. Plants that have flowered in the garden may be removed to the house in autumn. About two feet high. **Best varieties mixed** 5

At prices quoted in this Catalogue, we prepay postage or express charges unless otherwise noted.



SCHIZANTHUS

RUDBECKIA BICOLOR SUPERBA

This plant grows about two feet high, forming a many-branched dense bush, and producing its long-stemmed flowers in the greatest abundance. The disk is brown; the ray florets are yellow, with large velvety-brown spots at the base, a coloring which may be compared to that of the dwarf French Marigold Legion of Honor. A very effective annual, and a useful plant for cutting 20

SUNFLOWER — Helianthus

Coarse, tall plants, from four to eight feet in height, with bright yellow flowers. The double varieties produce a very good effect among shrubbery, and when used as screens. Sometimes reproduced from self-sown seed. The seeds of the single varieties are of considerable value for oil as well as for feeding poultry. See Miscellaneous Farm Seeds and Helianthus described under "Hardy Plants and Bulbs," for varieties that are attracting much attention. Annual.

Globosus fistulosus. Best of the Sunflowers. Very large; double 5

Double Green-centered. Large flower, green center when young; when old perfectly double. Five to eight feet in height 5

Mammoth Russian. Very large. Usually grown for feed. Per pound, 25c 5

Dwarf Golden. Variegated foliage, five to six feet high. Very effective as single specimens. Seventy to eighty per cent. true from seed 10

Extra Double Dwarf. About four feet high. Each branch, from the ground to top of main stem, bears a golden flower 10



DOUBLE SUNFLOWER



RICINUS

RICINUS

The Ricinus has very ornamental foliage and beautiful showy fruit. Fine for the center of a bed, as it gives a magnificent semi-tropical appearance; or, planted thick, they make a fine screen or hedge. Plant seed in open, very rich, deep-spaded ground, in a dry situation, as soon as safe in spring. The common Castor Oil Bean is cultivated for the oil, and grows about twenty bushels per acre. Annual.

Macrocarpus. Whitish; beautiful. Six feet	5
Purpureus. Purple stems and leaves. Magnificent. Six feet	5
Borboniensis. Very beautiful large green leaves. Fifteen feet	5
Cambodgensis. The finest dark-foliaged Ricinus. Leaves maroon; stem nearly black; fruit bronzy purple. Five feet	5
Duchess of Edinburgh. Dark purple stem and leaves. Ten feet	5
Africanus hybridus. Fine. Stem and fruit rose. Six feet	5
Giganteus. Large, fine, and showy. Six feet	5
Philippinensis. Very large, beautiful leaves. Ten feet	5
Sanguineus. Blood-red stalk and clusters of red fruit. Eight feet. Ounce 15 cents	5
Communis (Castor Oil Bean, Palma Christi). Pound, 40 cents; oz., 10 cents	5

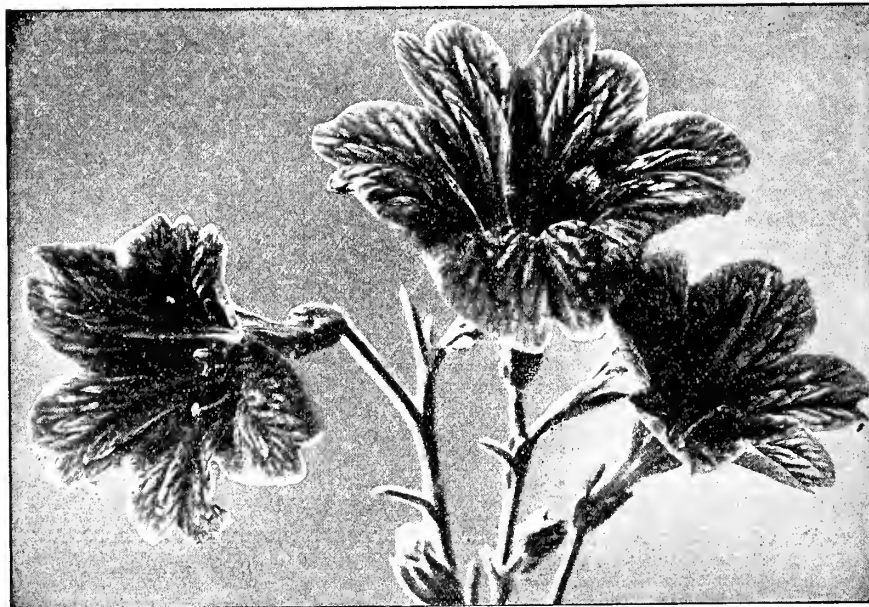
One package each of the above for 40 cents.

Mixed varieties. Ounce, 15 cents	5
Zanzibarensis (Zanzibar Castor Oil Plant). New and distinct. The gigantic leaves, two to two and one-half feet across, and the great size of the plant, surpass any other known Ricinus. The luxuriant tropical appearance when planted singly or in masses is matchless. We offer four varieties in mixture; one will produce light green leaves with whitish ribs; another coppery brown leaves, changing to dark green with red ribs, stems brown; another brownish-purple leaves, changing to dark green, with reddish stems; another with bronze leaves, with reddish ribs and glaucous brown stems. The four varieties mixed, ounce, 30 cents	5

SALPIGLOSSIS

This has long been one of our favorite flowers, but has never attained the popularity to which it is entitled. Our illustration shows its form and veinings, but nature only can paint its colors—it is a splendid half-hardy annual, with flowers of a peculiar richness, very delicately and beautifully penciled. Plants about two feet in height. Seeds may be sown under glass, but will do well in the open ground, if the soil is light.

Grandiflora. Mixed colors, from choice plants	5
New Emperor. This beautiful flower is entirely distinct by its peculiar habit of producing only one thick main stem about thirty inches high, which is thickly covered with flowers, and presents a compact bouquet, in the various rich velvety colors usual to the species—purple, crimson, scarlet, rose, etc.—elegantly veined with yellow. Mixed colors	15



SALPIGLOSSIS



SWEET WILLIAM

The best varieties of Sweet William are of exceedingly beautiful colors, very large and almost perfect in form, with trusses of great size. Treatment as for Carnation. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by division of the roots. The colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple; with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower, like Phlox or Verbenas. They make very durable cut flowers. It is well to raise new plants every year from seed, for old plants become debilitated and unsightly, and the flowers decrease in size.

Perfection (Auricula-flowered). Single varieties mixed	5
Double varieties mixed	5
Dunetti. Single. Blood red, velvety texture	5
White. Single. Constant	5



SCABIOSA

TORENIA

Beautiful annual plants for vases, hanging-baskets, etc., or for the flower garden. They are constantly covered with a profusion of bloom, whether grown out of doors during summer, or in the greenhouse in winter. The giant-flowering varieties are especially fine, having flowers one and one-half inches in diameter.

Fournieri. For moist shady locations. Velvety-blue flowers. Plants six inches high. 10
Bailloni. Deep yellow and maroon. 10

GIANT-FLOWERED VARIETIES

The Bride. Upper petal pure white; side petals and lower lip pink; bottom of corolla yellow. Grand. 15
Princess of Montenegro. The finest of all the dark-colored varieties. The leaves and side petals are of a deep velvety indigo-purple, the upper petal deep lavender, throat yellow. 15
Violetta. This is perhaps the loveliest of all. The immense flowers are pure white, tinted with a delicate shade of lavender-blue, and having a violet-blue spot on each of the three lower sections of the flower. 25

THUNBERGIA



Beautiful rapid-growing annual climbers, with pretty flowers — (white, buff, or orange, with dark eyes) borne in profusion. Seeds start slowly at first and should be sown in a hotbed. When the plants are a few inches high transplant to a light, rich, loamy soil in the garden. For house culture, baskets, and vases, there are few plants superior to the Thunbergia. They may be used very effectively in beds, pegged down. Fine mixed. 5

SENSITIVE PLANT

Mimosa pudica. The Sensitive plant affords a good deal of amusement, not only to children, but to those of larger growth, on account of its apparently sensitive leaves, which close up when touched. Seed should be started under glass. Do not transplant to the open ground until the weather is warm. A plant or two reserved for the house will be an object of interest during the winter. Start a young plant in a pot, and plunge the pot in earth to the rim, removing it to the house in autumn. Annual. 5

SCABIOSA

Mourning Bride

The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, scarlet, crimson, and maroon. Beautiful in the garden, and excellent for bouquets. Twelve to eighteen inches high. Annuals.

The Pompadour. New Double. A remarkable improvement in the Scabiosa, with florets very much increased in size, variety, and brilliancy of color, making it doubly desirable for use as a border plant and for cut flowers for decorative purposes. 15
Double Tall. Mixed colors. 5
Double Dwarf. Mixed colors. Very pretty, compact plant. 5
Double Yellow. A distinct new color, obtained after many years of careful selection. 10
Double White (Snowball). Pure white. 5
Royal Purple. Large-flowered double. Color rich claret. 5

SALVIA

Salvia, called Flowering Sage, grows freely in any light, rich soil. From eighteen inches to two feet in height. Plants should get a good start in a hotbed, and not be planted out before the weather is warm. Thrifty plants may be potted in the fall for winter blooming.



Clara Bedman (Bonfire). This variety is the very best for bedding ever introduced. The plants are more compact than others and produce long spikes, of which there are sometimes two hundred to a plant, bearing from twenty to thirty flowers each. The spikes stand out stiff and erect, showing clear above the dark green foliage, and completely covering the plants. For masses on the lawn or in the garden, or in rows along the walks, its brilliant, dazzling scarlet flowers are simply gorgeous, and claim the immediate attention of all lovers of flowers. Perennial, but blooms the first season from seed. 10
Burning Bush (Salvia splendens gigantea prostrata). This magnificent new variety, but lately introduced, has extraordinary capacity for blooming. The flowers are produced in such great numbers that they cause the spikes to droop gracefully with their weight, the effect being showy and attractive. The flowers are of a brilliant, dazzling scarlet, and borne in endless profusion all summer and fall. 10
New Golden. Foliage a rich golden yellow, constant and distinct. Flowers brilliant scarlet, the spikes being large and full, making a striking contrast. Plant only eighteen inches high; two packets for 25 cents. 15
Splendens. True; large, scarlet. 10
Coccinea lactea. Pure white. 10
Römeriana. Scarlet. 10
Patens. Flowers of a delightful blue. 15

SWEET ROCKET

The Sweet Rocket is a very hardy perennial, bearing clusters of single flowers, which are fragrant during the evening. Colors purple and white. The plant, with fair culture, will grow eighteen inches high. Seed will germinate readily in open ground. Sweet Purple and Sweet White, each 5

WISCONSIN, May 8, 1906.

James Vicks Sons — Plants received the 5th in good condition; also seeds and bulbs in good time. Thank you for the extras. You have evidently inherited your father's generosity.

A. C. BUSNELL.



Sweet Peas

"Sweet Peas on tiptoe for a flight."

Sweet Peas are among the most beautiful of all our hardy annuals. The plants are best suited with a cool, moist soil. The seeds should be sown four inches deep in a stiff, heavy soil, and from six to eight inches in light soil, and as early in the spring as possible. *Don't wait for fair weather.* Use plenty of seed, so that they will not be more than an inch apart. Hoe the soil toward the plant a little, but do not form a ridge, and furnish support early. The varieties offered embrace all the best sorts that have been brought out up to the present time.

For several seasons many growers of Sweet Peas have been experimenting in the way of cross fertilization and hybridizing, using their best endeavors to produce new shades of colors and forms of flowers. While the result has been, in a few instances, a decided success, many of the new named sorts possess little if any advantage over some of the old standard varieties, and certainly require the eye of an expert, with a strong magnifying glass added, to detect the difference in the shades or forms.

Price, per packet 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 60c.; unless otherwise noted.

BLUE.

Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue.

Navy Blue. A remarkable tint of prune, almost the color of a Concord grape. Pkt., 5 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75.

BLUE OR LAVENDER EDGED.

Butterfly. White, lavender laced.

Golden Gate. Standard soft pinkish mauve; wings light mauve and lavender.

Lottie Eckford. White, suffused with blue.

Maid of Honor. Light blue, whiteground; shaded and edged.

CLARET.

Duke of Clarence. Rosy claret, self-colored flowers.

Duke of Sutherland. Deep claret and indigo blue.

Waverly. Rosy claret, shaded standards; pale blue wings, shaded with rose.

LAVENDER.

New Countess. Delicate lavender.

Princess May. Large flowers of a most charming shade of lavender.

MAROON.

Boreatton. Standard rich shining bronzy crimson; wings beautiful crimson-purple.

Duke of Westminster. Rosy maroon standards, wings violet-purple. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Othello. Deep glossy maroon. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Shahzada (new). Rich dark maroon with shade of purple.

Stanley. Deep maroon.

MAGENTA.

Captivation (new). Light purple-magenta.

REDDISH MAUVE.

Countess of Cadogan. Reddish-mauve standards; wings violet-blue. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Dorothy Tennant. Pure violet or rosy mauve.

Emily Eckford. Well marked cerulean tint, the standards suffused with reddish mauve.

PINK.

Alice Eckford. Cream-tinted cerise standard; white wings.

Coquette. Primrose, apricot tint.

California. Soft pink.

Countess of Aberdeen. White, margined with pale pink.

Crown Jewel. Creamy white, veined with violet-rose.

Crown Princess of Prussia. Bright blush.

Duchess of Sutherland. Pearl white; suffused light pink.

Hon. F. Bouverie. Standard flesh-pink, wings rosy buff. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Isa Eckford. White, suffused with rosy pink.

Katherine Tracy. Brilliant vermilion rose; wings same shade as the standard.

Lottie Hutchins. Cream, flaked with pink.

Lovely. Soft shell pink.

Modesty. Most delicate shade of pink.

Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink. [pink.]

Peach Blossom. Creamy pink standard; wings

Prima Donna. (See Blushing Beauty).

Princess Beatrice. Rose; large.

Royal Robe. (See Katherine Tracy).

Sensation. White, suffused with faint blush.

Stella Morse. Rich primrose, flushed pink.

Venus. Salmon buff; standard delicately shaded rosy pink.

DEEP PINK OR ROSE.

Her Majesty. Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large, showy, handsome; a flower difficult to describe.

Lady Beaconsfield. Salmon standard, tinted with rose; wings pale yellow.

Lady Penzance. Pale, but very bright rose; striking and distinct.

Lady Skelmersdale. Pale rose-pink standard; wings suffused with lavender. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Miss Hunt. Carmine, salmon, and soft pink.

Mrs. Dugdale. Deep rose, fine for cutting. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.

Prince of Wales. Bright rose, self-colored.

Royal Rose. Bright pink and blush white.

SCARLET.

Brilliant.

Cardinal. Bright shining crimson scarlet.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Standard light scarlet; wings flushed with crimson.

Invincible Scarlet.

Mars. Intense scarlet; fine form.

Salopian. Deepcrimson suffused with orange-scarlet

YELLOW.

Primrose. Pale primrose yellow.

Golden Gleam. The nearest approach to a true yellow.

Mrs. Eckford. Large, handsome, self-colored flower, of the finest substance; peculiarly delicate shade of primrose.

ORANGE PINK.

Chancellor. Bright shade of orange-pink.
Countess of Powis. Standard pink and orange, flushed with scarlet; wings bright rose, veined with pink.
Lady Grisel Hamilton. Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.
Lady Mary Curry. Orange-pink, shaded rosy lilac.
Meteor. Bright orange salmon; wings light pink.
Vesuvius. Violet and rose; distinct but not brilliant.

PINK AND WHITE.

Bride of Niagara. Double. Packet, 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.50.
Blanche Ferry.
Extra Early Blanche Ferry.
Empress of India.

One five-cent packet from each of above eighteen different groups for only 75 cents, or one five-cent packet from any nine of the above different groups for only 40 cents.

Eckford's Gilt-Edge, Special Mixed. Packet, 5 cents; oz. 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30 cents; lb., 50 cents.

Vick's "Invincible Mixture," superior selected strains. The mixture introduced as "Vick's Invincible" we know will please the most exacting. For flowers of delicate colors, varying from pearly white to the richest reds and purples, the "Invincible" leads, because it is the result of selecting, year after year, seeds from the choicest flowers. The mixture cannot fail to give satisfaction. Packet, 5 cents; oz. 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 60 cents; pound, \$1.00.

For the convenience of those who may know the name but not the color of the flower, the index below will direct them to the group in which will be found the description and price of the variety desired:

Alice Eckford.—Pink.
 America.—Variegated.
 Aurora.—Variegated.
 Butterfly.—Blue or Lavender edged.
 Boreation.—Maroon.
 Blanche Ferry.—Pink and White.
 Bride of Niagara.—Double Variety.
 Blanche Burpee.—White.
 Captain of the Blues.—Blue.
 Chancellor.—Orange Pink.
 Colonist.—Variegated.
 Countess of Cadogan.—Reddish Mauve.
 Countess of Radnor.—Lavender.
 Captivation.—Magenta.
 Coquette.—Pink.
 California.—Pink.
 Crown Jewel.—Pink.
 Crown Princess of Prussia.—Pink.
 Countess of Aberdeen.—Pink.
 Countess of Powis.—Orange Pink.
 Cardinal.—Scarlet.
 Cupid.—Dwarf Varieties.

Duchess of Sutherland.—Pink.
 Duke of Sutherland.—Claret.
 Duke of Clarence.—Claret.
 Duke of Westminster.—Maroon.
 Dorothy Tennant.—Reddish Mauve.
 Daybreak.—Variegated.
 Emily Eckford.—Reddish Mauve.
 Extra Early Blanche Ferry.—Pink and White.
 Empress of India.—Pink and White.
 Emily Henderson.—White.
 Golden Gate.—Blue or Lavender edged.
 Gaiety.—Variegated.
 Gray Friar.—Variegated.
 Golden Glean.—Yellow.
 Her Majesty.—Deep Pink.
 Hon. F. Bouverie.—Pink.
 Isa Eckford.—Pink.
 Invincible Scarlet.—Scarlet.
 Juanita.—Variegated.
 Katherine Tracy.—Pink.

VARIEGATED.

America. Cardinal stripe on white ground.
Aurora. Standard and wings white, flaked and striped with orange-salmon.
Colonist. Soft lilac, overlaid with rose.
Daybreak. White, veined and mottled with scarlet.
Gaiety. Standard white striped, flaked with bright rosy lilac.
Gray Friar. Beautiful watered purple on white ground.
Juanita. Pure white, lavender striped.
Mikado. White stripe on orange-cerise ground.
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. White, striped and flaked heavily with bright rose.
Ramona. Creamy white, daintily splashed with pale pink.
Scarlet and White Striped.
Senator. Creamy white, chocolate striped.

WHITE.

Blanche Burpee. Eckford's newest white.
Emily Henderson. Large, pure white.
Mrs. Sankey. Pure white and large.
Sadie Burpee. Pure white.
The Bride. Latest introduction of pure white.

DWARF VARIETIES.

Full size packet.

Pkt. oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lb.
 Cupid, White 5 10 30 1 00
 Cupid, Pink 5 10 30 1 00
 Cupid, Beauty. New 10
 Cupid, Alice Eckford. New 10
 Cupid, Primrose. New 10

DOUBLE VARIETY.

Bride of Niagara 5 15 40 1 50

Sweet Peas at Wholesale Prices. We offer a fine mixture composed of the standard sorts, at the following prices.

Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cents; lb., 40 cents.

The following variety is not a climber, but a creeper, and nice for baskets; not fragrant.

Peas, Scarlet Winged. Beautiful flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

PEAS—Perennial

Perennial Peas. Perfectly hardy. Grow five feet high. White, Red, or mixed varieties; each 5

A Departure in Selling Sweet Peas

THE GRANDEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Vick's Banner Collections

20 Varieties 25 cents.
 40 Varieties 40 cents.

Each in a Separate Packet. A Perfect Rainbow of Colors.

Experience has taught that Sweet Peas should always be grown in separate colors, both for the satisfaction of comparing the different sorts and the facility of making proper groupings of colors in cut flowers. Oftentimes some special color is desired for decorations, and if your Sweet Peas are grown in this way all you have to do is to gather what you desire, instead of sorting them from mixtures of many colors.

We make this offer to enable our customers to grow their Sweet Peas in this most satisfactory manner at a cost to them not greater than they usually pay for their Sweet Peas in mixed varieties, or at the best a few named sorts. Our large collection of forty varieties covers all the most desirable; the smaller, of twenty varieties, all the range of colors; so that with either you are sure to receive unbounded satisfaction; and if you care to make exhibits at the fairs, are pretty sure to gain a prize.

A booklet with complete descriptions and cultural directions will be sent with each order. You can by this work compare the different sorts and post yourself quite well on the different varieties of Sweet Peas.

The following varieties compose the cream of the list, and as these collections were all put up and packed before the busy season we can in no instance make changes.

40 Packets, 40 cents.

20 Packets, 25 cents.

Alice Eckford.
 America.
 Blanche Burpee.
 Blanche Ferry.
 Brilliant.
 Butterfly.
 Captain of the Blues.
 Captivation.
 Coquette.
 Countess of Powis.
 Countess of Aberdeen.
 Cupid White.
 Cupid Pink.
 Dorothy Tennant.
 Empress of India.
 Emily Henderson.
 Gaiety.
 Gray Friar.
 Golden Glean.
 Her Majesty.

Juanita.
 Katherine Tracy.
 Lovely.
 Lady Penzance.
 Maid of Honor.
 Mrs. Gladstone.
 Mars.
 Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.
 New Countess.
 Peach Blossom.
 Prima Donna.
 Primrose.
 Royal Robe.
 Royal Rose.
 Ramona.
 Salopian.
 Senator.
 Shahzada.
 Venus.
 Waverly.

Her Majesty.



TEN-WEEKS STOCK

VIOLETS

*Come;—let us go to the land
Where the Violets grow
Let's go thither in hand
Over the waters and over the snow
To the land where the sweet Violets blow!*

Viola odorata is the well-known English Violet, a free-flowering, hardy perennial. Easily grown from seed, though somewhat slow in germinating. Succeeds best in a partially shaded, moist place.

Viola odorata semperflorens. Deep rich violet blue, and delicately fragrant 10
The Czar. Blue or white, sweet-scented, each 10

Viola cornuta. This is a beautiful old border flower which, since its introduction into the summer flower-garden, has been taken in hand by the hybridizer, and many lovely forms of it now enrich our collections. It commences flowering early in the season and continues until frost. Habit and constitution robust; flowers large and delicately fragrant.

Viola cornuta Admiration. Magnificent flowers of a beautiful dark blue 10
Mixed Colors. Dark blue, lavender, and white 10
Viola lutea grandiflora (splendens). Large, yellow 10

VINCA

Madagascar Periwinkle

The Vincas are among our most satisfactory bedding plants; they are very ornamental, and bloom freely from early summer until destroyed by frost. In the fall they can be potted for the house, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seeds can be started in the window or under glass. They are raised for planting in the parks of Rochester in the following manner: Seeds are sown the last of March in "flats" or shallow boxes, and placed in a hotbed. When seedlings are large enough to handle they are transplanted into other flats and grown along in the hotbed until the middle of May and then hardened off. About June 1st they are planted out about one foot apart in the beds where they are to bloom. Seed sown in coldframe from the 1st to 15th of April will also give good plants in time for setting out. Annual.

Rosea. Rose 10
Rosea alba. White, red eye 10
Rosea nova species. White 10
Mixed varieties. 10

STOCKS

*"The Ten-weeks Stock
O'er all its fragrance sheds."*

TEN-WEEKS STOCK

The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock has nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, fine foliage, and beautiful flowers of almost every desirable tint. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, hotbed, or coldframe, but transplanting should be done when the plants are just out of the seed-leaf. Make the soil deep and rich and set the plants a foot apart. If plants that are not too far advanced are carefully potted in the fall, they will flower finely in winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. For this purpose sow seeds late in the season. Although not a constant bloomer, like Phlox, the flowers endure for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of blossoms when the plant can obtain a needed supply of moisture.

Largest-Flowering Dwarf. From pot grown plants. Dwarf habit, with magnificent large spikes of large double flowers. All colors mixed 10

Largest-flowering Dwarf. In colors, white, flesh-color, rose, carmine, apple-blossom, lavender, blue, brick-red, canary-yellow, shining purple-crimson, each 10

Dwarf German, from field grown plants. 5

Large-flowering Pyramidal Dwarf. Of pyramidal habit; long spikes of large flowers. Choice colors mixed 10

Celestial Blue. Large-flowering pyramidal. Excellent color 10

Snow Flake (Forcing). This variety of Dwarf Wallflower-leaved

Large-flowering Stock is the earliest white, and one of the earliest of all Ten-Weeks Stocks. Admirably adapted for forcing. The snow white flowers are uncommonly large and double. Seed produces about 60 per cent. of double-flowering plants 15

Dresden Perpetual (Cut and Come Again, or Princess Alice). Pure white. Plants of robust growth and branching habit. If sown early commences blooming in June and continues until frost, producing flowers in September and October, when other varieties have faded. Fine for cutting 15

Large-flowering Wallflower-leaved. Smooth, dark, shining leaves.

Dwarf. Set six inches apart. Mixed colors 10

Wallflower-leaved White. A beautiful variety, the flowers being the clearest possible white, contrasting grandly with the dark green, glossy foliage.

Grown largely for cut flowers 10

Wallflower-leaved Blood-red. The deepest red of all the Stocks.

A very choice variety, prized by florists for cutting 15

INTERMEDIATE STOCK

Early Autumn-flowering. Commences flowering in the autumn. Removed to the house, blooms during the winter. Mixed colors 25

BROMPTON STOCK

Both plant and flowers are larger than the annual Stock, and the spikes longer and bolder. The Brompton Stock cannot survive our winters, but plants can be removed to the house in the fall, where they will flower well if not kept too hot and dry. In spring they can be transferred to the garden. Biennial.

Best mixed colors 10 **Tree Giant Cape Winter** 10



VINCA

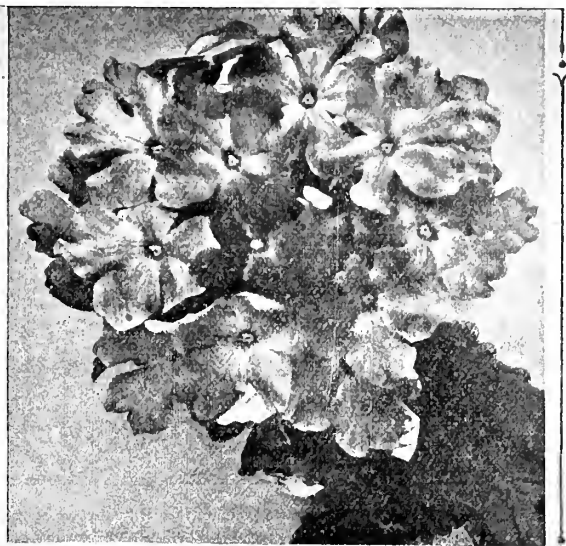
VERBENA

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbena, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed in the house or under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good healthy plants can be produced from seed as readily as almost any tender annual. They flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost. A strange fact, that is not generally known, is that nearly all the Verbenas raised from seed are fragrant, the light colored varieties particularly so. For more than thirty years we have made a specialty of Verbenas, and our stock to-day stands unrivalled.

Auricula-Flowered, or White-Eyed. Mixed colors	10
Striped. Excellent flowers, with broad Carnation-like stripes	10
Scarlet. Brightest scarlet. Quite true	10
Pure White. Quite true from seed	10
Cloth of Gold. The golden yellow leaves present a unique appearance. Fine mixed	10
Cærulea. Blue, with white eye	10
Lutea (Primrose). Yellow	10
Purplish Violet, with large white center	10

One package of each of above eight, 60 cents.

Verbena hybrida. Extra large flowers, fine mixed colors, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers, ounce \$2. 10
Mixed colors 5



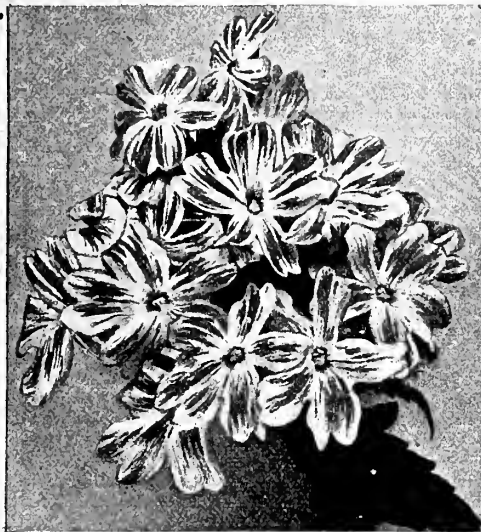
VALERIANA

Showy hardy perennials, fine for borders. Flowers scarlet, white, red, or rose, borne in large clusters. Plant eighteen inches high. Mixed colors 5

SEEDS OF BULBS

There are a few Bulbs which do not come to perfection very rapidly from seed, and therefore amateurs have seldom patience to wait for this slow process, but obtain plants or bulbs that will flower the first season. A few, however, derive pleasure in watching the development from the tiny seed to the perfect plant. For the benefit of such we always keep a stock of these seeds, a few of which we mention.

Dahlia. Choicest double varieties mixed 10
Dahlia. Finest single varieties mixed . 10
Gladiolus 10



WALLFLOWER

These deliciously fragrant half-hardy perennials should be better known. By growing plants in the ground and transplanting to pots in the autumn; or better, by placing plants in pots when taken from the seedbed, and sinking the pots to the rim in earth, good plants will be secured for winter flowering in the house. Give a cool room and plenty of water, or they may be protected in a coldframe during winter, and planted out in May. Where winters are not very severe, the Wallflowers make most desirable plants, giving plenty of early spring flowers.

Fine mixed colors, double . . . 15
Flowering first season, fine mixed colors, single 5

WILD GARDEN

Mixed Seeds, per ounce 20 cents. 5

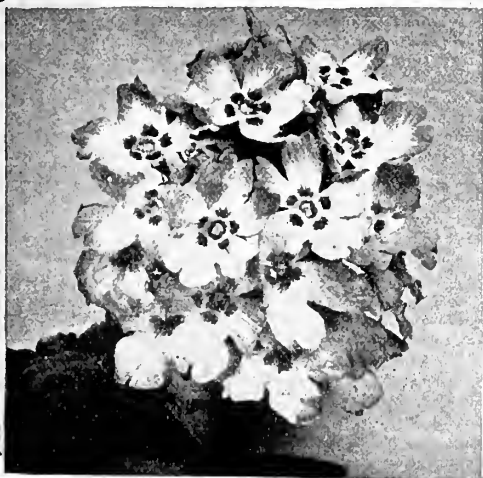
WHITLAVIA

A pretty annual, with delicate foliage and drooping clusters of blue and white bells. Perfectly hardy. For shady spots, few plants will give more pleasure. About ten inches high. Mixed varieties 5

SEEDS OF HARDY CLIMBERS

These plants are mostly obtained by purchasing roots, and this is the better way when they can be procured. Some, however, cannot get plants and must be content with seeds. Sow very early in spring or autumn, in drills, in well prepared beds. Keep the soil mellow.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper	10
Ampelopsis Veitchii. Good wall plant, clinging to the smoothest surface. Absolutely the finest of the clinging climbers	10
Bignonia radicans. Trumpet Vine	10
Celastrus scandens. Climbing Bitter-Sweet	10
Clematis flammula. Fragrant, white	10
Clematis paniculata. Pure white	10
Clematis vitalba. White	5



VERBENAS



THE Zinnia is a large free-growing plant, and will always be popular. Flowers all summer, making the most brilliant display possible. Makes an excellent border or summer hedge, and for this purpose set plants twelve to fifteen inches apart. Seeds grow easily, and young plants can be moved as safely as Cabbage plants. Annual.

GIANT-FLOWERING.

Plants of vigorous growth, about three feet high, bearing profusely their perfectly-formed double flowers, from four to five inches in diameter.

Separate Colors, lilac, purple, scarlet, rose, crimson, orange, yellow, white, each 5

One packet each of the above eight colors, 30 cents.

All colors mixed, ounce, 40 cents 5

Queen Victoria. A new giant variety, of vigorous growth, with very double pure white flowers about four inches in diameter 10

Curled and Crested. A new and beautiful strain of this popular plant, showing on each plant from 100 to 200 large double flowers, the petals being crested, twisted and curled into graceful and most fantastic forms. The colors comprise all the beautiful shades characteristic of the Zinnia . . . 10

Our Cover Collection of Zinnias

Attention is called to the magnificent colors of the flowers of the Giant-Flowering Zinnias, as shown on first page of cover of this catalogue. It is not long since the Zinnia was considered a coarse plant, with muddy color effects in the flowers, and we must confess that we are surprised at the improvement made in the past few years. On our trial grounds, Zinnias were grown beside Dahlias, and the remark was made by many that the solid colors equaled in brilliancy the more aristocratic flower. The illustration above shows how floriferous these plants are, and we are sure that any who purchase the collection in separate colors will be more than pleased with their investment.

Eight separate colors—lilac, purple, crimson, scarlet, rose, orange, yellow, white—in one collection for 30 cents.

Double Striped. A class of Zinnias embracing colors of the Giant-Flowering with striped and blotched petals. They grow about 50 per cent. striped, remainder solid colors. Mixed colors only 5

LARGE-FLOWERING DWARF.

Only two feet high; compact-growing. Flowers very large, double to the center, and of perfect form.

Double, choicest. Best colors mixed; ounce, 40 cents 5

Seven separate colors,—scarlet, yellow, orange, purple, salmon, flesh, and pure white; each color 5

One package of each of the above seven, 25 cents.

LILLIPUT VARIETIES.

Exceedingly pretty plants, fifteen inches high, and thickly branched. Flowers but little larger than a Daisy in size, very double, and freely produced all summer and until late in fall. Fine for pots, as well as for groups and borders.

Golden Gem, Scarlet Gem, White Gem, Orange Gem. The four for 30 cents; each 10

Tom Thumb. Varies from four to twelve inches in height, and from six to fourteen inches in diameter, forming compact, free-flowering, pigmy bushes, suited for edgings, small beds, and pot plants 10

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Agrostis nebulosa. The most elegant of Ornamental Grasses 5

Arundo donax variegatis aureus. Perennial. Strong stem, with golden-yellow striped leaves. Six feet high 5

Avena sterilis (Animated Oat). Thirty inches high 5

Briza maxima. Perfectly hardy. One foot 5

Briza geniculata. Small; flowers freely. Eight inches 5

Chrysurus cynosuroides (Lamarckia aurea). Feathery spikes . . . 5

Coix lachryma (Job's Tears). Two feet; Corn-like leaves. Ounce 20c . 5

Erianthus Ravennæ. As fine as Pampas Grass. Superior for a northern climate. Hardy. Plants, 25 cents each; seeds 5

Glycerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). A noble Grass, flowers second season. Not hardy here 5

Hordeum jubatum (Squirrel Tail Grass). Fine 5

Lagurus ovatus. Dwarf. Called Hare's Tail Grass. One foot . . . 5

Pennisetum longistylum. A very graceful grass, growing eighteen inches . 5

Stipa pennata (Feather Grass). Magnificent. Flowers second season . 5

EVERLASTINGS

Acroclinium. One of the most beautiful Everlastings. Gather the first day they open to secure a bright center when dried. Bright rose and white. Single varieties, both colors mixed, ounce, 30 cents 5

Double varieties mixed 10

Ammobium alatum grandiflorum. One of the hardiest everlastings. Very useful for making up in bouquets. White 5

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth). Start seed in a hotbed, if possible. Set the plants about a foot apart. If the cottony coating which surrounds it is removed, the seed will be more certain to grow. Mixed varieties; ounce 20 cents 5

Helichrysmon monstrosum. Flowers double, large and full, and of a good variety of colors. Two feet. Cut just before the flowers fully expand. Plant about a foot apart. Seeds germinate readily, even in the open ground. Mixed colors 5

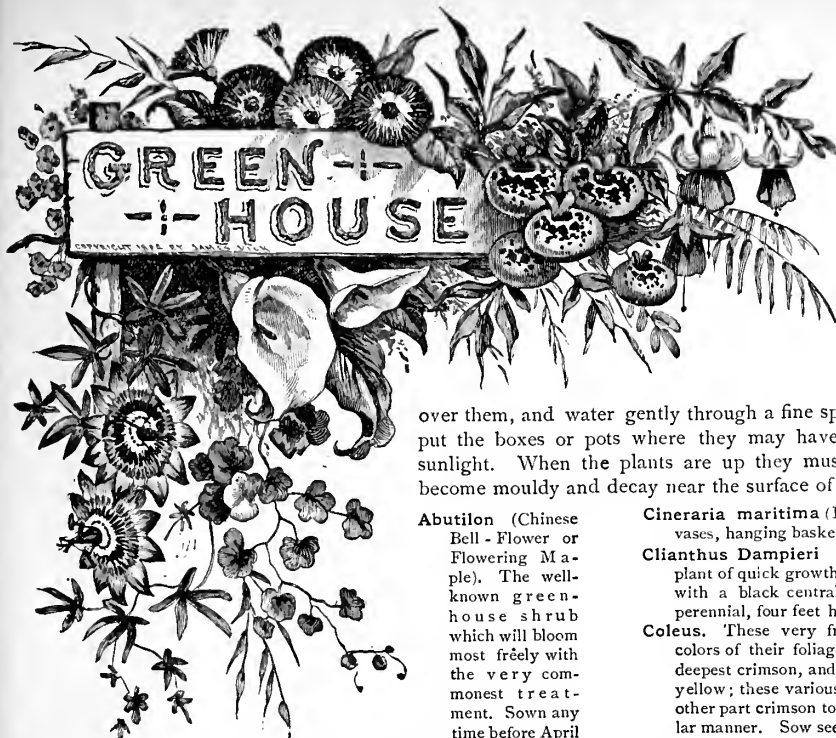
Helipterum grows about a foot in height, branching, bearing very many clusters of flowers. Should be taken when the buds are about opening, tied in bunches, and hung up in a shady place. The flowers will open in the drying process, retaining their color and brightness for many years.

Sanfordi. Choice. Flowers small, rich yellow 5

corymbiflorum. White flowers 5

Rhodanthé. Fine for garden. Comes into flower early and continues a long time. One of the best everlastings for bouquets. Care is necessary in starting seeds. After good plants are grown we never fail to obtain abundance of flowers. Fine single mixed 10

Xeranthemum. Free-blooming annual. One foot. Seeds germinate freely. Transplant well when young. Set ten inches apart. Mixed colors . . . 5



"Who loves a garden loves a greenhouse too." — Cowper.

MANY persons take great pleasure in growing plants from the seed, and as many of these seeds are small, they require care in sowing. Most of the plants in this department come from warm, moist climates, so we must supply similar conditions artificially. To do this without a greenhouse, sow the seeds in boxes or large pots; make a compost of three parts rotted sod and one part fine sand; this makes a rich soil that will not bake. Sow the seed on the surface, then sift a little fine earth

over them, and water gently through a fine sprayer; lay a piece of glass over the top, and put the boxes or pots where they may have ordinary warmth and light, but no direct sunlight. When the plants are up they must have a little air and sunshine, or they will become mouldy and decay near the surface of the ground.

Abutilon (Chinese Bell - Flower or Flowering Maple). The well-known greenhouse shrub which will bloom most freely with the very commonest treatment. Sown any time before April

in a temperature of about 60 degrees, they will produce strong flowering plants the first season. (For illustration see tender plants.) Finest varieties mixed 20

Begonia Rex-Diadema. This seed is of our own gathering and contains all the latest and finest varieties 25

Single Tuberous-rooted. Finest mixed 15

Double Tuberous-rooted. Finest mixed 25

Calceolaria. The Calceolarias are very beautiful and popular plants, producing masses of peculiar pocket-shaped, striped, blotched, and variegated flowers. They make gorgeous plants for greenhouse or window decoration.

hybrida grandiflora. Large-flowered, self-colored, rich and beautiful; saved from first collection 25

hybrida tigrina. Large-flowering, tigered and spotted. Finest mixture of most brilliant and beautifully marked flowers 25

Carnation, Remontant or Tree Carnation, Italian 25

Grenadin. Scarlet 25

Centaurea gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller). Silver-leaved plant, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds 10

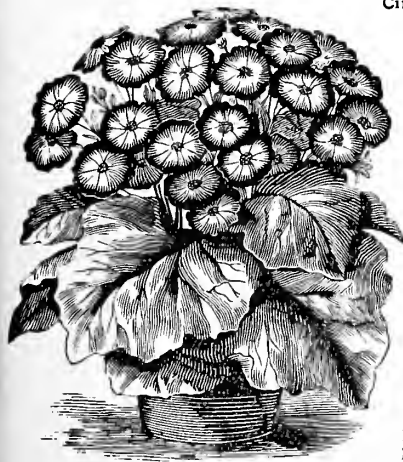
candidissima. Silvery white, leaves broadly cut, fine for above purpose 10

Clementi. Crested 10

Chrysanthemum Indicum, from our own collection of show flowers 10

Cineraria. These may be classed among the most useful flowering plants we possess. They can be raised in quantities, and are comparatively easy to grow from seed. They can be had in flower more or less all the year, but it is in the winter and through the spring months that they are in season. Their exceedingly bright colors and compact habit constitute them most suitable conservatory decorative plants and they also furnish cut flowers.

hybrida, choice mixed 25
hybrida grandiflora 35



CINERARIA

Cineraria maritima (Dusty Miller). Leaves, silvery gray. Fine for vases, hanging baskets, and ribbon planting. 5

Clanthus Dampieri (Australian Glory Pea). A magnificent climbing plant of quick growth, bearing intense scarlet, singular shaped flowers, with a black central base. Plant in a warm, dry position. Tender perennial, four feet high 10

Coleus. These very free-growing plants are remarkable for the bright colors of their foliage, with all the shades of red from pale pink to deepest crimson, and green from faintest to dark olive combined with yellow; these variously blended from half their leaves yellow and the other part crimson to those that are spotted and edged in the most regular manner. Sow seed in March. Mixed seeds from choicest sorts 15

Cuphea (Cigar Plant). A dwarf perennial with smooth lanceolate leaves, and tubular scarlet flower, having a narrow black and white limb. Profuse flowering. One foot high 10

Cyclamen Persicum giganteum. Choice strain, large flowers, rich colors 35

Persicum. Choice mixed 10

Fuchsia. Splendid mixture of single and double 15

Geranium. Fine mixed 10

Apple-scented 15

Gold and Bronze-Leaved 25

Choicest fancy varieties, mixed sorts 25

Gloxinia hybrida. Best quality;

from choice show flowers 25

Heliotrope, Giant-flowered.

Best mixed 10

Hibiscus coccineus. Scarlet,

Three feet 10

Impatiens Sultani. Rosy-carmine. Constant bloomer 15

Lantana. Finest mixed 10

Linaria Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy). Lavender and purple 10

Nerium Oleander. Common

Oleander 10

Oxalis floribunda. Fine for baskets or for pots. White and

Pink mixed 10

Passiflora cœrulea. The

hardest Passion Flower 15

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose) *fimbriata rubra*. Red; extra 25

fimbriata alba. White; extra 25

fimbriata striata. White, striped with red 25

Fern-leaved. Very pretty Fern-like foliage. Red and White, separate

or mixed, each 25

obconica. A profuse bloomer, bearing on long stems heads with 10 to 15

flowers. The flowers are white, occasionally shading to lilac, and have

the true primrose fragrance 15

Choicest varieties mixed 25

flore-pleno. A large percentage of the flowers perfectly double 50

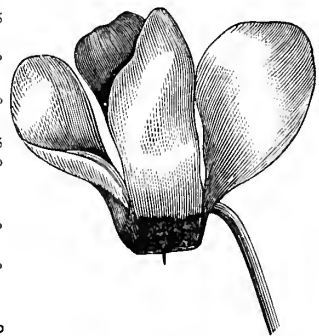
flore-albo pleno. Double white. Package of 20 seeds 50

Smilax. One of the most graceful as well as useful climbers for the greenhouse or window garden. It is invaluable for bouquets and floral

decorations. Sow seed in February in hot-bed or greenhouse, and keep

in a moist place. Tender perennial 10

Solanum ciliatum. Red fruited. Very fine 10



CYCLAMEN

Roses

Rose, Queen of Flowers, reigning supreme over all the creations of the floral world, its beauty as conspicuous in the wild wood as in the conservatory, its odors delighting our sense of smell, its colors dazzling our eyes with their brilliancy, and its form most perfect. What more is required in a flower? Truly we can say, nothing. It is not strange, then, that the Rose is known and grown all over the world, from the cottage to the palace—its popularity ever on the increase, and experts and amateurs vying with each other in the production of new varieties. We are cataloguing the best of the different classes; it would be impossible for us to list all, but our selections are carefully made, our stocks well grown, and are sure to give satisfaction. Roses are easily grown, but care and attention are necessary to success. First, the soil should be made rich and mellow and mixed with well-rotted manure, plenty of water given to produce vigorous growth, and frequent washing or spraying to keep off the insects—spraying thoroughly with water, being careful that the water strikes the under as well as upper side of the leaves, will prove effectual and harmless. In the spring they should be pruned by cutting back the shoots of the previous season's growth to the first strong bud, and cutting away all dead wood and all old canes and weak shoots, as the flowers are borne only on new wood.



ROSE, AMERICAN BEAUTY

"The Rose garden must not be in an exposed situation. It must have shelter, but it must not have shade. No boughs may darken, no drip may saturate, no roots may rob the Rose. . . . If you wish for Roses few and large, you must prune within four 'eyes' of the main stock; if you desire a larger quantity smaller in size, you may leave five or six of these dormant buds. In all cases the weak growth and that which is decayed must be removed."

"An admirable plan, I think, is to plant enough of good forms and colors in the flower borders; of Persians in the Shrubberies; of climbers on the walls and pillars and trellises; and of all desirable hardy kinds in the kitchen garden to cut from; and ever, still ever, when wet with the morning dew,

*Gather ye rose-buds while ye may
Young June is still a-flyin'*

*George H. Ellwanger, in
"The Garden's Story."*

HARDY ROSES

The flowers of the Hybrid Perpetual class are generally large, double, and very fragrant; and being perfectly hardy, these Roses may be planted out in the open ground and left all winter without any protection, and will for years continue to yield an immense crop of flowers in June, and many of them will bloom freely throughout the season. If you wish to have flowers constantly in bloom, you must feed them well to bring them to perfection; they must have a very rich soil if you wish them to do their best. Do not let them suffer for want of water during the growing season; this is a matter of great importance.

Strong Plants, each 15 cents; six for 75 cents: twelve for \$1.50; except where noted.

American Beauty. One of the largest and most beautiful of the hardy Roses. Flowers very large and double, and delightfully fragrant. Color a rich rosy crimson. Plant a strong grower and continuous bloomer. It will make a much stronger growth if not allowed to bloom the first summer. Pinch off the larger portion of buds,—better, all of them. This will not be necessary the second season, as the plant will then be strong enough to make both growth and bloom. We offer two sizes of plants:
Young plants, from 2½-inch pots; each, 20 cents; two for 35 cents.
Extra strong plants; each, 50 cents; two for 80 cents.

These latter are larger and better than any before grown by us. The demand for this Rose is so great that we thought something extra would find purchasers. It is the most popular variety in America to-day

Anna de Diesbach (Glory of Paris). Brilliant crimson; long pointed buds; large, finely formed, compact flowers; very sweet; free bloomer. Valuable for forcing, and a superior garden sort. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.



ROSE, MAGNA CHARTA

Caroline Marniesse. There was not a week from late in May till the middle or latter part of October that large quantities of blossoms could not have been picked from these plants. The habit of growth is low and somewhat spreading, making it especially valuable for the borders of beds, also very effective for massing in any position. The blossoms are a pure (or slightly creamy) white, of medium size, very double, and sweetly tea-scented. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Clio. Originated with celebrated English Rose growers. Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh color, shaded in center with rosy pink. Vigorous grower and handsome foliage. One of the finest new Roses. 2 year plants, each, 50 cents.

Coquette des Alpes. White, occasionally tinged with pink; flowers in clusters. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Fontenelle. Carmine red; very full and double. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Francis Levet. Color cherry red. Flower large sized, well formed. Plant a strong grower; free bloomer. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired and in great demand. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

La France. Silvery-rose, changing to pink; beautiful both in flower and bud. A most constant bloomer. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

La Reine. A beautiful, clear, bright rose; full form; very fragrant. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Madame Plantier (Hyb. China). Summer bloomer; pure white. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Madame Victor Verdier. Carmine-crimson; large, full, and very fragrant. 2 year, 40 cents.

Marchioness of Lorne. Especially remarkable among the Hybrid Perpetuals for its continuous and free-flowering qualities, nearly every shoot producing a flower. A splendid grower and free from disease. Flowers extremely fragrant, and of a rich, shining rose color, shaded with vivid carmine. The finest garden Rose of its color. 2 year, 40 cents.

Marchioness of Londonderry. A new white, free-flowering Hybrid Perpetual, one of the late introductions of Messrs. Dickson, of Ireland, who gave us the beautiful Roses, Earl of Dufferin, Margaret Dickson, etc. Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across, perfectly formed and carried on long stems; color very white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed, highly perfumed. Growth vigorous and foliage very handsome. One of the finest Roses raised by this firm. We have had this variety in flower, and regard it as a decided acquisition to the list of Hardy White Roses. 2 year, 50 cents.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink; large; fine form; very fragrant. Flowers continuously in the open ground. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Flowers large and of fine form. Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; white at base. Strong growth. Blooms from early summer till late in autumn. 2 year, 50 cents.

Magna Charta. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth, and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is a beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Margaret Dickson. Distinctively a garden Rose, and the best white Hybrid Perpetual; combining the sterling qualities of entire hardiness, very vigorous growth, and repeated blooming, with the fragrance, beauty of form, and waxy texture of the finest Tea Roses. The flower is of magnificent form and very large. In color it is the most beautiful waxy-white, shining with almost the lustre of a pearl. Each, 20 cents; 2 year, 40 cents.

Pæonia. Bright clear red; very sweet. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Paul Neyron. Probably the largest Rose in cultivation, and one of the best bloomers. Color a bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. The plant is an exceptionally strong grower, often making shoots four to five feet in one season, each shoot bearing an immense flower. A rose we highly recommend. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Perfection des Blanches. Free bloomer. Flowers pure, snowy white, large and fragrant. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Rich, dark, velvety crimson, shading to maroon; very double and sweet. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Vick's Caprice. The flowers are large, soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in the bud form, being quite long and pointed, showing the stripes to great advantage. Blooms continuously through the summer. Desirable for cutting. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

Victor Verdier. Large, full; bright rose color, crimson center. Each, 15 cents; 2 year, 35 cents.

MOSS ROSES

The peculiarities of the Moss Roses are the delicate prickles which crowd their stems, and the beautiful mossy covering of their opening buds. They are strong, vigorous growers, and are perfectly hardy. Each, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50; two year plants each, 35 cents; per dozen, \$3.

Comtesse de Murinais. Flowers white, sometimes tinged with flesh color; large, double, cupped; buds heavily mossed. One of the best Moss Roses.

Henri Martin. A magnificent Moss Rose. Extra large, and perfectly double. Color a deep rosy carmine, shaded a bright crimson. Very mossy and fragrant, and one of the finest.

Madame de la Rochelambert. Color a rich, glossy pink, tinged crimson. Flowers large and globular. The buds are almost hidden with beautiful green moss.

Princess Adelaide. Pale rose. Good in the bud and flower. Foliage dark.

White Bath. The extra large, full, very double flowers, of the purest snowy white, come in large clusters, and are delightfully perfumed; buds thickly covered with lovely deep green moss.

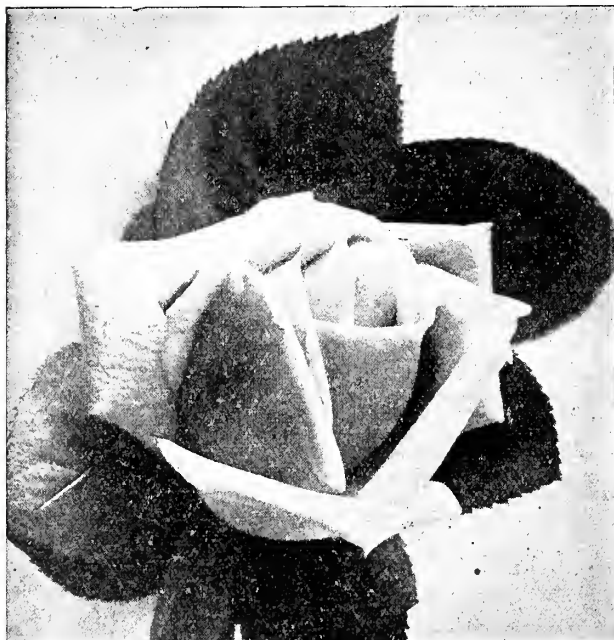
CLIMBING ROSES

The hardy Climbing Roses grow with great rapidity, and will cover an old building or wall in a very short time. They bloom after the Hybrid Perpetuals, and produce their flowers abundantly in large clusters. Each, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50. Two-year plants 35 cents each, or three for 90 cents.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white.

Greville or Seven Sisters. Blush and crimson.

Queen of the Prairies. Rosy-red. Fine.



ROSE, LA FRANCE

LARGE SIZE EVERBLOOMING ROSES

The following list we can supply in larger size plants. For description see different classes. Price 35 cents each; per dozen \$3.00.

Auguste Comte.	Francisca Kruger.	Madame Camille.
Bridesmaid.	Golden Gate.	Maman Cochet.
Clothilde Soupert.	Hermosa.	Princess Marie Adelaide.
Charles Rovelli.	La Princess Vera.	The Bride.
Catherine Mermet.	Marie Guillot.	White Maman Cochet.
Duke of York.	Meteor.	White Soupert.
Empress of China.	Mrs. Degraw.	Yellow Soupert.



ROSE, SOUPERT

La France Roses

Bloom till late in Autumn.

La France — and — its Sports:

Each, 15 cents.
The set of four
for 50 cents

La FRANCE
or Pink La France.
RED La FRANCE
or Duchess of Albany
STRIPED La FRANCE
or Madame Angelique Veysset.
WHITE La FRANCE
or Augustine Guinoisseau.

For beauty, profusion of bloom, and fragrance, La France stands at the head of our hardy Roses. In these respects, as well as for autumnal blooming, it is unexcelled. Indeed, it is the most distinguished member of the Hybrid Tea varieties. It is of beautiful form, both in bud and full bloom; very large, full, and globular; a most constant bloomer, and the sweetest of all Roses. The color of La France is a pink or silvery rose,—that is, there is apparently a silvery bloom overlaying the pink and rose color,—a satiny sheen, as it has been termed.

This Rose has, at different times, produced sports which have the same characteristics as the original plant, except in color. We offer, in connection with the original, three of the sports. These plants have been sent out under different names, as indicated above, but they can very properly be spoken of as White La France, Striped La France, and Red La France. Taking them individually and collectively they are unexcelled and unsurpassed in all the qualities that constitute a hardy, beautiful, fragrant, free-blooming Rose.

THE SOUPERT SET

We heartily recommend this set of Tea Polyantha Roses as being very fine, especially for bedding purposes. They are ever-blooming, produce extremely beautiful flowers, and are quite hardy. The flowers are borne in clusters.

This Soupert set of four hardy varieties for 35 cents; or 10 cents each.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers of medium size, double, and beautifully formed; oval at first, but flattening as they expand; the color is a pearly white at the outer edge, shading to a center of rosy pink, sometimes varying to nearly pure white. Very fragrant. Constant bloomer.

Pink Soupert. Blooms in great profusion and for a long time, commencing when quite young. It is a handsomely formed, double rose, with a delightful tea scent. Color, handsome pink. Equally well adapted to the open ground and to pot culture.

White Soupert. Pure white, full and double flowers; fragrant.

Yellow Soupert. This splendid novelty is almost identical with its parent Clothilde Soupert, except in color. Flowers very double, bell-shaped, and open like a Camellia. Petals tinted white on a beautiful light yellow ground, extending to middle of petals. Plant dwarf and free-flowering.

WONDERFUL HERMOSA

SET OF BEDDING ROSES

The old favorite Hermosa has long been held in high esteem. We offer four Roses of the Hermosa type. They are among the best bedders, and produce their flowers abundantly all summer. Each, 10 cents; set of four for 35 cents. **Crimson Hermosa (Queen's Scarlet).** Flowers large, and of a fiery scarlet, a color seldom seen in Roses. One of the very best red Roses for bedding.

Pink Hermosa. One of the best known of all Roses grown. Perfectly hardy, and as free-flowering as a Geranium. It combines everything most desirable in a Rose except fragrance. The color is a pleasing shade of pink.

White Hermosa (Marie Lambert). Resembles the Pink Hermosa in form and freedom of bloom. Valuable as a bedding or pot variety. Pure white.

Yellow Hermosa (Coquette de Lyon). A most charming yellow Rose, a free grower, and has elegant buds. Very prolific bloomer. Canary yellow.

NEW FAIRY ROSES

The Fairy Roses are the most floriferous of all Roses. They commence to bloom when wee, tiny plants, and will literally hide the plant with their beautiful flowers. Nothing is sweeter or prettier than these little fairies.

Each, 15 cents; the set of five for 50 cents.

Etoile de Mai. Blooms in clusters, full; Nankeen yellow, changing to pale yellow. Free-flowering.

Ma Fillette. Plant low-growing, bearing its flowers in corymbs; outer petals large, soft rose color on a yellow ground; those of the center narrower, of carmine-lake, orange-rose reflections. Fragrant, free bloomer. Fine for masses and for pot forcing. Hardy.

Mrs. E. A. Nolte. A lovely shade of chrome yellow; a new color in Polyanthas. Very beautiful.

Petite Leonie. Flowers small, full, imbricated; outer petals porcelain white, center carmine-lake.

Princess Marie Adelaide. Of beautiful habit. Large clusters of small double flowers; ivory white.



WICHURAIANA ROSE



ROSE, CRIMSON RAMBLER

Four-year-old plant, ten feet high. A thousand trusses, or 40,000 flowers.
Charles E. Mead, Selye Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.

HYBRID WICHURAIANAS

EVERGREEN SET OF MEMORIAL ROSES.

A new and distinct type of Hardy Roses. The growth that these Roses make in a season is remarkable. They make shoots in one season of from twelve to twenty feet in length, completely covering the ground with their bright, glossy foliage, and showy, fragrant flowers. These Roses are evergreen. The flowers are produced freely, are of large size and very fragrant. For trailing or covering the ground, to cover stumps and trees, walls, and trellises; they are unequaled.

Strong young plants, 15 cents each; the set for 50 cents.

Two year plants, 30 cents; the set for \$1.00.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers large, double, in clusters, pure white and fragrant.

Pink Roamer. Flowers single, a clear pink, and delightfully fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers blush pink, changing to white; double-medium sized. An elegant plant, and a profuse bloomer.

Universal Favorite. A robust grower; splendid deep green foliage; abundant, large, double, fragrant flowers, of a deep rose color.

WICHURAIANA

MEMORIAL ROSE

A Japanese variety of value and distinction. Its stems creep on the ground after the habit of Ivy. The flowers grow in profusion, in clusters, at the ends of the branches. Flowers pure white, with yellow stamens, and very fragrant. Valuable for use in cemeteries and covering rockeries, etc. Hardy.

Each, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50.

Two year plants, each, 35 cents; per dozen, \$4.00

EVER-BLOOMING CLIMBERS

Price each, 10 cents.

America. Very large, beautiful buds; flowers rich, creamy yellow, passing to orange; full and sweet.

Climbing Malmaison. This Rose is identical with the old Malmaison, except that it is a vigorous climber. Indeed it is one of the most rampant of all the ever-blooming climbers. Color creamy flesh. Hardy, with slight protection.

Empress of China. The best of the large-flowering varieties. Flowers bright pink. After the plants have become established, it blooms continuously throughout the summer. Hardy. One of the best.

James Sprunt. Flowers deep cherry-red, medium-sized and full, very double and sweet. A strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Mary Washington. Flowers pure white, of medium size, perfectly double, and borne on long stems. Fragrance tinged with a musky odor. Rapid, vigorous grower. Hardy. Perpetual bloomer.

Climbing White Pet. Very rapid climber, making a wonderful growth, often ten to fifteen feet the first year. Blooms profusely. Flowers pure white, of medium size, very double, ever-blooming, and fragrant. Hardy. Bound to become a great favorite.

SET OF RAMBLER ROSES

The Ramblers have grown in favor so rapidly and are so well-known that it is not necessary to devote space to a long description of these wonderfully beautiful and useful hardy climbers. They are suitable for training on walls, verandas, trellises, arbors, and pillars, and as specimen pot plants for winter forcing. The flowers are well formed and, though small, are produced in so great profusion as to present an immense mass of bloom. Many of our customers report that single plants when in bloom showed thousands of flowers.

Crimson. White. Yellow. Pink.

Each, 15 cents; set of four for 50 cents.

Two year plants, each 35 cents; set of four for \$1.00.

HELENE

A seedling from Crimson Rambler. This is a Rose novelty that we can strongly recommend. It is of very robust growth, throwing up canes ten to fifteen feet high in a single season. The foliage is similar to that of Crimson Rambler, being of the same thick, leathery texture, and glossy appearance. Its flowers are borne in large clusters, a well grown bush producing them in amazing profusion. The individual flowers are larger than those of Crimson Rambler, nearly double, of good substance, and remaining on the bush for a long time. The color is a pure soft violet-rose, almost blush; base of petals yellowish. The numerous anthers and pistils are pure yellow, giving further color to the flowers. The buds are carmine, finely ciliated or mossed, and are borne in clusters of from 25 to 50. Perfectly hardy.

Strong young plants, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.

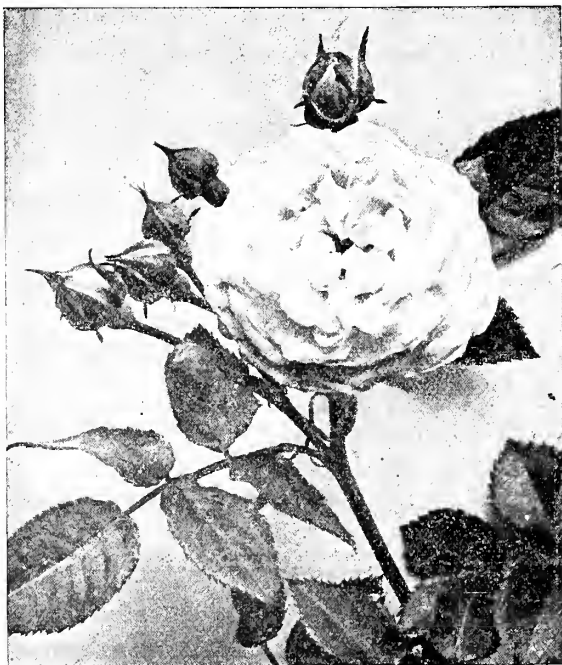
Strong two year plants, each, 50 cents; per dozen, \$5.00.



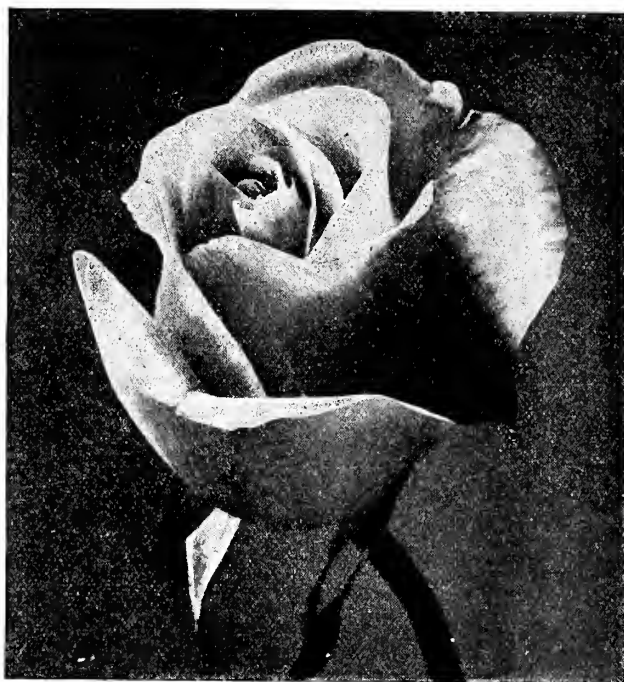
PERSIAN YELLOW

The only hardy yellow Rose that is worthy of cultivation. The Rose of our mothers' gardens, and one that should be in every garden to-day. In the craze for new varieties many of the fine old sorts are neglected for those of more recent introduction, and in many instances they are inferior to the old standard varieties. If you want the best yellow Rose, plant the Persian Yellow. Flowers nearly double, borne in immense clusters. Color a deep golden yellow. The plants are a perfect mass of flowers in June.

Strong two year plants, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen.



POLYANTHA ROSE



The New MAID OF HONOR Tea Rose The Brighter Bridesmaid...

This grand Rose is a sport from Bridesmaid. The color is a rich glowing pink, darker than Bridesmaid. The flowers are very large and full, on strong stems clothed with clear heavy foliage. The fragrance is delicate and pleasing. A splendid cut-flower variety.

Strong one year plants, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Strong two year plants, 30 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen.

POLYANTHA ROSES

A distinct class. Perfectly hardy. For many purposes its varieties are excellent. They are continuously in bloom. Desirable for house culture. The plants are of low growth, branching freely, and commencing to bloom while the plants are yet small, and continuing to bloom nearly all the time. There is no kind of Rose which we can offer so willingly for a window plant. Those who have heretofore failed with Roses in the house may take either one in this list with full confidence of success. The flowers are produced in clusters, and, although not large, are very perfect and handsomely formed. They are also excellent for bedding out, producing a profusion of bloom, and requiring but slight protection for winter.

Each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1.00.

Little White Pet. Light pink or blush on opening, changing to pure white.

Splendid for bedding or planting in the cemetery.

Mignonette. Clear, soft pink, passing to white, tinged with pale rose. The flowers are full and regular, perfectly double, and delightfully perfumed.

Mad. Cecil Brunner. Plant of dwarf growth, excellent for bordering beds.

Color, salmon-rose on a yellow ground. This Rose is very fragrant, and possesses the merit of being the most vigorous grower of its class.

Paquerotte. One of the finest of this class. The flowers are pure white, of the most perfect shape, about one and one-half inches in diameter; flowering in clusters of from five to thirty flowers each. A very free bloomer, and one of the finest pot plants.

PENNSYLVANIA, June 28, 1900.

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

The Roses came in due time and were entirely satisfactory. I beg to thank you for your attention and to assure you of further orders when I get time to rearrange my garden.

Yours very truly,

BERT EGBERT.

MECHANICSBURG, OHIO, July 9, 1900.

Messrs. Vick:—It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the very fine Roses I received from you a few days ago. So beautifully put up, not a leaf has drooped since setting. I have received plants of Roses from various other Rose growers this season, but these have far larger leaves and more evidence of thrift than any of the others. Shall give these careful culture; and I thank you sincerely.

J. B. WING.

MONTHLY ROSES

Where shall we find a flower with such a continuous bloom? Where such munificence as the royal bounty of the Rose?—Dean Hole in "Our Garden."

No spot in your garden will afford you more pleasure than a nice bed of Monthly Roses. You can cut dozens of flowers from it every day, from June to November. What is neater for a buttonhole than a pretty half-blown Rose and a bit of green foliage? To make a success of a bed of Monthly, Everblooming Roses, you must have rich soil for them to grow in. Old, well-rotted manure, is the best fertilizer; a bright, sunny location; and in hot, dry weather, a good thorough soaking with water each day; and you will have plenty of delightfully fragrant flowers.

Fine strong plants, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.

Small capitals are as follows to indicate classes: T, Tea; H. T. Hybrid Tea; C. China; B. Bourbon; N. Noisette.

Auguste Comte. Flower large and full, and very similar to Maman Cochet in form. The outer petals are rosy carmine with darker border, center flesh, shading to deep yellow. Lasts a long time in bud form. T.

Bon Silene. Rich crimson shade, beautifully tinged with salmon. Flowers on opening are semi-double, making it desirable in the bud-form only. T.

Bridesmaid. An improved Catharine Mermet, from which it is a sport. Clear delicate pink, in all respects a counterpart of Mermet, with large, handsome pointed buds on long stiff stems. T.

Catherine Mermet. One of the finest varieties in cultivation, with buds of the largest size and handsomest form; very fragrant; petals gracefully recurved, so as to show a lovely bright pink center, which gradually shades towards the outer edge to a very light pink. T.

Charles Rovolli. Beautiful carmine, changing to silver rose. T.

Coquette de Lyon. Canary yellow. Free-blooming variety. T.

Duke of York. Flowers rosy pink and white. A splendid, constantly blooming, decorative Rose; of fine substance, and much more like a fine Tea than a China in character of bloom. Plant of vigorous growth and good habit. C.

Francisca Kruger. Flowers large, full and well formed; coppery yellow, shaded with peach. T.

George Nabonnand. Rosy carmine, shaded with silvery yellow. T.

Gen. de Tartas. Carmine, shaded purple. T.

Golden Gate. Creamy white, beautifully tinted with soft yellow at the base of the petals, which are bordered with clear rose. T.

Henry M. Stanley. Flowers large, of good substance, highly scented; delicate amber rose, tinged apricot yellow. T.

Hermosa. Pink. Always a favorite. N.

J. B. Varrone. Long and pointed bud of bright carmine, opening out into a fine double flower of varying shades of red and rose. An excellent Rose. T.

Jeanne Guillaumez. Flower large and double, of good form, with beautiful long buds. Color a clear red, touched with salmon; center a coppery red, with pale, silvery shadings. T.

Joseph Metrae. Very large clear red. T.

Jules Finger. Bright rosy scarlet and intense crimson. T.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A continuous bloomer, producing successive crops of buds, and formed with large petals of best substance; shows no center when fully open; color a pure snowy white. 15 cents each. H. T.

La Pactole. Cream-yellow center. A beautiful free-flowering variety. T.

La Princess Vera. Rich ivory white, shaded with coppery yellow, veined with pale blush and carmine. T.

La Proserpine. Plant vigorous and always blooming; flower long-stemmed, medium sized, double or nearly full, fragrant; color, a pink or peach tint, the center tinted orange-chrome, and the outer petals shading to a rosy white. T.

Louisa de la Rive. Pure white; free-flowering. T.

Louis Richard. Coppery rose, beautifully tinted with lilac. T.

Madame Camille. Soft rosy pink. T.

Madame Joseph Schwartz. Blush, edged with carmine; flowers cup-shaped and borne in clusters. T.

Maman Cochet. Deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose. T.

Marie Van Houtte. Creamy white, with the outer petals washed and outlined with bright rose. T.

Mary Washington. Large, double, snow-white Rose, constantly blooming, very fragrant, and with an agreeable musky odor. N.

Marie Guillot. White, tinted with pale yellow; large, full, and of fine shape. A most beautiful Rose. T.

Marie Lambert. Creamy white; flowers medium size. Very free bloomer. T.

Marechal Neil. Yellow, tea-scented. T.

Marquis de Vivens. Flowers large, full, and sweet. Edge of outer petals bright carmine; center and base of petals creamy yellow. T.



ROSE, LIBERTY

LIBERTY

THE GRAND NEW HYBRID TEA ROSE.

The finest crimson-scarlet Rose of the century. The most sensational Rose introduced in many years, far surpassing any other in brilliancy and purity of color, as well as in size and freedom of bloom. Resembles the well-known General Jacqueminot both in size and fragrance. The flowers are freely produced from early summer till late in autumn. The habit of the plant is simply perfection, throwing up strong, stout stems from the base, furnished with a wealth of fine foliage. Distinct and beautiful. Each, 50 cents.

Meteor. The deepest glowing crimson; flower of medium size, very double, and petals slightly recurving. The best rich red Rose ever introduced.

Resembles Liberty in form. Strong plants, each, 20 cents. H. T.

Monthly Cabbage. Bright rosy pink; flowers remarkably full. C.

Mrs. de Graw. Rich glossy pink. Fine. N.

Princess de Sagan. The richest crimson Rose in our collection; a single bud or blossom will catch the eye at a great distance; indeed it is unmatched in its velvety richness; could well be termed the "Velvet Rose." T.

Palo Alto. New, from California. Flower very full, with broad petals of chamois rose, tinted with golden yellow and creamy white; very fragrant and a constant bloomer. Each, 25 cents. T.

Papa Gontier. Brilliant carmine, changing to pale rose; reverse of petals purplish red; large. Very popular on account of the size and beautiful form of its buds. T.

Perle des Jardins. Rich shade of yellow; very perfect in form. Free grower and very profuse bloomer. Extra fine. T.

President. Rosy crimson, changing to carmine, shaded red. T.

Queen's Scarlet. Dazzling crimson scarlet; beautiful buds. N.

Rainbow. Deep pink, striped with crimson and toned with rich amber; very fragrant. Of strong growth; free-flowering habit. T.

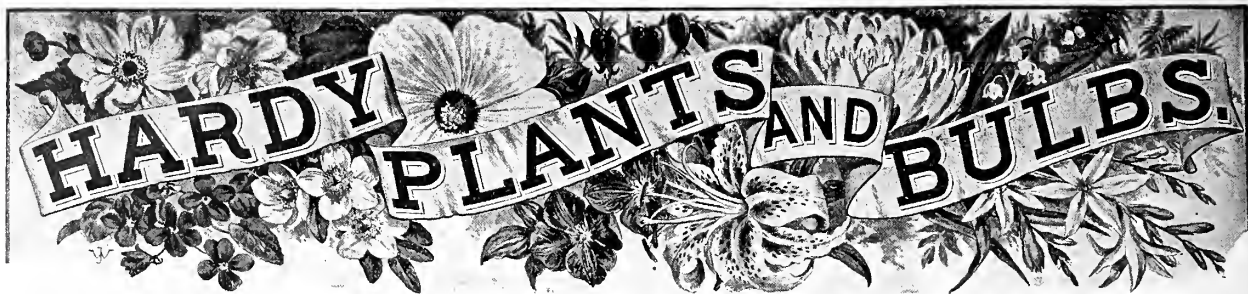
Souvenir du President Carnot. One of the latest French additions—a Tea Rose of strong growth; leaves unusually large and handsome. Flower very large, quite double, and exquisitely shaped, deliciously fragrant; color, rosy blush, darker at center. Very fine bloomer. Quite hardy. Each, 15 cents.

Sylph. Ivory white, tinted with peach; flower large, with a high center, and deep, stiff petals. New, and very hardy for a Tea Rose. 25 cents each.

The Bride. A sport from Catharine Mermet and identical therewith except in color. Flowers large, pure white, borne on long, stiff stems, and very lasting after being cut; fragrant. T.

White Bon Silene. Lemon yellow, shading to creamy white. T.

White Maman Cochet. This grand new Tea Rose is a sport from Maman Cochet. Flower extremely large, round and full; a pure white. T.



There is an increasing demand for plants that are perfectly hardy, and we are well pleased to note how steadily a knowledge of growing and massing hardy flowers is gaining, and the consequent improvement in our gardens. A strong point in favor of hardy flowers is the use that can be made of them for house and table decoration. The effectiveness of the many combinations and arrangements that can be made with them excites the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful. With a good collection of hardy plants and bulbs we have not only a flower garden, but also a garden of flowers; and that is what we want. This department is devoted entirely to Bulbs and Plants that will bear a Northern winter without injury, like the Lilies, Pæonies, Hardy Shrubs, etc. *All Plants and Bulbs will be delivered at your Post Office at prices given (except as noted), unless specially ordered otherwise,* or when in our judgment the expressage would be too costly. As it is much more difficult to pack to carry with safety a single plant than a larger number, we trust our customers will order accordingly. For economy and safety in packing it is best to order at least a dollar's worth of plants. When SEEDS and BULBS or TENDER PLANTS are ordered together, if not safe to send all, on account of cold weather, the SEEDS will be sent at once, and the BULBS and PLANTS as soon as safe. Should the weather be unfavorable, or the ground not prepared on their arrival, Hardy Plants, Roots, etc., would better be placed in the cellar, the Lily and the Pæony being covered with about two inches of moist (not wet) soil, while shrubs and grasses, like the Hydrangea, Deutzia, Eulalia, etc., require only their roots covered, with the soil made firm around them.

VICK'S NEW DOUBLE ANEMONE WHIRLWIND

A Standard Novelty at Home and Abroad.

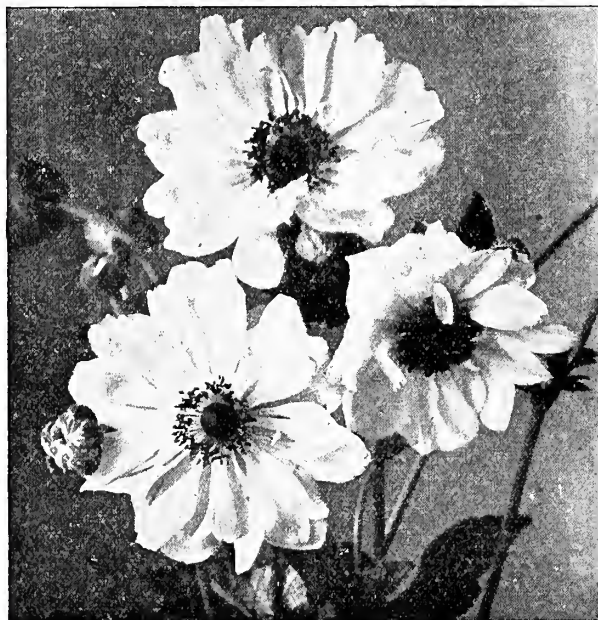
In habit the plant is like the white Japan Anemone—strong growth, healthy foliage, and even more abundant blooming. The flowers, which are two and a half to three inches across, have several rows of white sepals, and the blooms last much longer than those of the single variety. Plants grow evenly in height,—from two and a half to three feet,—with large and beautiful foliage. This new double variety, "Whirlwind," has all the free-blooming and other good qualities of the Single White, and the additional ones of greater hardiness of plants and more lasting blooms. Hardy, strong, and a free bloomer. Each, 20 cents; two for 30 cents.

SINGLE ANEMONE

One of the best hardy autumn-flowering plants we have.

Japonica alba. Pure white. Each, 20 cents.

Japonica rubra. Deep rose color. Each, 20 cents.



ANEMONE WHIRLWIND

ACHILLEA "THE PEARL"

The blooms are of purest white, and so large that they resemble a Pompon Chrysanthemum. Hardy, and will thrive in almost any situation. Very desirable for the garden or cemetery. Blooms nearly the whole season. Each, 15 cents; three for 40 cents.

BLUE SPIRÆA

Caryopteris mastacanthus. A handsome free-growing plant, with numerous small blue or lavender flowers clustered around the branch just above each pair of leaves. An excellent bee plant. Each 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA

A vigorous, hardy plant, two to four feet high, with handsome foliage. The flowers are bell-shaped, deep lavender or violet in color, very fragrant, and are produced in clusters in great profusion. One of the most desirable of hardy herbaceous perennials. Strong plants; each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS

Bleeding Heart. Bears heart-shaped, deep pink flowers, a dozen or more being borne in a graceful drooping raceme a foot or more in length. Each, 25 cents.

ARABIS ALPINA. A very early spring-flowering plant. Flowers pure white. Each, 15 cents.

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA. The beautiful golden yellow Columbine. Each, 15 cents.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. One of the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants, attaining a height of four to five feet, with flowers like single Asters. The plant flowers during the summer and autumn months, and with its hundreds of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect. 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS. Spikes of dark blue flowers. Each, 25 cents.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA. Exceedingly free-flowering, and grand for cutting. In two colors, blue and white. Each, 15 cents.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. Flowers large, bright golden yellow, and produced in the greatest profusion the entire summer; invaluable for cutting. Each, 15 cents.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). A highly ornamental plant of stately growth. Each, 15 cents.

FRACARIA INDICA or Indian Strawberry. Not edible, but a pretty and attractive hardy plant. Each, 15 cents.

CAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA. Among the most attractive and effective of our hardy perennial plants. One mass of bloom from June till autumn. Each, 15 cents.

CYPSOPHILA PANICULATA. Gypsophilas are valuable for bouquet making, either green or dried. They are very graceful and easily cultivated. Should be in every garden. Flowers white. Each, 15 cents.



DAY LILY

The Day Lilies are superb planting on the side of a lawn or at the edge of shrubbery. **Funkia alba** (White Day Lily). A beautiful showy plant, with broad, light green leaves. Flowers large, pure white, borne in large trusses; fragrant. Each, 15 cents.

Japonica. Light blue, with narrow foliage. Each, 15 cents.

cœrulea. Dark blue, with broad, glossy foliage. Each, 15 cents.

undulata media picta (variegated). Lavender. Foliage light green, beautifully variegated with white. One of the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation; without an equal for cemetery planting. Each, 20 cents.

Yellow Day Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*). A fine hardy plant, producing an abundance of large, golden yellow flowers. Sometimes called Lemon Lily. Very fine for cutting. Each, 15 cents.

The above five sorts for 60 cents.

Goldey Day Lily (*Hemerocallis aurantiaca major*). One of our finest hardy herbaceous plants. The habit of the plant is very vigorous; the foliage rises to a height of two feet, and is of a deep green; the flower spikes are strong, flowers very large, some seven to eight inches across, of a rich orange yellow. Quite distinct. Each, 40 cents; two for 70 cents.

EULALIA

The Eulalias here offered are handsome, tall, ornamental grasses for the open lawn, or to be grown in clumps in the borders of shrubbery; their exceedingly graceful habit of growth, large tassel-like plumes, and elegant colors, give them a tropical appearance, and add much to the beauty and variety of the home grounds. These plants are hardy in this section, though a light protection of litter during the cold months would doubtless be an advantage to the roots.

Japonica variegata. This variety, except that the variegation of the leaf is lengthwise, is very similar in style and habit of growth to *E. Japonica zebrina*, and it forms so beautiful and striking a contrast to it as to make them desirable companion plants.

Japonica zebrina. This plant is unlike most variegated plants, as its stripe or marking is across the leaf instead of lengthwise. In the autumn it bears large tassel-like plumes.

Gracillima univittata. The most beautiful of all the Eulalias. Foliage narrow, dark green, with a silvery white midrib.

Each, 15 cents; one plant of each of above three for 40 cents.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA

Very useful for bouquets. Constantly in bloom from July to October. Flowers white, small and star-like, in lovely sprays. When made up with colored flowers they add a peculiar charm to a bouquet or vase, setting it off as does rich lace a beautiful dress. Should be in every garden. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

HELIOPSIS PITCHERIANA

A hardy perennial, three feet high, broad and bushy, and a perpetual bloomer. Flowers deep golden yellow, two inches across. Very fine for cutting. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

GEUM ATROSANGUINEUM. Produces a mass of scarlet flowers during the summer and fall months. Each, 15 cents.



HELIANTHUS SOLIEL D'OR

HELIANTHUS

HARDY SUNFLOWERS

These varieties of *Helianthus* are beautiful gems, perfectly hardy in this locality, but in colder regions a protection of coarse litter will be required. The plants attain a height of about four feet, and in their blooming season, in August and September, they are nearly covered with bright golden yellow double flowers, about the size of a Dahlia. They are very desirable for cutting.

Lataefrons. A charming single flower. Plant of neat, distinct habit, forming a perfect pyramid of lovely flowers and foliage. The flowers are about four inches in diameter, of the richest golden yellow.

Multiflorus plenus. Yellow flowers, perfectly formed.

Soleil d'Or. The Golden Quilled Sunflower; similar to the above variety, except that the petals are quilled like some of our finest Dahlias.

Each, 15 cents; set of three for 35 cents.

HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM

French Honeysuckle. Not a climber. A perennial plant, with spikes of beautiful flowers. Two colors—red and white. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

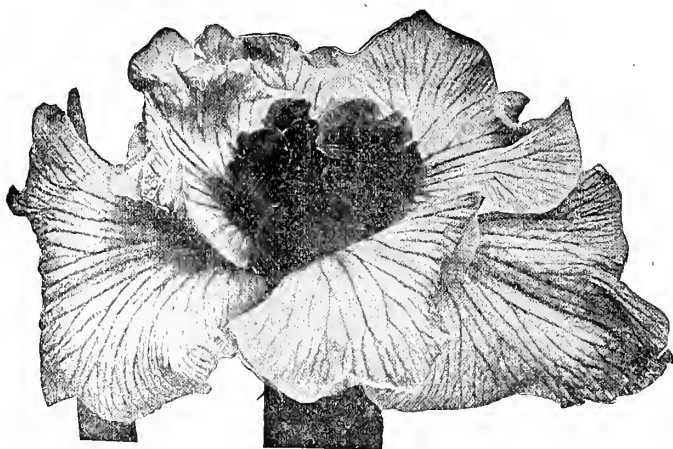
DELPHINIUM

Delphiniums or Larkspurs are valuable plants for the herbaceous garden and will give perfect satisfaction to any one who grows them. Their long spikes of flowers are produced from June until frost.

Formosum. Brilliant dark blue—the finest blue known among our hardy plants. Each, 15 cents.

Bee Larkspur. Remarkable and interesting for the curious manner in which the petals are folded up in the center of each flower, so as to resemble a bee. Flowers of lighter shade than *Delphinium formosum*. Each, 15 cents.





JAPAN IRIS—Iris Kæmpferi

"The Rainbow's Child."

The flowers of the Japan Iris are of the richest colors, ranging from white to purple, with delicate markings and veinings, and quite different in form from those of the German Iris, being much flatter and larger. Some flowers are eight inches in diameter, and the most delicate and beautiful combination of colors imaginable. Named varieties, including both double and single, each 15 cents; six for 75 cents.

We also offer single mixed at 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SINGLE VARIETIES

Blue Bird. Clear dark blue. Como. Reddish amaranth.
Quakeress. Light lavender, tinged rose. Shadow. Dark indigo-blue.
Snowbound. Pure white with gold bands. Souvenir. Lovely rose pink.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Blue Danube. Fine blue, with peacock luster. Gold Bound. Pure white, golden center.
Mt. Fell. Grayish white, veined blue. Mahogany. Deep mahogany red.
Red Cloud. Dark rose. Mt. Hood. Light blue, shaded.
St. Ogg. Purplish blue.

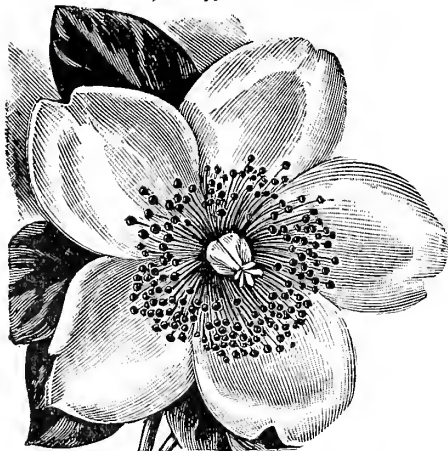
GERMAN IRIS

A good old flower, handsome and as many-hued as some of our finest orchids. Perfectly hardy. They bloom in May and June, when there is always a scarcity of flowers. Plant three inches deep. Each, 10 cents; six for 40 cents; dozen, 75 cents. [blue.

Celeste. Light blue. [mahogany. Gesneriana. White, bordered lavender-blue.
Phidias. Bright yellow, lower petals. Souvenir. Blue veined; very showy.
Velveteen. Old gold and purple. Viola. Dark blue.

GOLD FLOWER

Hypericum Moserianum. Of a low, spreading, branching growth, with handsome leaves, the upper side much darker than the lower. As a pot plant



it is very handsome, with its clean, dark green foliage as a background for the flowers—great, showy, yellow disks, as brilliant in their reflection as burnished gold. The flowers are from two to three inches across, of a very bright shining, golden yellow, and bear numerous handsome stamens. The plant should be given a place in a well-drained border, and receive good care. On the approach of winter give it a covering of leaves to conserve

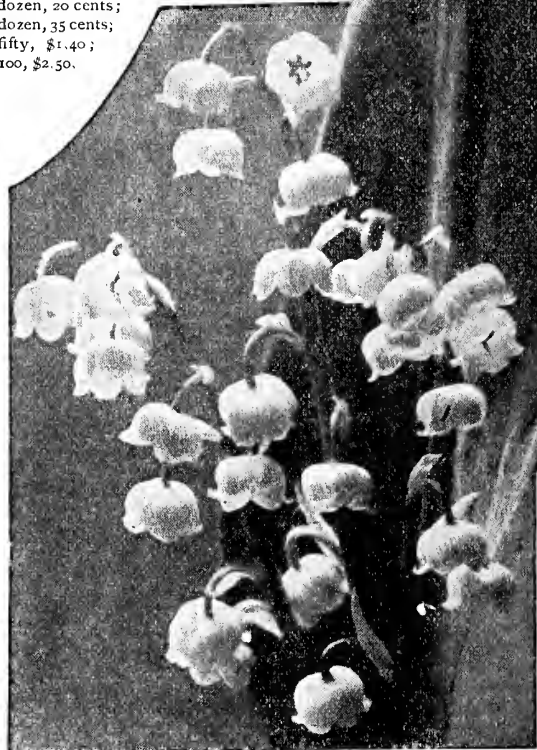
its vigor, that it may make a strong growth at the start in spring. Extra strong plants, 50 cents each; two for 80 cents.

LILY of the VALLEY

"The Naiad-like lily of the vale."

*"The light of its tremulous bells is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green."*

Hardy perennial. Sweet, delicate, and graceful. When planted out of doors set the pips six inches apart and two inches deep in a partially shaded place. For house culture plant in pots, about one inch apart, in moss or sand, and water freely; then set the pots out of doors where they may freeze a day or two; after which bring them in doors, and after thawing water freely and set in a sunny place in the window. Pips can be ordered in December for house culture, or in spring or fall for garden culture. Pips, half dozen, 20 cents; dozen, 35 cents; fifty, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50.



HIBISCUS

Crimson Eye. A robust grower with dark red stems and handsome foliage.

The flowers often measure twenty inches in circumference. Color pure white, with a velvety crimson center. Each, 20 cents; two for 35 cents.

Large-Flowering. Perfectly hardy in any place. One of the most beautiful hardy flowering plants. Color deep pink. Each, 20 cents; two for 35 cents.

HOLLYHOCK

We have excellent healthy plants, grown from seed, that will flower the first summer, and usually for three or four summers after. Give the plants a light covering of coarse litter for winter protection.

Double. Maroon, purple, pink, red, salmon, and white. Each, 15 cents; the set of six colors for 75 cents.

"Allegheny." New Fringed Perpetual-Blooming. The Allegheny is a great improvement in the way of Hollyhocks. The flowers come single, semi-double, and double. They are seldom less than five inches across, and are beautifully fringed, of fine form and delicate texture. They are perpetual bloomers, two to four buds forming at the base of every leaf, where the old style Hollyhocks have but one or two. These buds open in succession, prolonging the flowering season until autumn. Fine plants that will bloom the first season, each, 15 cents; six for 75 cents. For illustration, see page 72.

THE CHOICEST LILIES



LILIUM SPECIOSUM MELPOMENE

L. AURATUM

L. TENUIFOLIUM

L. LONGIFLORUM

Auratum. The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan, freely spotted with crimson-red; sweet-scented. Extra large bulbs. Blooms about July 15th. Price, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Canadense. Our native Lily, flowers drooping, delicate scarlet, yellow throat, spotted black. Blooms July 10th. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.25.

Candidum. Common white garden Lily; hardy, free bloomer, fragrant. Ready August 1st. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Elegans incomparabile. Blood red. Blooms July 1st. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Hansoni. This is a rare early-flowering species, of a beautiful yellow color. petals very thick, dotted with purple. One of the handsomest varieties. Blooms second week in June. Each, 75 cents; dozen, \$7.50.

Humboldtii. Orange, spotted claret. Extra fine. Each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00.

Japonicum longiflorum. White, trumpet-shaped. Blooms about 20th of July. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Krameri. Deep rosy pink. Blooms June 15th. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Leichtlinii. Canary yellow, spotted red. Very rare. Each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00.

Leichtlinii Maximowiczii. Flowers salmon-scarlet, studded with large purple dots. Very desirable on account of its long season of bloom, beginning in August and continuing until cut down by frost. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Pardalinum. The best of the Canadense class. Yellow and red spotted. Blooms about July 10th. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Rubellum. New. Bell-shaped flowers of fine deep pink color, from two to three inches long. This variety and *L. tenuifolium* are the first to bloom. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Speciosum rubrum. White and rose, dark crimson spots. Blooms August 15th. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

"I do not wonder that the Madonna Lily has been claimed as an emblem by nearly a hundred saints. It seems to have a special charm of its own, so chaste it is, so inviolable in its purity." George H. Ellwanger, in "The Garden's Story."

The Lily is one of those hardy plants that make themselves at home as easily in the smallest garden as in those receiving the care of the professional gardener; if well planted in good soil it will almost take care of itself. The varieties are so numerous and so different that every taste may be suited. Anyone, with intelligent care, can grow them; and they increase in number, size, and value, year by year, after they become well established. They should be set where they are desired to remain, as they do not take kindly to removal, liking to spread and luxuriate year after year in the same spot, as family treasure, and a long-loved ornament of home.

In stately splendor and exquisite coloring no flower can surpass the *Auratum* and *Melpomene* varieties; none are fuller of glowing life and color than the little *Siberian Lily*, *L. tenuifolium*; none displays more barbaric magnificence than the single and double *Tiger Lilies*. What blossom can be more suggestive of purity than the *Madonna Lily*, *L. candidum*?

Plant the bulbs eight or nine inches deep. Many fail in this particular, setting the bulbs so near the surface that the frosts of winter almost throw them out of the soil. The Lily throws out roots from the stalk above the bulb, and these serve the double purpose of supplying nutriment to the plant and of bracing and sustaining in position the heavy weight of the blossoms.

The soil for Lilies should be made rich with old, well-decayed manure, thoroughly incorporated with the soil; but fresh dressing must never be used, nor must any come in contact with the bulbs. They should be set on and surrounded by a layer of pure sand. When the ground freezes in the fall, apply a covering of stable litter or leaves, which may be forked in in the spring, thus supplying enrichment to the soil.

Speciosum Melpomene. Crimson, spotted with deep blood red; each petal distinctly bordered with white. Same habit of growth as *rubrum*. Stems dark and color of flower much deeper. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Speciosum album. White. Blooms August 15th. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Tenuifolium. One of the most beautiful and delicate of the early-flowering varieties. Flowers dazzling vermilion scarlet, suspended from slender graceful stems; they are so bright as to attract attention from a great distance. Blooms about June 1st. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Tigrinum splendens. *Tiger Lily*. Blooms about August 1st. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Tigrinum fl. pl. Double *Tiger Lily*. Blooms about August 15th. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

For \$1.00 at single rates purchasers may select to amount of \$1.25.

WATER LILIES

Nymphæas can be grown in any swampy piece of ground, and even in tubs of water sunk in the ground, or on the surface, and in aquariums in the house, with soil or mud at the bottom. For ponds, if a soft, muddy bottom, tie the root to a stone to sink it, and drop it in near the shore in two or three feet of water.

Nymphæa odorata. Common white *Water Lily*, very fragrant. Each, 20 cents.

Odorata rosea (Cape Cod Pink.) The choicest of all pink varieties. It is a most satisfactory plant to grow, on account of its profusion of bloom all summer and being as hardy as an oak. Each, 50 cents.

Alba candidissima. The large-flowering variety of Europe. Whenever an abundance of bloom is desired it has no equal. The flowers often measure ten inches across; petals very broad, rounded at the point, and waxy white. Perfectly hardy anywhere. Each, 50 cents.

Marliacea chromatella. Flowers eight inches across, are delightfully fragrant, and freely produced. Both stamens and petals are a beautiful lemon-yellow at their bases, exquisitely softening into light creamy-yellow at their tips. Leaves dark green, irregularly blotched with brown. Each, 50 cents.

The set of four for \$1.50.



PERENNIAL PHLOX

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

Our friends who remember the old-fashioned Perennial Phlox of our grandmother's garden, would hardly recognize the beautiful varieties grown to-day as bearing any resemblance to them. The improvement has been truly wonderful. Instead of the small, dull-hued flowers of olden times, we now have immense trusses, all bright and showy, the individual florets three times the size of the old varieties, and the colors ranging from purest white to violet.

With Perennial Phlox a show of brilliant flowers can be had from June until November, as they are perpetual bloomers. Perfectly hardy.

August Riviere. Fiery red, shaded violet.
Cross of Honor. White, striped with lilac.
Coquette. Pure white, soft rosy crimson eye.
Countess de Castries. White, small rosy eye.
Eclairer. Flowers of immense size, carmine, salmon center, rosy white star.
Edith. Pure white, very fine lavender eye.
Isabey. Orange salmon, center purplish-crimson.
Julie Roussel. Pure white, rosy crimson eye.
Lothair. Rich salmon, crimson eye.
Madame Devert. Deep pink, carmine eye. Very dwarf.
Mlle. Cuppenheim. Pure white. Dwarf.
M. Bezanson. Fiery crimson, with velvety purple eye.
Pantheon. Pink or salmon rose. One of the best and most distinct.
Premier Ministere. Rosy white, center deep rose.
Richard Wallace. White, violet center, very large.
Surprise. Irregularly shaded, white and lilac, large crimson eye.
The Pearl. The finest pure white variety.

Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; per dozen, \$1.00.

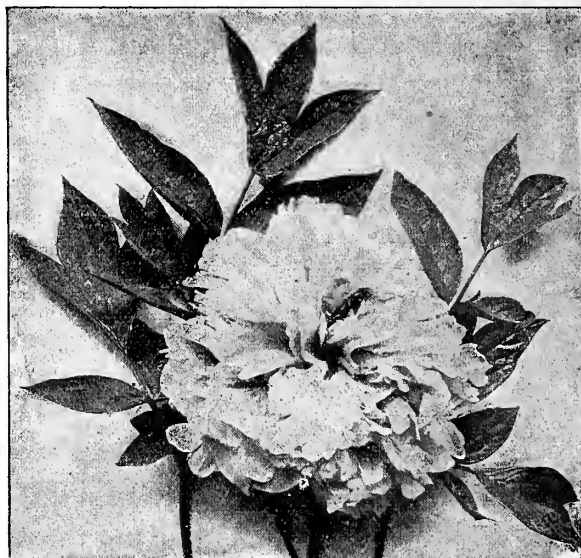
MONTBRETIA

The Montbretias are among the brightest and best of our summer-flowering plants, and no garden should be without them. The bulbs, planted in groups six inches apart, throw up large spikes of star-shaped flowers of a rich orange and red color. The spikes are from twenty to thirty inches high. They flower freely the first season.

Crocsmiæflora. Deep golden orange, dotted with purple. Three for 10 cents; dozen, 25 cents; \$1.75 per 100.
Drap d'Or. (Cloth of Gold). Orange, red center. Three for 15 cents; dozen, 40 cents; \$3.00 per 100.
Pottsii. Deep red. Three for 10 cents; dozen, 25 cents; \$1.75 per 100.
Pottsii grandiflora. Golden orange, outside bright rose. Three for 10 cents; dozen, 30 cents; \$2.25 per 100.
Mixed varieties. Three for 10 cents; dozen, 30 cents; \$2.00 per 100.

MONARDA DIDYMA. Bright red, showy flowers. Fine for planting among bulbs or in a mixed border. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. Produces large heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. A gem for cut flowers. Each, 15 cents.



CHINESE PÆONY

CHINESE PÆONIAS

The Chinese Pæonias are desirable on account of their large size, fine colors, and profuse blooming. They are perfectly hardy, and will succeed on any ground unless so wet that the water will lie on the surface in the winter and spring. May be planted either in the autumn or spring. Extra fine roots, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50, except as noted.

Active. Rose; flowers large; very compact.
Brueji. Light rose; fine.
Buyckii. Outer petals rose, center salmon and rose.
Caroline Mather. Purplish crimson. Each, 35 cents.
Double White. Each, 35 cents.
Dr. Bretonneau. Rose.
Dugnesline. Rose; very fine.
Duchesse d'Orleans. Violet rose, salmon center.
Elegantissima. Outer petals rose, center cream and rose.
Fragrans. One of the best pink varieties.
Lamartine. Very dark crimson. Each, 35 cents.
Limbata. Rose; large and fine.
Madame Morren. Outer petals blush, center salmon.
Nivale. Rose; large and full.
Officinalis rubra. Rich deep crimson, very early, and one of the brightest of the dark colored varieties. Each, 35 cents.
Plenissima rosea superba. Deep rose, tinged salmon.
Pulcherrima. Rose; large and full.
Purple Crown. Purple and crimson. Each, 35 cents.
Rosea mutabilis. Rose and pink shaded.
Smiltzii. Single, bright crimson, yellow center; fragrant.
Striata speciosa. Pale rose, center nearly white.
Tenuifolia flore-pleno. Foliage graceful and slender, making a fine contrast when arranged with the double dark crimson flowers, that nearly rival the Rose in delicate perfume, perfection of bloom, and brilliancy of color. Blooms earlier than other varieties. Each, 50 cents; two for 90 cents.
Triomphe du Nord. Violet and rose; large and fine.
Variegata plenissima. Rose and pink shaded.
Victoria Modeste. Outer petals violet-rose, center cream.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORUM

The Chinese Bell-Flower. In bloom the entire season. The flower is bell-shaped, of a deep shade of blue, resembling the Clematis in size and color. Each, 15 cents.

PARDANTHUS SINENSIS. Blackberry Lily. Lily-like flowers, of bright orange, followed by seeds that resemble Blackberries. Each, 10 cents.

PERENNIAL PEA. Hardy. Flowers pink, in clusters. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.



RUDBECKIA GOLDEN GLOW

RUDBECKIA

Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata flore-pleno*). A beautiful hardy perennial, attaining a height of eight feet, blooming from July to September. Flowers double, deep golden yellow, and borne on long stems, making it suitable for cutting. One of the most effective decorative plants for garden or lawn. After growing Golden Glow several seasons we feel satisfied it is one of our best hardy plants. It is covered with a mass of flowers all summer. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.25.

Newmani. Single, golden yellow, with black center. Grows about eighteen inches high. Each, 20 cents.

HARDY PINKS

These Pinks are perfectly hardy, and will remain in the open ground all winter without any protection. The foliage has a beautiful metallic shade of bluish green. The flowers are in perfection about the last of June, and remain in flower a long time. They are very desirable for their beauty and fragrance.

Her Majesty. The flowers are very large, fringed, very double, and pure white. The fragrance is delicious, clove-scented, and not too powerful. Long stiff stems support the flowers. Her Majesty is a rival of the Carnation. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Souvenir de Sale. Flowers a delicate soft rosy pink, being fully as large as a Carnation; beautifully formed, very double, and exceedingly useful for cutting. One of the best Pinks. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.00. One each of Her Majesty and Souvenir de Sale for 25 cents.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETI

Japanese Giant Winter Cherry

This attractive plant, recently introduced from Japan, has been widely advertised as the Chinese Lantern Plant, so called from its fancied resemblance to a miniature Chinese lantern. When covered with its bright fruit it certainly is a very striking and beautiful plant. It grows about eighteen inches high, and produces in abundance bright red cherry-like fruits, which are enclosed in an enormous balloon-like semi-transparent calyx. Each, 15 cents.

PRIMULA VULGARIS

English Primrose

One of the earliest spring flowers that we have. The flowers are a bright canary yellow, and are produced in the greatest profusion, literally covering the plant. This Primrose has been a favorite for generations, and may be found taking care of itself in old-fashioned gardens for years. Each, 20 cents.



LA FRANCE VIOLET

VIOLETS

Flower freely early in the spring. Set plants in spring or autumn. Bloom well in the house if not too hot and dry. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50; except as noted.

New Giant Single Violet, La France. One of the finest new Violets introduced in years. The flower is a rich violet-blue color, and delicately violet-scented. The plant is of strong, vigorous growth, and free in bloom. Perfectly hardy. From a bed of La France, containing a few hundred plants, we have the past season cut thousands of fine, large flowers. We think this the most satisfactory of all Violets for the amateur to grow, and will become a general favorite. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Marie Louise. Double, light blue. Profuse bloomer in early spring and late in fall; easy to force in winter.

English Blue. Double, a fine deep blue, and exquisitely fragrant. Perfectly hardy.

California Violet. Strong, vigorous grower, entirely healthy. Flowers large size; very prolific; color clear violet-purple, which does not fade; intensely fragrant; single.

PAPAVER—Poppy

Orientale. The well-known Oriental Poppy. Flowers scarlet. Each, 20 cents. **Nudicaule**. The Iceland Poppy. Always in bloom. Flowers white, orange, and yellow. Each, 15 cents.

SPIRÆA PALMATA ELEGANS

A beautiful hardy, free-flowering plant, with sweet-scented white flowers and red anthers. A very pleasing and useful plant for cut flowers, and excellent for the hardy herbaceous border. Each, 15 cents.

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS

The well-known Garden Heliotrope or Valerian. Fine for bouquets. Will do well in any garden soil, even in shade. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents. **Valeriana alba**. White. **Rubra**. Red.

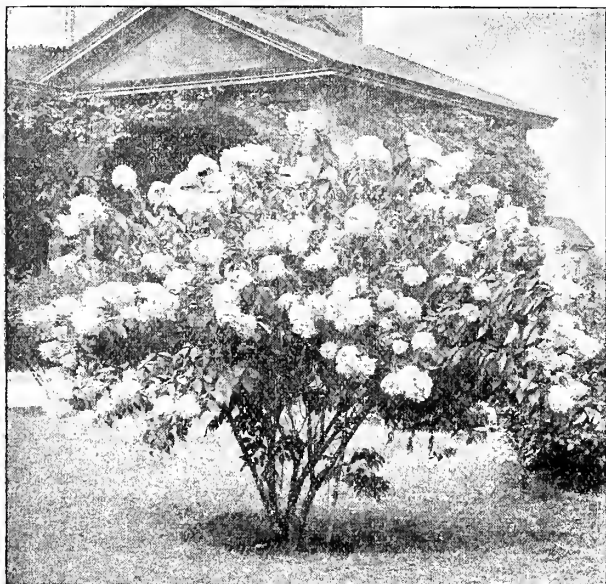
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA

The Yucca is a stately, tropical-looking plant, with long, sword-like, sharp-pointed evergreen leaves, from the center of which rises a strong, branched flower-stem three to four feet high, bearing hundreds of large, creamy-white, bell-shaped, drooping, fragrant flowers. A very effective plant for all positions. It is one of the best hardy ornamental-foliaged and flowering plants. Strong one-year-old roots, 20 cents; strong two-year-old roots, 30 cents.

POTENTILLA ATROSANGUINEA. Flowers deep velvety crimson, and produced in great abundance the entire season. Each, 15 cents.

PHLOX SUBULATA. A low growing plant, fine for planting around rockwork. Very showy in early spring with its clouds of beautiful flowers. **The Bride**. White, with pink eye. Each 15 cents.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

This is without question one of the finest hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flower trusses are immense heads from nine to twelve inches in length, and nearly as broad. Color purest white, afterward changing to a deep pink as the season advances. It blooms in July, at a time when no other shrub is in flower, and remains beautiful until destroyed by frost. Hardy as a lilac bush. The plants we offer will all bloom the first season. Prices according to size. First size, each, 40 cents; two for 75 cents; three for \$1.00. Second size, each 25 cents; three for 60 cents.



LILAC ROTHMAGENSIS RUBRA

HARDY AZALEAS

Azalea Pontica (Ghent Azalea). This lovely class of plants is entirely hardy and will thrive in any good garden. Our collection contains the finest varieties grown, and cannot be surpassed for the varied richness of their colors. As the shrubs are too large to send by mail, we offer them free by express at \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

Azalea mollis. This splendid species from Japan brings an abundance of very large and beautiful flowers very early in the spring, and is one of our most gorgeous flowering shrubs. The bright flowers of various colors are borne in clusters before the leaves appear in May. Free by express. Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00.



AZALEA MOLLIS

ALTHÆA

Rose of Sharon. Beautiful, erect-growing shrubs, of the easiest culture, bearing large showy flowers early in the fall. Very desirable because of flowering when few other shrubs are in bloom; and unsurpassed by anything in the Hardy Shrub line. Double Red, Double White, and Single White, each, 25 cts.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII

A handsome low-growing form of Barberry of Japanese origin. Foliage abundant, leaves small, obovate; flowers reddish; berries bright crimson, and remain on the bush all winter. In autumn the leaves turn a bright red and make a great display. It is a beautiful plant for the lawn or the front of the shrubbery, and is unequaled for a low-growing ornamental hedge. Each, 25 cents.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

The California Privet is a strong, vigorous, hardy plant. The best plant known for hedges. May be trimmed to any form, is nearly evergreen, thornless. A fast grower, and without the objectionable features of other hedge plants. Fine habit and foliage. Three-year plants, two and a half to three feet high, \$6.00 per 100, \$55.00 per 1000, express not prepaid. Two-year plants, fifteen inches high, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000, express not prepaid.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS

Sweet-Scented Shrub. Also known as Carolina All-Spice. One of the most interesting and desirable of the medium-sized shrubs. Height six to eight feet; handsome foliage; leaves and young wood aromatic; flowers about one inch in diameter, dark purple or chocolate. Strong plants, each, 25 cents.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES

A hardy, vigorous-growing shrub, with handsome foliage, dark green above, silvery white beneath. The bark is reddish-brown in winter. Flowers bright yellow. Fruit oblong, bright red, covered with small white spots, and is juicy and edible; it has a sharp, pleasant flavor, and by some is preferred to currants or gooseberries. Each, 25 cents.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS A (Fortunei)

Golden Bells. One of the earliest spring-flowering shrubs, producing in great profusion rather large, pendulous, bright yellow flowers in tufts from all parts of its branches. Five feet. Each, 25 cents.

LILAC

Rothmagensis rubra. Flowers red, panicles very large, one of the finest. **Marie Legraye**. A beautiful large-flowering variety. The best single white. **President Grevy**. Large, double, light blue or lavender flowers. Panicles exceedingly large, ten to eleven inches long, and four to five inches across. **Ludwig Spaeth**. Finest of its color. Panicles large; flowers dark purple.

Strong shrubs of above Lilacs, each 75 cents.

Purple. The old Purple variety. Each 20 cents.

White. The old White variety. Each, 20 cents.



SPIRÆA ARGUTA

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA

Sweet Pepper Bush. A desirable, dense-growing shrub, with dark green foliage and showy upright spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers in August. Each, 25 cents.

SNOWBALL

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum plicatum*). The bush is of lower and more compact growth than the old Snowball, and better furnished with foliage. The flowers are somewhat larger than those of the common form and of a purer white; remain longer in good condition. Each, 25 cents.

Viburnum Opulus sterilis. The well-known Snowball. Produces large clusters of snow-white flowers in May. Each, 20 cents.

JAPANESE SNOWBALL (*VIBURNUM PLICATUM*)**DEUTZIA**

We can highly recommend the Deutzias for hardiness, good habit, great profusion of bloom, and as being in every respect among the most desirable hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are borne in racemes from four to six inches in length.

Gracilis. Flowers white, single; entirely covering the branches.

Crenata flore-pleno. Flowers double, white, back of petals pinkish.

Double White. Pure white. One of the best spring flowering shrubs.

Pride of Rochester. Flowers pure white, large and double, reverse of petals delicate rose. Handsome.

Strong plants, each 20 cents; the collection of four plants, 60 cents.

**SPIRÆA**

The Spiræas are certainly in the front rank among flowering shrubs for the lawn or garden. Beginning to bloom as early as May, they produce flowers abundantly through the summer months, and are eminently satisfactory. No garden of ordinary dimensions should be without them. Perfectly hardy.

Anthony Waterer. New Crimson Spiræa. The most valuable hardy ornamental shrub recently introduced. Grows from twelve to fifteen inches high, in a compact, bushy form. It is a perpetual bloomer, bearing large clusters of bright crimson flowers all through the season. A valuable plant for bedding and borders. Strong 1 year plants, each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents. Strong 2 year plants, each, 35 cents; two for 60 cents.

Arguta. A fine new Spiræa of dwarf habit. Flowers clear white, and freely produced. The best very early-flowering white Spiræa. Each, 30 cents; two for 50 cents.

Billardi. Billard's Spiræa. Flowers rose-colored, in terminal spike-like panicles, and produced nearly all summer. A very desirable variety. Each, 20 cents.

Billardi alba. This is similar to Billardi, excepting that the flowers are white. Each, 20 cents.

Bumalda. A Japanese species of dwarf or moderate growth. Flowers soft deep rose color, appearing in July and continuing into autumn. Highly recommended. Each, 20 cents.

Douglasi. Plant thrifty, growing from four to five feet high, and bearing large clusters of rose-colored flowers all through the summer and into autumn. Very satisfactory. Each, 20 cents.

Prunifolia flore-pleno. Double Plum-leaved Spiræa. The well-known and popular variety, commonly called Bridal Wreath. Foliage in autumn turns to a fine bronze. Each, 20 cents.

Reevesii. Large round clusters of white flowers cover the plant, rendering it very effective. Each, 20 cents.

Van Houttei. Van Houtte's Spiræa. A vigorous plant that sends up numerous tall, slender shoots, which curve gracefully towards the ground, and the last of May or in June are literally covered with pure white flowers, making the bush a mass of snowy bloom. Each, 20 cents.

SYRINGA

Grandiflora. Flowers pure white, fragrant. A very popular shrub.

Golden. One of the most handsome golden-leaved shrubs. Retains its bright color the entire season.

Microphylla. A very pretty dwarf variety, of handsome and symmetrical form. Flowers pure white.

Each, 25 cents; the set of three for 60 cents.

TAMARIX

Hardy shrub, with very graceful and handsome foliage. The beautiful feathery foliage continues an ornament after flowers are gone and till cut off by frosts. The plant flowers so freely that in the early summer it is one mass of pink bloom, completely hiding the foliage. Invaluable for planting by the seaside, where very few plants will grow. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

WEIGELA

Handsome summer-flowering shrubs, with an abundance of tubular, trumpet-shaped flowers, borne in clusters. Each, 25 cents; three for 60 cents.

Candida. Pure white.

Rosea. Well-known blush white.

Nana variegata. Pink; leaves margined with creamy white.

Desboisi. Deep rose.

PLANTS OF CLIMBERS

Climbing Vines are nature's drapery. By means of them, porches and verandas and house walls are transformed from hard and stiff lines and walls to surfaces of soft verdure, gently swayed by the breezes to the true expression of the poetry of motion. Besides their foliage, many of these vines display beautiful flowers, such as the Wistaria, the Honeysuckle, Clematis, Trumpet Flower, Climbing Roses, etc. Others, like the Virginia Creeper and the Japan Ampelopsis, will thickly clothe walls with living green, such as no human artist could invest them with. Sometimes they are wanted to screen a window, or cover a trellis, or clamber over unsightly fences, thus displaying both their usefulness and beauty. *"And Honeysuckle loved to crawl*

Up the low crag and ruined wall."

"No garden is complete—if a garden can ever be complete—without its flowering climbers. . . . There are so many desirable sorts, that all suitable places about the house and grounds should be utilized, to enjoy as many of them as possible."

George H. Ellwanger, in "The Garden's Story."

CLEMATIS

No flower has more rapidly advanced in favor than the Clematis, and it is now the favorite climber of the world. It makes a rapid growth, producing its showy flowers in great profusion. Cannot be excelled. In the fall give plants a good top-dressing of well-rotted manure. The following spring spade it in carefully, mixing well with the soil, and it will prove very beneficial. Hardy.

Jackmanni. Flowers large, intense violet-purple; produced in great profusion; blossoms from four to six inches in diameter. The most beautiful hardy climber in cultivation. Each, 35 cents.

Henryi. Fine large cream white flowers. The best white variety. A strong grower, and very hardy; a perpetual bloomer. Each, 50 cents.

Paniculata. A remarkably beautiful climbing plant. Flowers pure white, star-shaped, about one inch in diameter, borne very freely in large clusters; will last several days as cut flowers, retaining their freshness and fragrance. The plant is a strong, quick grower. The luxuriant foliage, beautiful fragrant flowers, and its late blooming nature, united with entire hardiness, make this one of the most desirable and useful of climbing plants. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

Madame Edouard Andre. A valuable new variety; distinct new color; fine bright crimson, with no purplish shade about it. Large flowers, borne so profusely that it has been called Crimson Jackmanni. Each, 35 cents.

Ramona. Single flowers, color light lavender; same size as Jackmanni, Henryi, and Mad. Edouard Andre, and with them makes a magnificent combination. Each, 50 cents.

AMPELOPSIS

Veitchii (Japanese or Boston Ivy). This hardy variety clings firmly to the side of a house or wall, and will soon form a perfect mass of foliage. The leaves overlap with wonderful regularity. A beautiful climber and a great favorite. In Autumn this unique plant assumes its greatest beauty, changing until it is a glowing mass of the brightest shades of crimson, scarlet, and orange. Hardy. Strong vines, 20 cents; two for 30 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Quinquefolia, or Virginia Creeper. Sometimes called American Ivy and Woodbine. A rapid grower. Foliage crimson in autumn. Hardy perennial. Each, 20 cents.

MANETTIA VINE

Manettia bicolor. A beautiful twining plant, producing very showy tubular flowers from one to two inches in length, and in such abundance that the plants are literally covered with them the entire season. The flowers are of the most intense fiery scarlet, with bright yellow tip. As a pot plant to train on a trellis, it is unrivaled. In the open ground it succeeds admirably. Tender. Each 15 cents; two for 25 cents.



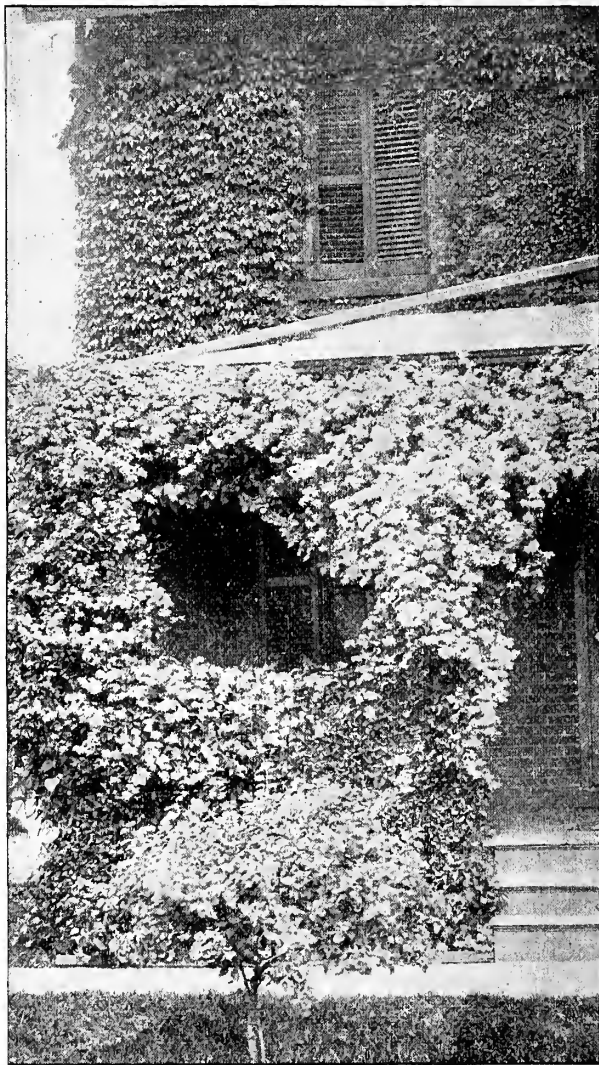
BIGNONIA Trumpet Creeper

A fine, hardy, climbing plant, producing large trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers about three inches long. They are produced in clusters, and are quite as handsome in bud as when fully expanded. The foliage is also very beautiful. This plant is not only an admirable climber, but on the lawn makes a pretty bush if the tops are cut back. Each, 15 cents.

GEORGIA, April 9th, 1900.

James Vicks Sons:—I scarcely know how to express my delight at the plants just received. They were so packed as to retain their freshness and beauty. Soon as I took them out of the box they straightened up, as much as to say, "We are now ready to be ornamental," and so they are. Many thanks for all.

MRS. A. S. JENKINS.

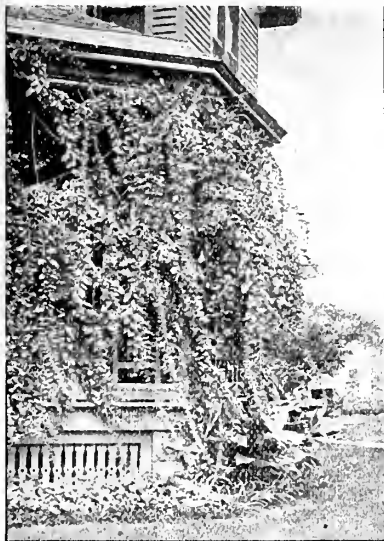


CLEMATIS PANICULATA

The Set of five Clematis—Jackmanni, Henryi, Paniculata, Madame Edouard Andre, Ramona—for \$1.75.

AKEBIA QUINATA

A Japanese, hardy, climbing plant, with purplish flowers, purplish mottled berries, and handsome compound leaves composed of five leaflets. An interesting plant. Each, 25 cents.



CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE
HONEYSUCKLE

The different varieties of Honeysuckle are esteemed among the most desirable hardy climbers. They grow with great freedom in any good garden soil. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle is remarkable for the persistency of its leaves, the foliage usually remaining green and apparently perfect long after severe freezing weather, frequently, in this climate, until sometime in January. On this account it is very desirable to train over a porch. Hall's. An evergreen variety from Japan. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Each, 20 cents.

Japan golden-veined. Foliage small, beautifully netted with yellow. Flowers white, sweet. Each, 20 cents.

One of each for 30 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Aristolochia Sipo. The *Aristolochia* is a floral curiosity. It is a rapid-growing hardy climber, attaining a height of thirty or more feet. It has large leaves, ten inches across, with curious pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers an inch and a half long. Strong plants, three years old, each, 60 cents.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

A vigorous and hardy climber, and shown in the accompanying illustration. Flowers bright purple, succeeded by scarlet berries nearly one inch long. Excellent for trellises. Each, 20 cents; two for 35 cents.



HONEYSUCKLE

MADEIRA VINE

A beautiful tender climber, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy, light green, heart-shaped leaves, and numerous racemes of feathery white flowers of delicious fragrance. Plant the tubers about the 15th of February in a small box, give them plenty of water, and keep them in a warm place; on sunny days set the box out of doors. As soon as danger of frost is over, set them in the open ground. Tubers, each 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents.

PERENNIAL PEA

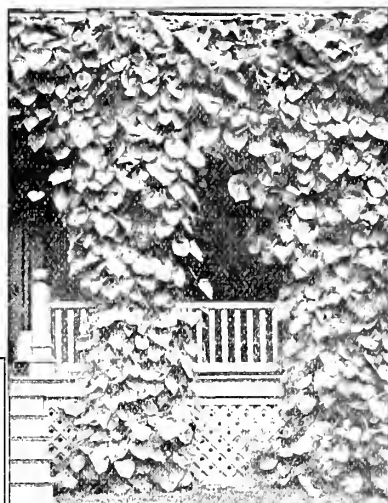
Flowers pink, in clusters. Hardy. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

PILOGYNE SUAVIS

(*Melothria punctata.*) This beautiful and rapid-growing climber is excellent for screens or verandas; in fact, for the latter it has no equal. Fine also for house in winter. The plant, although so slender in appearance, makes wonderful growth, forming a mass of foliage that will entirely cover a window or screen in a short time. Tender climber. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

WISTARIA SINENSIS

The Chinese Wistaria is a strong and rapid grower, desirable for trellises, porches, etc. When well established it blooms profusely. The light purple flowers are very showy and are produced in long racemes. In England the plant is often called the kidney bean tree and in Australia the grape flower vine. A large plant in bloom is a beautiful sight. Perfectly hardy. Extra strong roots, 25 cents.



DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

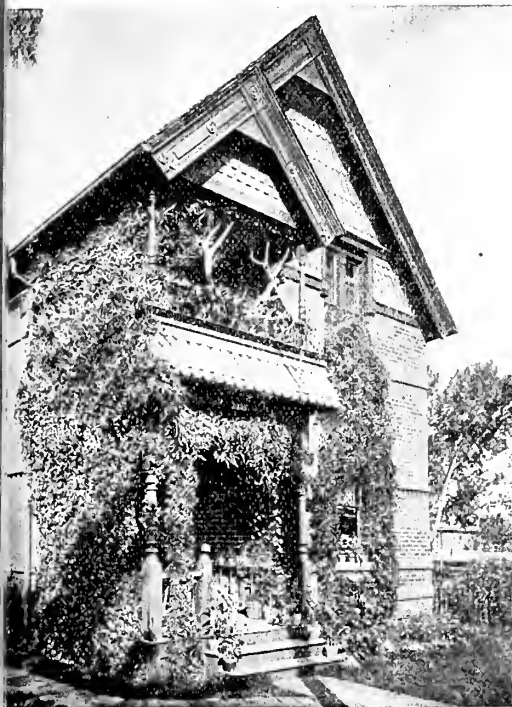
JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM

Is a favorite greenhouse climber or house plant everywhere. It is the idol of the poets and one of the sweetest of flowers. Foliage fine; flowers white, star-shaped, and very fragrant, blooming from November till May. Easy of culture. Tender climber. Each, 15 cents.

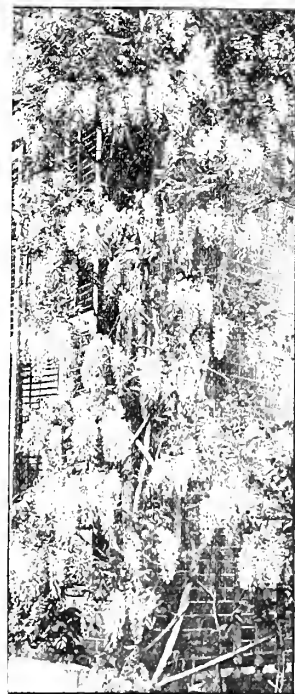
IVY

German, or Parlor. An old favorite that is very useful for hanging baskets and vases. Tender. Each, 10 cents.

English. The old popular variety. Hardy. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; two year old plants, each, 30 cents.



MADEIRA VINE



WISTARIA SINENSIS



PASSION FLOWER

IPOMŒA—Moonflower

Ipomœa Bona Nox. This variety of *Ipomœa* is offered under various names, such as Good Night, Evening Glory, and the like. It is a beautiful climber, producing large, pure white, sweet-scented flowers at night and on dull, cloudy days. One of our most vigorous growers, attaining a height of twenty-five feet in one season, with ordinary culture. To keep over winter, the plant must be cut back, the roots potted, and kept in a growing condition. Tender climber. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Ipomœa Leari (Blue Moonflower.) A splendid companion to plant with the White Moonflower, *Ipomœa Bona Nox*. The flowers are six inches across, of the most intense violet blue, with reddish purple rays. There is nothing of its color that excels in richness the flowers of *Ipomœa Leari*. Tender climber. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

One plant each of *Ipomœa Bona Nox* and *Leari* for 25 cents.

PASSION FLOWER

A class of rapid-growing, climbing plants, well adapted for house culture in winter, or for training over porches, etc., during summer.

Constance Elliot. The flowers are pure white, excepting a very slight coloring at the base of the corolla. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

NASTURTIUM, DOUBLE

Golden Wonder. A plant that has attracted much favorable comment at our greenhouses, and is in every way deserving of cultivation. One of the finest plants grown for covering rockeries or trellises. The color is a bright golden yellow, with a dash of scarlet in the center of each petal. Flowers perfectly double and borne in great numbers throughout the whole year. Tender.

Sunbeam. A strong, vigorous, climbing vine, resembling the common *Nasturtium* in habit and foliage. The flowers are one or two inches in diameter, perfectly double, like *Roses*, and borne in great profusion all through the season. The color is a bright orange-red, a rare and beautiful shade, which attracts the attention of all who see it. Tender.

Each, 15 cents; or the two varieties for 25 cents.

SOLANUM

Jasminoides Grandiflorum

A beautiful plant of climbing habit that will attain a height of fifteen to twenty feet, or it may be grown to a bush form by pinching back occasionally. The flowers are borne in large clusters, and are pure white with a violet tinge on the back of the petals. Fine for pot culture, as it is a constant bloomer. Tender climber. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

SMILAX

A popular and well-known climber. Foliage of a dark glossy green, used largely with cut flowers, wreaths, etc. Excellent for parlor or window culture. Tender. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

YAM, CHINESE

Cinnamon Vine. A very pretty running vine, with flowers of cinnamon fragrance. Hardy. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

FERNS

Ferns cannot be dispensed with in elaborate decorations for the house. A single plant of *Sword Fern* is as useful in producing a graceful effect as any plant we know of. In planting your Fernery do not crowd them together, but give room for the development of the fronds; their growth is rapid, and many varieties soon double their original size. Be your own florist, and fill your fern dishes at home. Six of the best and hardiest varieties are sufficient to fill a dish eight inches in diameter.

Adiantum pubescens. A useful variety, with bronze and green foliage. Strong grower.

Pteris Cretica albo-lineata. A pretty and useful variegated variety, with leaves of green and white.

Pteris hastata. Strong grower, with broad, glossy, deep green foliage.

Pteris serulata. A very graceful Fern, useful as a pot plant, or for fern dish. Leaves green.

Pteris tremula. A standard variety, and one of the finest Ferns for home decoration. Makes a rapid growth, throwing up large, handsome fronds of a deep green color. Easily grown and very popular.

Nephrolepis exaltata (Sword Fern). This variety makes a fine center plant for the Fern dish, or the hanging basket. It is a graceful, strong grower, and will thrive where most Ferns will not exist. A charming ornament.

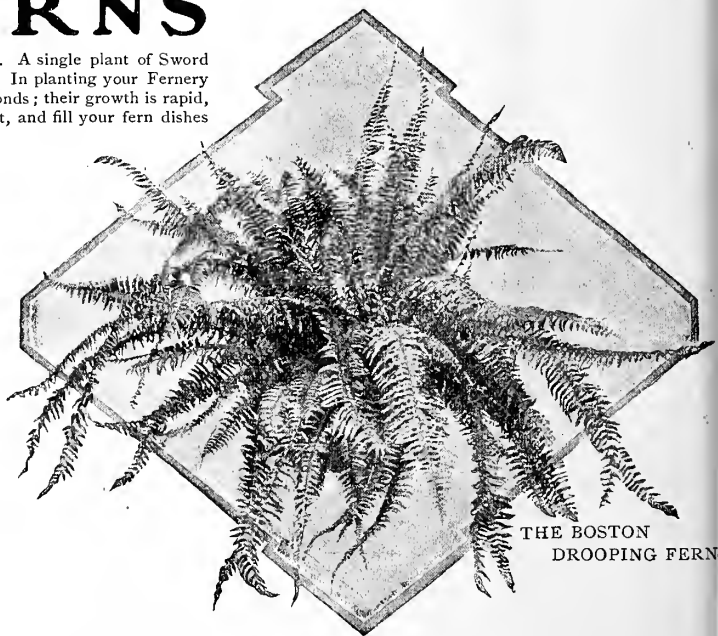
Each, 15 cents; the set of six varieties, 60 cents.

Pteris Winsettii. A new variety of *Pteris* of the crested form. In addition to the crest on the end of the fronds, the pinnae are peculiarly toothed or lobed on the sides, giving it a most distinct and attractive appearance. Each, 20 cents; two for 35 cents.

BOSTON DROOPING FERN

One of the most satisfactory of decorative plants for house culture. The handsome green fronds attain a length of four to five feet, and droop so gracefully over on every side that it is often called the Fountain Plant. It always has a fresh, healthy appearance, and is very attractive. Fine plants, each, 20 cents; extra large plants, each, 75 cents.

See the wonderful Japanese Fern Ball in Novelty pages.



THE BOSTON DROOPING FERN

MOSS FERN

Selaginella Emiliania. Although this *Selaginella* is commonly called Moss Fern it belongs to the *Lycopodium* family. It is a handsome plant of upright growth, and is graceful, and pretty. Useful for Fernery. Each, 10 cents.

TENDER PLANTS AND BULBS

"Many of these transient beauties, which give such brilliancy to our gardens, delight at the same time the sense of smell with their odors."
—Erasmus Darwin, 1731-1802.

UNDER the heading of Tender Bulbs and Plants, we offer a choice collection of Bedding and Pot Plants, summer Flowering Bulbs and Tubers. In Bedding and Pot Plants we offer the most popular, those which grow thriftily and bloom profusely and continuously; also the bright Alternantheras, and many-colored Coleus, both of which make gorgeous and bright effects, whether planted with flowering and foliage plants or by themselves in ribbon beds only. We must not forget to mention the Chrysanthemum, truly called the Queen of Autumn. Here also you will find the brilliant Tuberosus Begonias, showy Cannas, beautiful Dahlias, stately Gladiolus, and the sweet-scented Tuberose. It must be left to the judgment of purchasers to select such Bulbs and Plants as they have space for, and time to attend to. There are many other interesting plants that we might mention, but to notice them all and describe their merits would require a volume. What is more beautiful than a sunny window full of thrifty plants, even though they be only Geraniums or other plants of easy culture. Plants make the home brighter and more cheerful, and their culture is both interesting and instructive. When making out your seed order, do not neglect to add to it a few plants to brighten up the home.

ABUTILON Flowering Maple

The Abutilons are popular for their vigor of growth, clean foliage, and constant blooming. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; unless otherwise noted.

Eclipse. A pretty trailing variety. Foliage beautifully marked deep green and yellow; flowers bright yellow, with crimson throat.

Good Gracious. Odd and pretty. Blossoms in pairs at the axils of the leaves; one flower a beautiful orange-red, its twin a charming pink.

Golden Fleece. A handsome variety. Large, showy, bright yellow flowers.

L'Africain. A pretty dwarf variety, with immense crimson flowers.

Mrs. Laing. Flowers pure rose color, charmingly veined.

New Double, Thompsoni plena. Flowers large, full, and perfectly double; the color, rich orange, shaded with crimson.

Souvenir de Bonn. A distinct variety. Foliage large, deep green color, not mottled as in other variegated forms, but each leaf is edged with a broad white margin. Flowers large, bronze-red. The plant is a strong, robust grower, and makes a beautiful specimen in a short time; equally excellent as a bedding or pot plant. Each, 15 cents.

Santana. Brownish crimson.

Seraph. Pure white. Dwarf.

Savitzii. A striking variety. The leaves are green, with a heavy white border, more than one-half of the leaf being pure white. The contrast between the white and green is very sharp. It is a strong grower, and thrives well out of doors, retaining its variegation in the hottest sun. It is admirably adapted for a border plant, as it harmonizes splendidly with the bright colors of Geraniums, the noble foliage of the Cannas and Caladiums, and is especially fine with Palms and Dracenas. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.25.

AMARYLLIS

The Amaryllis produces showy flowers, that are handsome and very attractive, resembling Lilies. The bulbs should be potted in a rich, sandy loam, with good drainage. They require abundant moisture when growing, but at their season of rest water should be given sparingly.

Johnsoni. An elegant pot plant, with crimson flowers five inches in diameter, each petal striped with white. Flower-stalks two feet high, with clusters of three to five blooms. Each, 50 cents.

Formosissima (Jacobean Lily). Eight to ten inches high. Flowers dark crimson. The bulbs are dormant during the winter. Each, 15 cents.

Atamasco alba. Flowers upright, with broad petals, pure white. Each, 10 cts.

ACALYPHA SANDERI

Called Comet Plant and Chenille Plant, on account of its fluffy, trailing blossoms of soft crimson-scarlet. A most sensational plant, admired by all. For the greenhouse or conservatory it is especially recommended; but as it requires a warm, moist atmosphere, we do not specially commend it as a house plant, but think it worthy of a trial by all. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

AZALEA

Azaleas are popular evergreen greenhouse shrubs, grown principally for decorative purposes. To the florist they are very valuable, and almost indispensable. The flowers are produced in great profusion, of various colors, from pure white to dark crimson. There are also striped and double varieties. Plants should be plunged in some shady place through the summer. Three sizes, each, 75 cents, \$1.00, and \$1.25.



ABUTILON SAVITZII

AGERATUM

The Ageratums are handsome plants bearing numerous trusses of flowers that are very useful for cutting. They make the best of border plants.

Louise Bonnet. A beautiful variety. A sheet of purest white flowers the whole season. Very dwarf and compact in growth. Fine for edges of beds and for cemetery planting. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Princess Pauline. A distinct and novel variety, of dwarf, compact growth, rarely exceeding five inches in height, its peculiarity being that two colors, blue and white, are produced on the same flower, the body of the flower being white, while the stamens are of a light sky blue, giving the whole flower a variegated appearance. One of the most distinct of our new bedding plants. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Stella Gurney. This variety originated with Mr. James Gurney, of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, where it has been used extensively as a bedding plant the past two summers. It is a decided improvement in color, being the deepest blue yet introduced, and is exceptionally free-flowering, not only in summer but the year round. Each, 20 cents; two for 30 cents.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengeri. This is one of the most rapid growing plants that we know of, making great pendulous masses of fine feathery foliage, exceedingly graceful and beautiful, in a very short time. The stems grow several feet in length, and are valuable for use in cut flower work. Grown in hanging baskets or large pots, it makes one of the most graceful plants imaginable. As a house-plant it has no superior, as it withstands the indoor temperature well. Each, 15 cents; large plants, 50 cents each.

Plumosus nanus, or Lace Fern. Beautiful on account of its light feathery growth, which very much resembles lace. The graceful dark green foliage surpasses the Maiden Hair Fern in delicacy of texture. Splendid as a pot plant and for decorative purposes. Each, 20 cents; wo for 35 cents.

ACHANIA. A greenhouse shrub with scarlet flowers; blooms summer and winter; not subject to insects of any kind. One of the most satisfactory house plants grown. Each, 15 cents.

AMOMUM melegueta. Cardamom plant. Grows from one to two feet high; flowers a light pink. The plant is aromatic and a perennial. Each, 15 cents.

ANTHERICUM vittatum variegatum. An elegant house plant with dark green leaves, beautifully bordered with broad stripes of pure white. It throws up long spikes of small star-shaped flowers, which are very effective. Fine for hanging baskets. Each, 20 cents.

ALYSSUM. Pretty plants for vases, pots, or baskets; flowers fragrant. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Double White.

Variegata. Foliage striped; flowers single.

ACHYRANTHES. Plants with beautiful showy foliage for bedding. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Lindenii. Leaves dark blood-red.

Cæsii. Leaves large, green and yellow.

AGATHEA CÆLESTIS. A neat greenhouse and bedding plant, with flowers of a rare and beautiful shade of blue, which contrasts finely with the golden yellow center. A very handsome plant when in bloom. Each, 10 cents.



FANCY-FOLIAGED CALADIUM



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI

ALTERNANTHERA

These beautiful plants are among the most showy we have for carpet-bedding, borders, or ribbon lines, and are especially adapted to use in the formation of letters or figures on the lawn. Each, 10 cents; dozen, mail prepaid, 75 cents; 100, express not paid, \$5.00.

Aurea nana. Foliage bright green and yellow.

Paronychoides major. Bright carmine, yellow, and green.

CALLA

Richardia Africana. The well-known large white-flowering Callas are winter blooming bulbs, and should be potted in the Fall. We will accept orders for strong dormant bulbs for September delivery. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Little Gem. A dwarf variety of the old Calla, ten to twelve inches high; free bloomer. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Alba maculata, or Spotted Calla. Beautiful for pot culture. The foliage is marked in the same manner as that of the Yellow Calla. The bulbs must be kept in dry sand in the winter. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Yellow Calla (Richardia Elliotina). This plant, like the common White Calla, is a native of Africa. In mode of growth it is quite like the African or Egyptian Calla, but its leaves are marked with pure white spots. The flowers are nearly as large as those of Richardia Africana, but more urn-shaped, and the color is a rich canary yellow. Everyone will be pleased to see this beautiful and rare flower. Its usual blooming time is late in the spring, and the culture of the plant very much the same as the White Calla. Each, \$1.00.

CAREX JAPONICA VARIEGATA

A new Japanese grass-like plant, very useful and ornamental for the house. It can be planted in the garden during the summer, or will make an attraction standing on the piazza. Seems to enjoy the atmosphere of living rooms. Each, 15 cents; three for 40 cents.

CALADIUM

Fancy-Foliaged. The fancy-foliaged varieties are very satisfactory for summer decoration. Leaves striped, blotched, and spotted with white, crimson, and pink; in fact the variety of color is something wonderful. In the fall they die down and the bulbs should be kept in the pots in a warm place. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Esculentum—Elephant's Ear. One of the handsomest of the ornamental-leaved plants. Roots obtained in the spring will make good plants in the summer, and in the fall they should be taken up and stored in a cellar. Leaves three feet or more in length, nearly as broad. There is nothing so good as this Caladium for a grand bed of foliage in the garden. Large sized bulbs, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50. Medium sized bulbs, each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

MISSISSIPPI, April 27th, 1900.

James Vicks Sons.—We have ordered from a number of florists this season, and feel it is justly due you to state that your plants have arrived in better shape, and been more satisfactory than any.

E. P. THORNE.

BEGONIAS

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

No class of plants has so marvelously improved in the past few years as the Tuberous Begonias. Persons familiar with the old sorts of Begonias would scarcely recognize this section as belonging to the Begonia family; for, in addition to the marvelous beauty of the flowers, the foliage has been greatly improved, and one will hardly find any two plants with the same kind of leaves. The flowers are brilliant and large, handsomely formed, and of wonderful size, often measuring from four to six inches in diameter. The plants bloom freely all summer, and are fine either as pot or bedding plants, being easily raised and require but little attention, but succeed best in a partially shaded situation, and should be protected from severe winds if possible. After the blooming season is over the tubers are dried and either left in the pots or placed in dry sand and kept until the spring, to be started again. Start plants from February to April. **Double White, Red, Rose, and Yellow**; each, 20 cents; two for 35 cents; four for 60 cents; dozen, \$1.70.

Single White, Crimson, Scarlet, Rose, and Yellow; each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; dozen, 90 cents. The set of five for 40 cents.

Bearded Begonia (*B. grandiflora erecta cristata*). This curious strain of Begonia has single flowers, of good size, bearing on each petal a dense crest or beard composed of curiously twisted threads, which gives the flower a gay and puzzling aspect. Highly interesting. Mixed colors; each, 35 cents; three for 90 cents; dozen, \$3.25.

FLOWERING BEGONIAS

The Evergreen Begonias are deservedly popular. Their beautiful foliage, graceful flowers, free-blooming qualities, and easy culture, make them most desirable plants. As pot plants for summer or winter decorations they have but few equals. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.25; except where noted.

Argentea guttata. A remarkably fine variety, with purplish bronze, oblong leaves, handsomely marked with silvery spots and dashes. The flowers are in large clusters, and of pure waxy whiteness. It is a good plant for window culture, easy to grow, and always attractive.

Alba picta. Leaves narrow, green, and nicely spotted with white. Flowers white, in clusters.

Bertha de Chateau-Rocher. Flowers of a bright current red. A splendid variety for cut flowers.

Duchartrei. Purplish red leaves. Blooms in panicles, somewhat after the style of *B. metallica*, but much larger and finer. Each, 25 cents.

Erfordia. One of the most prolific bloomers in the Begonia family; it is continually covered with rosy salmon flowers. An excellent variety for outdoor bedding, growing and blooming in our hot sun equal to the best bedding Geraniums, being a mass of bloom the whole season; and if lifted and potted before frost, will continue to flower all winter. Each, 20 cents.

Haageana. Flowers of large size, creamy white. Shaded pink. The foliage is large, but not coarse. Bronzy green above and red below.

Metallica. A shrubby grower and free-bloomer. Surface of leaf of a lustrous metallic or bronze color, veined darker; flowers white.

Sandersonii. Scarlet. Winter bloomer.

Velutina. Beautiful, erect growing, with dark, rough foliage of a lustrous bronze green on upper surface, under side reddish bronze. Resembles *B. metallica*, but with larger leaves and more sturdy habit. Flowers rosy white.

Zebrina. Foliage dark green with whitish veins; flowers light pink.

BEGONIA REX—The King of Begonias

The Rex Begonias are grown exclusively for their foliage, which is very large and beautifully variegated.

Constance. Broad, shining silver zone, encircling a dark olive center; ground color deep green, bordered with a broad bronze margin that is beautifully spotted with silver.

Louise Closson. Center of leaf deep bronze, with broad band of silvery rose, edge bronze. The coloring is simply magnificent. A most beautiful variety.

Little Lucy. Center of leaf bright silver, with dark green border, nicely spotted with silver.

Moonlight. A distinct variety. The leaf is bright silver, with dark green ribs.

CORKSCREW BEGONIAS

The wonderful Corkscrew Begonias are so called on account of the singular formation of the leaves, which wind in spiral form, as shown in the engraving. They belong to the Rex class, but are quite distinct from the other sorts of that division. These charming and peculiar plants are represented by the following two varieties:

The Mystery. Foliage rich dark red, with silvery outer edge. A plant of marvelous beauty, and so rare and attractive in appearance that it always commands attention and is greatly admired by everyone.

Countess Louise Erdody. In this variety the leaves have a metallic luster, dark silver center, shading to coppery rose toward the margin, yellowish green veins on both sides of leaf.

Each, 20 cents; the set of six Rex Begonias for 90 cents.



CORKSCREW BEGONIA THE MYSTERY

CYPERUS—Umbrella Palm

Alternifolius. A beautiful, easy-growing plant that is admirably adapted to many different modes of culture. It makes a very showy plant for pot culture, is one of the best for ferneries, while for the aquarium it is without an equal. Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents.

Alternifolius gracilis. One of the most satisfactory plants for house culture, either in window, fernery, or aquarium. It is more dwarf, and leaves narrower than the old variety. Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents.

CALCEOLARIA CREOLE QUEEN. A shrubby Calceolaria, of easy growth, with brownish maroon flowers, which are produced freely. Each, 10 cents.



BEGONIA GRANDIFLORA ERECTA CRISTATA

CARNATIONS

The delicately rich and grateful odor, in connection with the beautiful colors and perfect outline of the Carnation, secures for it a prominent place in all collections of plants, either for the house or garden. It is one of the sweetest of flowers, and yields an abundance of bloom all summer. The plants may be potted in September, watered and shaded a few days, and they will go right along blooming all winter, in a bright sunny window. Our list embraces a large variety of colors, and is the cream of the standard varieties.

Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; seven for 50 cents; the set of twenty for \$1.25.

American Flag. Flowers regularly striped with scarlet and pure white; foliage metallic blue.

Armazindy. Snow white, very lightly penciled with scarlet. The flower is large and never bursts. A profuse bloomer. Surpassed by no variety in beauty.

Daybreak. Flowers very large, perfectly double; clear, bright flesh tint.

Evelina. Pure white, large, good form, strong calyx, fragrant, long stems. Extra free bloomer. Of good habit.

G. H. Crane. A model scarlet Carnation. Flowers produced on stiff stems sixteen to eighteen inches in length. An early and continuous bloomer, and a wonderfully productive variety.

Flora Hill. A grand white variety, with flowers of enormous size, borne on long, stiff stems; wonderfully free in bloom; foliage clean and healthy. As this variety is easily grown, we recommend it with great pleasure to amateurs as a variety that can be depended on for a lot of fine flowers.

Mrs. Charles Duhme. Color delicate pink. Flowers very large, on strong, stiff stems. A free and constant bloomer.

Portia. A beautiful brilliant scarlet.

Psyche. White, flaked with scarlet. Flowers of extra size, but not crowded with petals; long, stiff stems. Profuse bloomer.

Red Jacket. Most decidedly the best red Carnation. A strong, robust grower, and a prolific and continuous bloomer. The color is an intensely brilliant scarlet, flowers very large, with beautifully fringed petals.

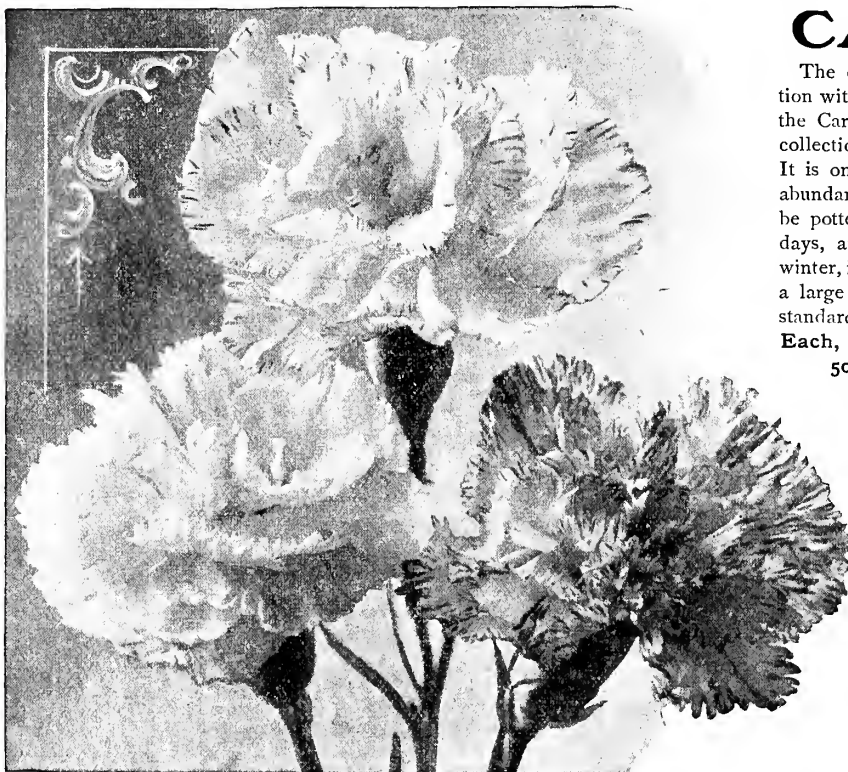
Triumph. A rich, pure pink, a little darker than William Scott; flowers often measure three and a half inches across. Very early and free bloomer. The stems are long and stiff. Very handsome.

White Cloud. Flowers large, of excellent form and finish, of good substance, and very full. It commences to bloom early and continues its flowering through the season. Pure white.

William Scott. The habit of this plant is branching, vigorous, and extremely healthy. In color it is a clear, delicate, rosy pink.

Yellow Jacket. Flowers medium size, of clear, yellow color, lightly penciled with red. The best yellow we have found.

For other varieties see Novelty pages.



General Maceo. A very full, deeply fringed flower of large size. Ground color deep brilliant scarlet, heavily overlaid with maroon, making it one of the darkest and richest shades yet seen in a Carnation. A most profuse and abundant bloomer.

Lizzie McGowan. This Carnation is a splendid grower, producing very large, pure white flowers that are beautifully fringed; very fragrant.

Mrs. Francis Joost. Light, bright pink, early and free; stiff stem. Of very easy cultivation. A good pink variety.

Melba. Free bloomer, early and continuous. In color, a beautiful pink. Large and of perfect form.

Mrs. Fisher. Flowers of good form, large, pure white, borne on long stems and bloom continuously. One of the best varieties for fall and early winter flowers.

Meteor. Deep brilliant crimson-scarlet; medium to large size bloom, two and a half to three inches, on a firm stem fourteen to eighteen inches long. The plant is a free and vigorous grower, has clean foliage, and is a good free bloomer. Its foliage and habit somewhat resemble "Portia." It has a good calyx, and is a most promising dark variety.

CUPHEA LLAVEA

The Red, White, and Blue Flower

Among the many plants of recent introduction none is more admired than this patriotic little beauty. It is of low-growing habit, well covered with brilliant tube-shaped flowers. The rare and beautiful combination of colors displayed in the flower are the Red, White, and Blue of the National flag. It is well adapted for general use, such as bedding out, pot culture, or hanging baskets. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA (Cigar Plant). Tube of flowers scarlet; tip black and white. Each, 10 cents; two for 15 cents.

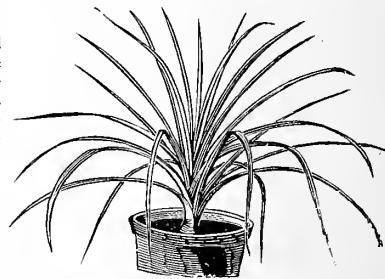
FEVERFEW

Little Gem. A dwarf variety, growing from eight to twelve inches high. Flowers large, and of the purest white. Each, 15 cents.

DRACÆNA INDIVISA

A very ornamental plant for pot culture, on account of its graceful habit and beautiful recurved foliage. It is the best plant in cultivation for the center of vases and hanging baskets. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents. Larger plants, 25, 50, and 75 cents each, according to size.

PENN., Aug., 27, 1900.
James Vicks Sons:—I received the plants all right. They did not wilt any, and I am well pleased with them. They were larger than I expected for the price.—MRS. A. GEORGE.





SIX GRAND SORTS

Alphonse Bouvier. On first opening, the flowers are intense brilliant crimson, but change to a beautiful deep crimson as they more fully expand, and produce spikes of enormous flowers in wonderful profusion.

Chas. Henderson. Height four feet. Color brilliant deep crimson. Broad deep green foliage narrowly margined with bronze. Vigorous, healthy grower.

Florence Vaughan. Flowers well opened and of the most brilliant golden yellow, dotted with brightest scarlet, and produced in continuous succession. Four feet high.

Mademoiselle Berat. A decided novelty. A soft shade of rosy carmine. Four feet high.

Madame Crozy. The plants commence to bloom when scarcely a foot in height, and the massive spikes of flowers continue forming as the new shoots appear, until the plant reaches its natural height, which is about four feet; it is then crowned with a blazing array of beautiful crimson-scarlet and gold-bordered flowers. The foliage is bright green, broad and massive. The beauty of the flowers is greatly enhanced by their delicate markings.

Papa. Green foliage; considered by many the finest red; strong grower, throwing up immense spikes of flowers; the flowers being of immense size and fine form; color pure red; habit of plant graceful. Four feet.

Each, 15 cents; the set of six for 75 cents.

NEW ORCHID-FLOWERED

Alemannia. These gigantic flowers are the largest grown on Cannas. They are a fine yellow, beautifully mottled with orange-scarlet. On the inside of blooms the color is nearly a scarlet, sometimes reaching to the edge of the petals. Outside of the petal is yellow. Height of plant about five feet. Each, 25 cents.

Austria. Flowers very large, spreading about seven inches. Color canary-yellow, much resembling the Burbank. Foliage large and handsome. About four feet high. Each, 15 cents.

Burbank. Flowers very large, equal to either Italia or Austria; rich canary-yellow, spreading seven inches; will continue to bloom a week after cutting. A strong grower; four feet high, with wide, rich green leaves. Each, 15 cents.

Italia. Flowers of enormous size, spreading seven inches. The center of the flower is a brilliant red, with a wide irregular band of clear yellow on outer edge. Its handsome foliage is deep green, bordered with white. About three feet high. Each, 15 cents.

Parthenope. Flowers extra large and of good substance. Color dark orange, shaded with yellow; showy and distinct. Four feet. Each, 25 cents.

The Set of Five for 75 cents.

FOR a brilliant show all summer there is no plant excelling the Cannas; it even surpasses the Geranium in its gorgeous display of brilliant colors, blooming continuously from the time of planting until cut down by frost. As Cannas are good pot plants, either for summer or winter flowering, they may be lifted and potted in the fall before the approach of frost, or can be grown in pots or boxes. Grown in this way, they are ready to continue their good work without disturbing the plants. For window boxes, or grown as specimens for the porch, they are unsurpassed.

Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Admiral Courbet. Four feet. Flowers large, citron-yellow, striped orange-scarlet.

Antoine Crozy. Four feet. Flowers deep crimson; light green foliage.

Brilliant. Five feet. Rich shade of bright scarlet; foliage green. A free-blooming variety. Good bedder.

Chevalier Bessan. Two feet. Foliage rich green; flowers clear crimson. Free bloomer.

Capitaine P. de Suzzoni. Five feet. The most beautiful of the spotted varieties. The ground color is a rich shade of canary-yellow, and the entire flower spotted and dashed with a rich shade of red. Handsome light green foliage.

Explorateur Crampel. Five feet high; very strong. Foliage medium green color; flowers as large as

Bouvier; color clear vermilion, scarlet tinted, with minute blood-crimson spots distributed evenly over the petals; flower spikes large.

Egandale. Four feet high. Purple foliage. Strong, compact flower spikes; color currant-red.

Flamboyant. Five feet. A most profuse bloomer. Flowers flaming red and rather small; foliage green.

Francois Crozy. Similar to Madame Crozy in style and habit of growth, but the flowers are a bright orange, bordered with a narrow edge of gold; a desirable and rare color in flowering plants. Three feet high.

Mrs. Sarah Hill. Four feet high. Foliage green; flowers very large, carmine-crimson.

President Faivre. Flowers amaranth-red; foliage bronze. A strong, erect grower, especially adapted to massing and as centers of beds. Six feet high.

Paul Marquant. A showy variety, with large, handsome flowers of a bright salmon-scarlet, shading to rosy carmine; a novel and pleasing shade. Foliage dark green. Four feet high.

President Cleveland. Foliage green. The very large bright orange-scarlet flowers form well-shaped compact trusses. Four feet high.

Paul Bruant. Four and a half feet. Large trusses of intense brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. Foliage deep green, margined with purple. A valuable bedding sort.

Queen Charlotte. Plant three feet high, strong and compact, with green foliage. Flowers large, with broad petals. Color very striking, and in the sunlight is quite dazzling. The center of the petal is a brilliant crimson-scarlet, shaded off with crimson and bordered with a wide belt of gold.

Rose Unique. Three and a half feet. Flowers large and freely produced; dainty and unique in color, clear, bright, deep rose; very soft and pleasing.

Robusta. A very fine, tall-growing, dark-leaved variety, eight to ten feet high.

Victor Hugo. Three feet. Valuable for its fine foliage; the leaves resemble banana leaves with a rich bronze border; flowers large, crimson.

CANNA BEDS

Many of our customers write us in regard to the number of Cannas that it requires to fill a bed of certain dimensions. In answer to this question we offer the following suggestions: *Plant Cannas about 18 inches apart each way; the tall varieties for the center of bed, and the dwarf growers for the border.*

For a round bed 7 feet in diameter it will take 19 plants.

For a round bed 10 feet in diameter it will take 27 plants.

For a round bed 13 feet in diameter it will take 61 plants.

For a 7 foot bed we will send post-paid 19 plants in three different varieties, for \$1.75.

For a 10 foot bed we will send postpaid, or free by express, 61 plants in five different varieties, for \$6.00.



CHRYSANTHEMUM MAUD DEAN



CHRYSANTHEMUM LEONIDAS

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Who does not admire the "Queen of Autumn," the handsomest of all autumnal flowers, and easily cultivated in almost any soil? In warm seasons it flowers well in October and November in the open ground. But a good way is to cultivate the plants in the garden, with plenty of room, in good, rich soil, until the first of September, when they may be safely transferred to pots. Give a thorough watering and set in a shady place for a few days, after which they may be exposed to the full light. With a nice selection of the early and late varieties a grand display can be had for several months. Fine plants, each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; except where noted.

*"When nuts are dropping from the trees, and corn is gathered in,
When purple grapes are on the vine, and apples in the bin,
When far across the level field is borne the crow's harsh call,
Then in the garden lifts its head the bravest flower of all—*

Chrysanthemum."

- Clara Goodman.** A fine new variety. Flower very compact, dark yellow, borne on erect, stiff stems. Very desirable.
- Cullingfordii.** Rich crimson, shaded scarlet.
- Chebague.** Late variety; extra large; flesh or salmon-pink color.
- Evangeline.** A pure white, incurved variety. Waxy in appearance. Good stem and foliage. Tall grower.
- Firenze.** Yellow. Very early bloomer.
- Gettysburg.** Rich, deep crimson. The flower is flat, with drooping outer petals, which give it a very graceful appearance.
- Golden Trophy.** A grand early dwarf variety. Golden yellow, incurving into a complete yellow ball.
- Gloriosum.** Light lemon, with narrow, gracefully curved petals.
- Golden Wedding.** A grand golden yellow variety. Nothing can exceed the richness of its color. A remarkably vigorous grower, and has such strength of stem that it carries its great globular flowers erect, giving it a majestic appearance.
- George S. Conover.** Plant robust; foliage dark; flowers six inches in diameter, of a beautiful canary yellow. A grand flower.
- Glory of the Pacific.** Large, beautiful pink flowers. One of the best earlies.
- Harry Hurrell.** Closely incurved, Japanese. Flowers yellow, very large. Unsurpassed as an early dwarf growing variety.
- H. L. Sunderbruch.** Choice yellow; fine form. Among the best mid-season.
- Ivory.** Dwarf. Free-flowering, snow-white, incurved, very large, perfect form.
- Iora.** Petals tubular their entire length and are whorled in their arrangement. An exceedingly artistic flower of light pink color. Each, 20 cents.
- J. E. Lager.** Early yellow, Japanese type, of good size and substance.
- J. H. Woodford.** A beautiful large, shell-pink flower; globular, with heavy, broad, incurving petals. Strong stem and fine foliage. Early.
- Kioto.** Large, incurved flowers; color deep yellow.
- L. Canning.** Pure white; flowers large and handsome.
- Leonidas.** Flowers amaranth, with maroon shade. Very distinct. 20 cents.
- Louis Boehmer.** The Pink Ostrich Plume.
- Mutual Friend.** A lovely snow-white flower of great depth and breadth, exquisite shape, stiff stems, good foliage.
- Mrs. Jerome Jones.** One of the finest whites ever raised; fine form and finish; unusually strong stems.
- Mme. F. Bergmann.** Very early; pure white; flowers globe shape; grand pot plant; one of the best plants for cut flowers.
- Miss Minnie Wanamaker.** Pure snowy white; deep, rich, full form; broad, thick petals; huge flowers in abundance; robust.
- Major Bonaffon.** Soft yellow, incurved type, full to center, six to seven inches. Dwarf, short-jointed growth; luxuriant foliage.
- Mrs. Henry Robinson.** Large, fine, white flower, blooming early and lasting a long time.
- Modesto.** This variety has made a fine record, and must take its place among the very finest yellows. Grand for exhibition for commercial purposes, or for single stem in pots. Bright golden yellow. Mid-season and later.
- Mrs. F. Perrin.** A fine, globular, incurved flower; color rich pink within, glistening pink without; slender, stiff stems.
- Maud Dean.** Extra large flowers, petals broad, incurved; color light rose; A model plant.
- Merula.** A beautiful shade of light pink. Flowers five inches in diameter, very double. Each, 20 cents.
- Philadelphia.** Undoubtedly the greatest acquisition of its color for many years; entirely new type in color, form of petals, and general contour. The habit of its petals makes it globular in form; white, illumined lemon yellow.
- Pink Ivory.** Beautiful shell pink. A sport from White Ivory, same save in color.
- Red Warrior.** Large, dark, Japanese variety; broad, flat petals of deep rich chestnut red. The earliest good red variety.
- Source d'Or.** Golden, twisted florets, tipped yellowish brown.
- Snowball.** Pure white. Grand for cut flower.
- Sundew.** Golden bronze, of great substance; petals heavy, broad and firm.
- Wm. H. Lincoln.** Golden yellow, straight, flat, spreading petals; extra large.
- W. E. Boyce.** An immense full double flower of the richest bronze color.
- Yanoma.** Very large, pure white. The latest of all Chrysanthemums.
- Yellow Fellow.** A large, graceful bloom. Bud tinted with bronze, maturing a bright, rich yellow. Of strong habit.

See Novelty pages for other varieties.



FUCHSIA

COLEUS

The Coleus is one of our most popular bedding plants, and the many thousands of them that are planted each year in our gardens and public parks prove their popularity. A handsome bed of Coleus is a beautiful sight, and as the plants are very cheap they should be planted largely. Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; dozen, 80 cents; 100, \$6.00.

Buchursts Gem. Strong grower. Maroon, deeply bordered with yellow.
Crimson Velvet. Crimson, spotted black, edge serrated, border green.
Firebrand. Red, chocolate, and maroon. [yellow.
Fashion. Green, chocolate, crimson center. **Golden Bedder.** Canary
John Goode. Splendid yellow bedding variety. Foliage deeply serrated.
Paragon. Dwarf. Crimson, with yellow edge.
Pioneer. Violet crimson, dark maroon border. Fine variety.
Queen of the West. Outer band green, with bright yellow margin, center wedge creamy white, the whole covered with spots of carmine and maroon.
Red Piper. Maroon border, center of leaf blood-red.
Snow Cloud. White, yellow, and green.
Spotted Gem. Yellow, spotted crimson, green, and orange.
Verschaffeltii. Velvet crimson. **Hero.** Maroon, almost black.



COLEUS

FUCHSIA

No class of plants are more graceful and elegant than the Fuchsias. The striking contrast of their colors,—white, carmine, rose, and purple,—renders them perfectly charming. Young plants will bloom profusely until October, but they must be planted in the coolest spot or in partial shade, as the sun will injure the flowers. Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.00; excepted as noted.

SINGLE.

Black Prince. Corolla reddish rose; sepals carmine.
Constancy. Flowers large; corolla a rich carmine; sepals white, well reflexed.
Dr. Topinard. Flowers large, fine; corolla white; sepals a rich cherry-red.
Little Beauty. A perfect gem; marvelously free-flowering, beginning to bloom when only about two inches high and continuing in flower the year round. Flowers 1½ inches long; bright red tube and sepals; corolla rich purple. Each, 15 cents.
Rosalind. Tube and sepals white; corolla magenta-pink.
Trailing Queen. A beautiful Fuchsia, entirely different from all other flowering varieties, as it takes the form of a trailing vine, branching freely, until the stems are three to four feet long. Flowers long and graceful; the tube and sepals being bright rosy scarlet, with a rich violet-purple corolla.

DOUBLE.

Avalanche. Corolla violet; sepals crimson.
Beauty of West Kent. Tube and sepals red; corolla white, heavily shaded with crimson.
Deutscher Kaiser. Sepals rosy crimson; corolla violet-purple.
Gigantea. The tube and sepals carmine; corolla a beautiful shade of light magenta. Large and fine.
Jupiter. Tube and sepals scarlet; corolla rich royal purple. Extra large size.
Molesworth. Sepals red, nicely recurved; corolla pure white. Very large.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. The most perfect double white Fuchsia yet introduced. Tube and sepals bright reddish crimson, contrasting with the large, pure white corolla to great advantage. The plant is of splendid habit, a remarkably free grower, yet compact and symmetrical in form; very free bloomer. Each, 15 cents.
Phenomenal. Sepals bright carmine; corolla violet-purple; flowers large.
Rosain's Petrie. Tube and sepals rosy-carmine; corolla pure white. Plant of the finest habit, and wonderfully free-blooming.
Sapaly Freres. Sepals coral red; corolla violet and carmine.
Storm King. Sepals bright crimson-scarlet; corolla shaded same, but well balanced with a profusion of white.
Victor Hugo. Flowers large, very double; sepals bright crimson; the center or corolla violet-purple, marbled with red. A unique and beautiful flower, produced freely on shapely, rapid-growing plants.
White Phenomenal. Flowers average three inches across, and are borne in the greatest profusion—in fact White Phenomenal may truly be called a perpetual bloomer. The tube and sepals are a bright carmine; corolla white, base heavily shaded and veined with carmine. Each, 15 cents.

NEW DWARF MYRTIFOLIA FUCHSIAS

The two following varieties are hybrids of Fuchsia myrtifolia. Of these hybrids the originator says: "In crossing Fuchsia myrtifolia with some of the beautiful varieties in the trade, we have obtained handsome little bushy plants covered with flowers all summer. Taken into the house they will bloom a great part of the winter. Each, 15 cents; the two for 25 cents.

Bouquet. Flowers of beautiful form; sepals a clear coral color and reflexed in form of a half-circle; corolla blue.

Miniature. Plant quite dwarf; flowers small; sepals a vinous red; corolla violet, and of elegant form.

For other varieties of Fuchsia see Novelty Pages.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE

Leopard Plant

A decorative plant of the highest order. Its beautiful showy foliage, ease of culture, and general adaptability for growing in the house or window garden, make it one of the most popular plants in cultivation. Leaves large, thick, and leathery; a rich, dark, glossy green, handsomely marked with showy yellow blotches, of various forms and sizes. Well adapted for out-door culture in a warm, partially shaded situation. Strong plants, each, 25 cents.

FICUS ELASTICA

or Rubber Plant

This is certainly one of the best plants grown for table or house decoration. It succeeds well with ordinary treatment. The glossy green leaves seem especially formed to resist the dust and gas to which plants in dwelling houses are exposed. It will thrive under more unfavorable conditions than almost any other house plant. Strong plants, each, 50 cents; larger plants, 75 cents, and \$1.00 each.



DAHLIAS

Owing to the introduction of many new varieties of American origin, the Dahlia has taken a wonderful leap in popular favor within the last few years, and is becoming a great favorite everywhere. On many accounts the Dahlia is a very desirable plant to grow. The flowers are showy and gorgeous. It commences to bloom in July and August, and continues flowering until cut down by frost.

Each, 15 cents; six for 80 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Our selection of Dahlias—3 for 35 cents; 6 for 60 cents; 12 for \$1.00.

Cultural Directions for the Dahlia

Plant Dahlia tubers about May-1st, covering the neck some three inches. If many shoots start, thin them out. After flowering, and before hard frost, take up the plants, remove the tops, dry the bulbs a little, and put them in the cellar until spring, when they can be divided and replanted. Look at them occasionally to see that they are not shriveling from too dry an atmosphere, nor starting the eyes early on account of too much moisture and warmth. Tubers can be forwarded as soon as danger from frost is past—about the 1st of April.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

The name Show Dahlia generally applies to those varieties producing large, well-formed flowers, showing only solid colors, but many have shaded tips. The Fancy Dahlias embrace all the variegated varieties, those that are striped mottled and penciled. They are indicated in the list by (F).

Arabella. An early and profuse-flowering variety; pale primrose, tipped and shaded rose and lavender.

Bird of Passage. White, tipped with pink. Always reliable.

Captain Jack. Dark red, shaded maroon.

Charles Granz. Rich crimson.

Charles Smith. Buff, veined and penciled amber. Round as a ball. Very free flowering.

Density. The most compact flower of any. The petals are so densely arranged that they will last, when cut, longer than any other Dahlia. The petals are artistically cleft, resembling a fringed ball. Color a deep pink.

Emily. Blush, suffused with rose. Large, free bloomer.

Edith Connor. Outer petals rosy pink, inner petals rich rosy red (F).

Elegans. Rosy purple, tipped and banded white; quilled petals.

Ethel Vick. Soft sea-shell pink, with quilled petals, and full to the center.

Fanny Purchase. Bright yellow. Fine standard sort.

German Boy. Large. Yellow, suffused scarlet.

Goldfinder. Golden yellow. Good habit; free bloomer.

Foliis-variegatis. Entirely new and distinct—a variegated-leaved Dahlia! The plant is a free grower and of branching habit. Leaves bright glossy green, heavily margined and tipped creamy white, edged red. It is one of the most valuable variegated-leaved plants in cultivation.

James Vick. Intense purplish maroon. Full and symmetrical.

John Bennett. Clear yellow, heavily tipped bright orange-scarlet.

Miss Florence Shearer. Clear soft lilac, edged lighter. Fine show variety.

Miss May Lomas. Pure white, delicately suffused with soft rosy lavender.

Miss Dodd. Large, pure yellow. Fine dwarf, good habit.

Mt. Blanc. Clear white. Free bloomer and fine bedder.

Margaret Bruant. Flowers white, of medium size. Good bedder.

Model of Perfection. Fine rosy lavender. An extremely profuse bloomer; flowers long-stemmed.

Oakfield. Purple. Beautiful form, and free bloomer.

Olin Pere. Rich glistening salmon.

Prince Alexander. Pink, striped and penciled dark red (F).

Penelope. White, flaked lavender (F).

Paul's Scarlet. Bright scarlet.

Queen of the Yellows. A beautiful clear yellow.

Rose Blanche. Deep rose, tipped French white.

Ronald. Buff. Free and fine.

Ruth de Tour. Bright cardinal red.

Sambo. Dark maroon. Dwarf.

Snow Cloud. Pearly white. Withstands the sun.

Sport. Pure lavender. Of perfect form.

Storm King. A companion to that grand variety Ethel Vick, and combines all its qualities; extremely early; profuse and constant bloomer; a strong and vigorous grower; of dwarf, branching habit; producing its flowers on long stems. The flowers are snow-white, of perfect form, and full to the center.

Thomas White. Dark crimson-maroon; very free bloomer.

White Dove. Pure white; long stems; fine.

The set of 37 for \$3.50.

Decorative and Cactus Dahlias

(D) *Decorative*. (C) *Cactus*.

The Decorative Dahlia is an intermediate form, having broad, flat petals, and was formerly classed with the Cactus Dahlia. The Cactus Dahlia embraces the long, narrow-petaled varieties, the petals of which are generally pointed or twisted. They grow tall, bloom freely, and are splendid for cutting.

Blanche Keith. Fine yellow, with long, twisted petals (C).

Clifford W. Bruton. Acknowledged by all who have seen it to be

the finest yellow Cactus Dahlia. Flowers large, five to six inches in diameter, and full to the center; solid pure yellow; the clearest, richest shade ever seen (D).

Constancy. A very pleasing variety, of beautiful form; color, a rich reddish orange, shaded bronze, tipped with white (D).

Cyclops. Large, free bloomer; color scarlet-maroon, becoming much lighter towards the tips as the flower expands. Petals beautifully twisted. Valuable for specimen plants or cutting (C).

Empress of India. Deep crimson maroon (D).

Iridescent. The flowers of this variety are of a silken texture, iridescent or changeable in color as they sway in the sunlight; the ground is orange-red, edged with bluish crimson (D).

Kynerith. A clear dazzling red, of fine form (C).

Lady Montague. Deep, rich crimson (D).

Mrs. Tait. Large, white, with long fringed petals (C).

Mrs. Peart. Beautiful white; long twisted petals (C).

Maid of Kent. A peculiar color, the petals being white and crimson, shading to deep maroon; some all white, others only in part, while still others are almost entirely crimson-maroon (D).

Mrs. George Reed. Pure white, beautifully edged and flaked rosy lake; the petals overlap each other and are deeply cleft (D).

Nymphæa (the Pink Water Lily Dahlia). The plant is a strong, robust grower, while the flowers, which are always full to the center, are large sized. The color is a light shrimp-pink, tinted lighter toward the center (D).

Oriental. Large. Delicate salmon. Strong, vigorous grower; profuse bloomer (D).

Red and Black. Deep glowing crimson, heavily margined jet-black. As the flower opens the crimson changes to wine-red and the margin to black-maroon (D).

St. Catherine. Cadmium-yellow. Free bloomer (D).

Sundew. A superb and attractive variety of great merit. Flowers bright, glistening salmon, of perfect form and full to the center. Very early bloomer, and one of the best for cutting (D).

Sydney Halling. Deep purplish maroon (D).

William Agnew. The grandest red Dahlia ever produced. The flowers are of the largest size, sometimes measuring more than seven inches in diameter, full to the center; rich shade of intense dazzling red (D).

William Pierce. Flowers a deep butter-yellow, and of good substance (D).

The set of 20 for \$2.00.

Pompon or Bouquet Dahlias

The unique flowers of this class are beautiful and perfectly formed. The plant grows tall, like the Show Dahlia, but the flowers are much smaller. Abundant bloomers.

Admiration. Crimson, tipped with white.

Burning Coal. Yellow, with intense scarlet tip.

Catharine. The best pure yellow.

Carol. The flower is perfectly globular and uniform; color pure white, delicately edged and tinged clear, bright, rosy pink. It is a strong, free grower; stems long; a profuse bloomer.

Fairy Tales. Delicate primrose. Free blooming.

Fairy Queen. Light sulphur yellow, edged deep peach. Beautiful flowers of perfect form, produced on long stems in endless profusion. Excellent for cutting.

Little Beauty. One of the most beautiful quilled Pompon Dahlias. A perfectly shaped flower; color a lovely soft pink. Blooms early in the season, and continues until cut down by frost.

Little Prince. Red, tipped pinkish white, sometimes mottled deep crimson. **Miss Lou Kramer.** Base of petals yellow, heavily tipped clear bright crimson, overlaid bright pink; semi-quilled. A very pleasing variety, and full to the center, up to the last.

Profusion. Crimson, tipped with white. Fine, free bloomer.

Snowclad. White; such a profuse bloomer as to suggest the name.

Tom. Pale lemon; semi-quilled.

Tommy Keith. Cardinal-red, tipped white.

Teddy. White, tipped pink.

Vashti. Yellow, tipped red. Fine.

Vivid. Bright deep crimson-scarlet.

White Aster. Pure white; fimbriated.

The set of 17 for \$1.75.



COLLECTION OF New and Rare Dahlias

This selection was made from hundreds of named sorts as the best of the new varieties. Our customers who wish extra fine sorts for exhibition, will be pleased with this collection. It comprises the three leading classes—the long and narrow-petaled Cactus varieties, so striking and beautiful; the class known as the Fancy, novel and brilliant in their variegated markings (striped, mottled, and penciled), and by many considered the most attractive of all Dahlias; and the Show Dahlias, more stately and perfect in form, mostly solid colors. No collection is complete without these grand sorts.

20 cents each; six varieties for \$1.00.

Mrs. Francis Fell (Cactus). A strong, early, and profuse bloomer. Pure white, tinted pink; long pointed and quilled petals. Flowers borne in clusters on long, gracefully drooping stems. Very early.

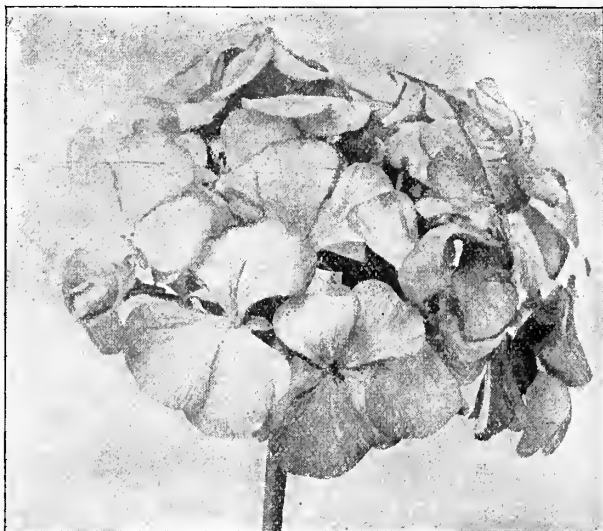
Mrs. Montefiore (Cactus). The flowers are of the most exquisite Cactus form; rich glowing crimson; long stiff stems.

Sunshine (Show). Flowers of medium size; clear scarlet; full round form; long stems. Valuable variety for cutting.

W. H. Williams (Show). Flowers large, deep crimson. Profuse bloomer. One of the best.

Gen. Grant (Fancy). One of the most showy varieties. Flowers very large; yellow, suffused with amber, crimson striped.

Mrs. N. Hall (Fancy). Flowers bright scarlet, tipped with white. Strong grower. Very attractive.



GERANIUM MADAME BRUANT

GERANIUMS WONDERFUL SET OF SIX

A select list of Geraniums suitable for pot culture or bedding.

Eulalie. Bright salmon; double; a beautiful and well-formed flower, and a distinct advance upon any previous introduction in this class, both in bloom and habit. The best salmon bedder, as well as an excellent sort for pot culture.

Fleur Poitevine. Large single flowers. Color brilliant rosy carmine, marbled and striped with pure white, producing an aureole of deep orange-carmine at the center. The plant is of dwarf but robust habit, and wonderfully free-flowering.

Madame Bruant. Grand variety, wholly distinct from any other in cultivation. White, veined with carmine-lake; florets regularly bordered with bright solferino; trusses large and beautifully formed. Plant a healthy grower and very free-flowering. Everything considered, this is the most distinct and wonderfully-colored variety ever sent out. Flowers single.

Madame la Comtesse de Baume. A charming bright pink; fine large bloom, and truss held well up on strong footstalk. Habit vigorous; profuse bloomer; clean, healthy foliage. Unsurpassed as a double pink bedding variety.

Montague. Double. Very light pink, upper petals marked white; truss large. A prolific-blooming variety. Growth dwarf and compact.

J. Sallier. A vigorous grower. Trusses large, composed of single flowers of a color very difficult to describe. The edges of the petals are carmine-lake, the center washed in tints of rose and bluish heliotrope; the upper petals are veined in carmine and marked with clear orange at the base. A superb variety, and very distinct from others of this class.

Each, 15 cents; the Wonderful set of six, 60 cents.

COLUMBIA SET OF SIX

A set which we especially recommend for bedding purposes.

Ada Negeri. This variety has very fine trusses of large, round, single flowers, somewhat resembling Madame Bruant. The center of each petal is white, with the outer edge of the petal regularly bordered with crimson, which gradually shades into violet before touching the white. Free bloomer.

Alphonse Ricard. An excellent semi-double variety. Bright vermilion-scarlet. Trusses large—four to six inches in diameter, on strong footstalks, and so freely produced as to nearly conceal the foliage. It is a constant bloomer, nearly every joint producing a flower-stem. The finest large-flowered scarlet Geranium that has been introduced, and the best bedding scarlet. Dwarf and of very vigorous habit.

Camille Bernardin. Bright rosy peach tint, with marbled white center and bright rose veins. Very large single flowers. Immense trusses on long stiff stems. Very vigorous grower, compact habit, and profuse bloomer.

Columbia. A splendid single Geranium. Scarlet of dazzling brightness; the two upper petals white, shading to scarlet on the edges. Extremely showy. Of distinct and flaming color, and valuable on account of its excellent bedding qualities. Does not lose its bright color in the strongest sunshine.

Mrs. J. M. Gaar. Single. This is the most profuse bloomer of all the single white Geraniums. Very large truss, held well above the foliage. Plant of splendid habit.

S. M. Nutt. Double. Brilliant deep blood-red, with maroon shadings. Rather tall; vigorous grower; heavy deep green foliage, which does not burn. Truss large, and held up well above the foliage. One of the finest bloomers.

Each, 15 cents; the Columbia set of six for 60 cents.

GERANIUMS

The improvement in the Geranium, both in the size of the individual flower and the truss, is wonderful when compared with the flower of a dozen years ago. Many of the single flowers are larger than a silver dollar, and the trusses are immense balls of living color; while in color we find from the purest white to delicate rose, brilliant scarlet, richest crimson, and many other shades. The foliage varieties are also much improved. The bronze leaf, with its margin of gold, zoned with chocolate and crimson, are very fine. The ivy-leaved section also shows great improvement, the flowers being equal in size and color to the best double and single Geraniums of the ordinary type.

Price of all Geraniums, each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; per dozen, \$1.00; except as noted.

SINGLE.

Aurelian Scholl. Violet-rose, marbled white on the upper petals. Thrifty grower and a grand bedding variety.

Chateaubriand. Individual florets very large and round, borne on strong stems, well above the foliage. Color crimson-scarlet, with blackish veins on the upper petals. Very distinct, and one of the best.

Cinderella. Bright rosy salmon.

Excelsior. Bright scarlet. Excellent bedder.

General Grant. Scarlet. This old sort still retains popularity as a bedder. Has no equal for freedom of bloom and brilliancy of color.

Jumbo. Flowers fine scarlet, with white eye; an excellent plant for potting singly or for bedding.

King Olga. Rich deep pink; base of petals white, truss large and perfect.

Marguerite de Layre. A fine, strong, free grower, producing large trusses of well-formed, pure white flowers.

Meteor. A splendid variety, with large truss of brilliant scarlet flowers that have a small but distinct white eye. Plant of good habit, free bloomer.

Mrs. James Vick. Salmon, shading to white. Without an equal for winter.

M. Poirier. The trusses and individual florets of this variety are exceedingly large and well formed; color beautiful carmine-violet. Fine.

Madame Cornell. A grand Geranium. Flowers of immense size, perfectly formed, of a very soft rose color. Fine, strong grower.

Souvenir de Mirande. Probably the handsomest Geranium that has appeared in many years, and entirely distinct from any other variety. Flowers large, nicely rounded, and have a large pure white eye, well extended around the flower, but more prominent on the upper petals; this gradually deepens in color to a bright rosy pink toward the outer edge, forming a striking and pleasing contrast. The habit of the plant is good, and it is one of the freest bloomers in cultivation. Each, 15 cents.

DOUBLE.

The double Geraniums have been wonderfully improved the past few years. We now have them of as many and as beautiful colors as the single. For bedding they are about as good every way as the single, and much better for cutting.

Beaute Poitevine. One of the finest of the semi-doubles, and has no equal in its color. The trusses of bloom and individual flowers are of immense size and fine shape. The color is a bright salmon-pink, delicately shaded and tinted from deep orange to pure salmon.

Bishop Wood. Scarlet and violet. Splendid bedder.

Bruant. Vermilion scarlet. Splendid bedder.

California. Very large beautiful bright yellowish orange-scarlet flowers.

Francois Magnard. Fine trusses of large flowers; clear crimson-maroon, marked with fiery red at the base of the upper petals. A variety remarkable for its fine deep color.

Leonard Kelway. Brilliant deep scarlet, with maroon shading; fully equal in color to S. A. Nutt, and a much dwarfier and more compact, vigorous grower, with clean, deep green foliage, heavily zoned.

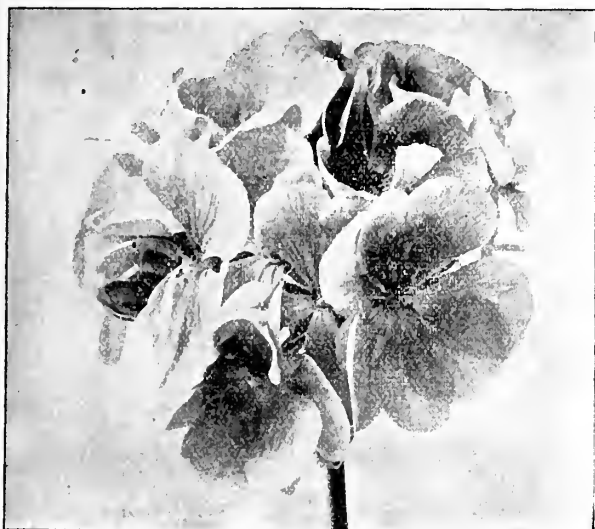
J. Ricaud. A fine free-flowering double variety, with enormous trusses on strong foot-stalks. Flowers intense shade of purplish crimson, center distinctly marked white, shading beautifully into the other color. Each, 15 cents.

Le Constable. Of good habit, large flowers of a beautiful bright rose.

La Favorite. The best pure white.

Madame Chautrier. Large trusses of red, shaded pink.

Madame Buchner. Double; snow white. A strong and vigorous grower, with broad, fluted foliage, slightly zoned. Extra large trusses, produced abundantly, and well above the foliage. Large individual florets. Grand variety.



GERANIUM BEAUTE POITEVINE

DOUBLE—Continued.

Madame Jaulin. An entirely distinct color in the Bruant or bedding type. Very large florets compose a truss of grand size; center of flower delicate pink, bordered with pure white. For freshness and beauty this variety is unrivaled by any bedding sort, and it is equally as valuable for pot culture and market purposes. Each, 15 cents.

Robert Sparks. Rich crimson-scarlet. A most profuse bloomer.

Paul Arene. Beautiful creamy-white tint; large, well-formed. Dwarf habit.

Simon Delaux. Cherry-purple. Dwarf.

Toronto. Bright salmon. Flowers and truss of large size. A grand bedder.

BRONZE.

The leaves of the Bronze Geraniums show the most beautiful shades of yellow or brownish red, the foliage being as handsome as the flowers.

Black Douglas. Flowers salmon. Foliage golden yellow; red zone.

Crystal Palace Gem. Scarlet. Leaves yellow, with green center.

Exquisite. Leaf light yellow ground, chocolate zone. Flowers salmon.

Magician. Leaf green and yellow, chocolate zone. Flowers double, scarlet.

Prince Bismarck. Foliage yellowish green, with narrow zone of deep chocolate. Flowers salmon, tipped white.

SWEET-SCENTED.

Dr. Livingstone. Leaves finely divided, very fragrant.

Rose. This is the most desirable of the scented varieties.

DOUBLE IVY-LEAF.

This class has thick, glossy, Ivy-shaped leaves. Plants drooping in habit. Excellent for baskets, vases, and house plants; not undesirable for lawn beds.

Gen. Championnet. A grand, pure scarlet color; florets of beautiful rose, form quite circular, of the largest size; the most regularly beautiful of all the reds, besides being double. Each, 15 cents.

Jeanne d'Arc. White, suffused with lavender. Double.

Madame Thibaut. Very double, full, and perfect in form; rich deep pink. A strong, free grower.

M. Dybowski. Very large semi-double flowers of intense scarlet color. A very fine variety for pot culture.

Souvenir de Chas. Turner. Double; deep pink, maroon in upper petals.

TRICOLOR.

LEAVES VARIEGATED. Prized for the beauty of the foliage, which is very handsome. For house or conservatory culture they are among the best.

Mrs. Pollock. Flowers scarlet. 15 cents.

Happy Thought. A tricolor Geranium, with very dark green foliage, having a light, creamy, almost white center, with a dark band about the light zone. It is a beautiful plant, and the flowers bright scarlet.

SILVER-LEAF.

LEAVES WHITE-MARGINED. This class has marked leaves, the center being bright green, and the edges silvery white. They are elegant plants for the house in winter, the foliage making a beautiful contrast.

Bijou. This is one of the finest of the Silver-leaf sorts.

Mad. Salleroi. A small, compact plant. Very fine.

**GLOXINIA**

Gloxinias are among the handsomest of our summer-blooming greenhouse plants. The flowers are gorgeous, and the foliage has a velvety appearance. Bulbs should be started in spring in a warm place. They require partial shade and a liberal supply of water when growing. After blooming, water should be withheld and the bulbs remain dry through the winter.

Red, White, Blue, and Spotted. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; four for 40 cents.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA**The Silk Oak**

A beautiful plant for decorative purposes; of quick growth and very easy culture. The leaves are a light bronze color, the tips being covered with a soft down resembling raw silk, from which it derives the name of "Silk Oak." For the house it is unsurpassed, as it needs little attention. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

GLECHOMA HEDERACEA

Variegated Ground Ivy. This plant is of creeping habit, with variegated leaves and numerous axillary whorls of pretty blue flowers. Fine for hanging baskets. Each, 10 cents.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS

A beautiful flowering greenhouse shrub. The flowers are pure golden yellow, and literally cover the plant when full grown. Each, 15 cents.

HIBISCUS (Chinese)

Greenhouse shrubs, with dark glossy leaves and large showy flowers; excellent for bedding out in summer. If grown in pots, will flower well in the house during winter. Its flowers are of fine form, very large, and of the most brilliant colors. Single or double. Each, 15 cents.

Colleri. Flowers buff-yellow, with a crimson-scarlet base.

Cooperi tricolor. Foliage beautifully variegated with dark green, pink and white; flowers crimson.

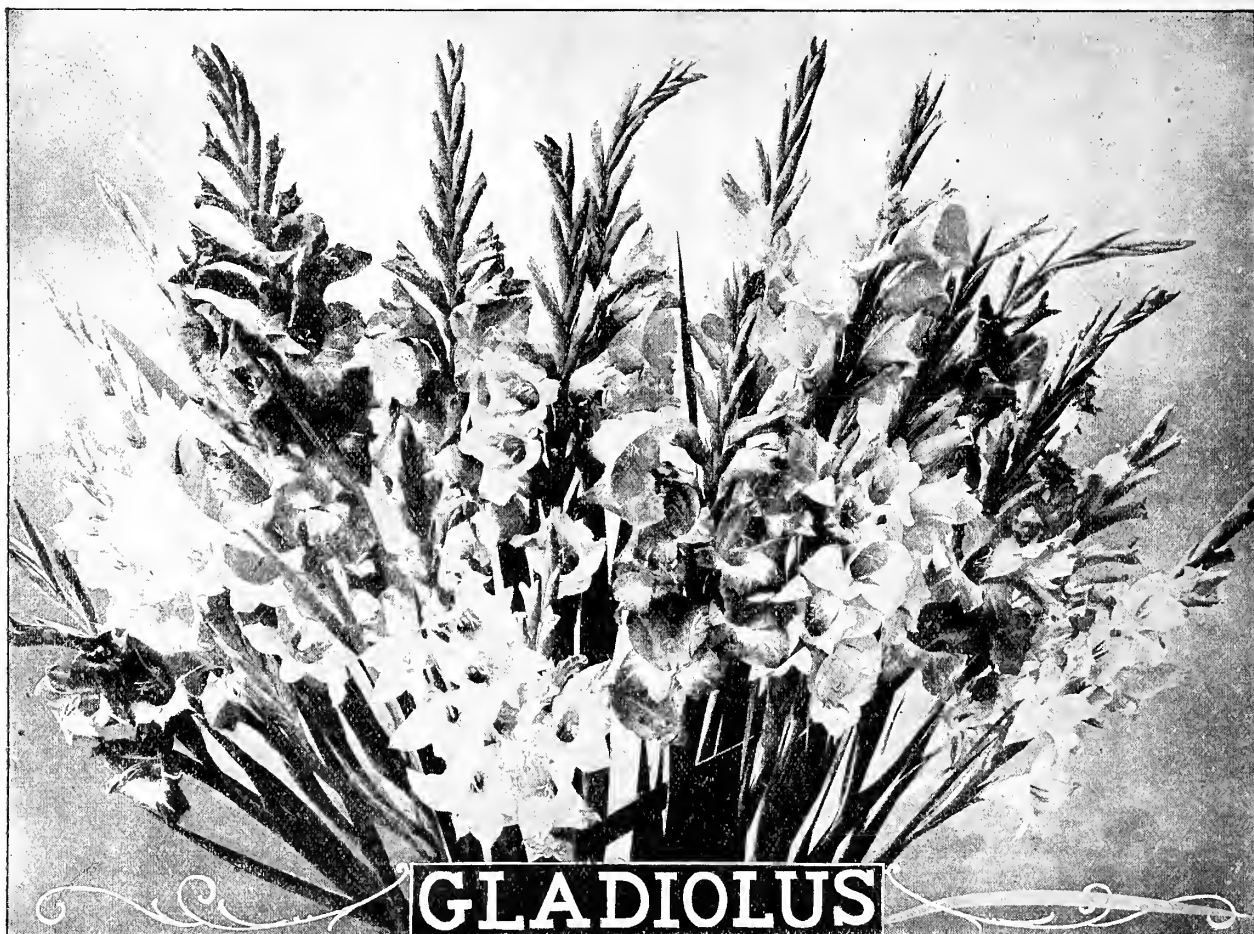
Grandiflorus. Crimson and scarlet.

Miniatus semi-plenus. Double; vermilion-scarlet. Very showy.

Sub-violaceus. Double; clear carmine, tinted violet.

Zebrinus. Double, scarlet, edged with yellow.

The set of six varieties for 80 cents.



GLADIOLUS

This is one of the best of the summer-flowering bulbs. It is a flower anyone can grow, and is lovely enough to satisfy the most exacting. By making successive plantings the flowering season may be continued much longer than by planting the bulbs all at the same time. There is no limit to the range of color—pink, scarlet, yellow, crimson, white, and a host of other colors, and in a variety of combinations in such a manner as to rival the orchid in superb coloring and delicacy of texture. Nothing is finer for vases than a bunch of cut Gladiolus. The flowers will last for days, and the buds develop into blossoms after being cut. Set the bulbs from six to nine inches apart, and about four inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. In the fall, before hard frosts, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, and leave to dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool dry place, secure from frost until spring.

Addison. Dark amaranth, with white stripes. Each, 10 cents.

Africain. Slaty brown on scarlet ground, streaked with scarlet and pure white, white blotched. Each, 25 cents.

Angele. White; showy and effective. Each, 10 cents.

Apollon. Rosy lilac, with large light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center. Each, 20 cents.

Augusta. Fine white, with small violet stripes in throat; blue anthers. 15 cts.

Ball of Fire. Scarlet-crimson, with maroon blotch and blue center. 35 cents.

Bacchante (new). Very large flowers of a salmon-rose, streaked and suffused with scarlet. Each, \$1.50.

Bajazet (new). Dazzling scarlet, streaked profusely with blood-red, center violet-brown. Very rich. Each, \$1.00.

Baucis. Handsome compact spike of large flowers. Rose, slightly tinged with salmon; blotch amaranth-red. Each, 20 cents.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet. Fine old variety; very vigorous and a free bloomer. Each, 5 cents.

Brennus. Crimson-maroon, white center, tinged with blue, violet stripe on lower petals. Each, 20 cents.

Brunette. A beautiful shade of carmine; blotch cream color, striped with purple, white line on each petal. Each, 10 cents.

Brutus (new). Very large and compact spike of large flowers of a beautiful crimson-red. Each, \$2.00.

Canova. White, mottled rosy lake. Each, 15 cents.

Carnation. Large flowers of a fleshy white color, tinged at the edges with rich carmine; the lower petals blotched with purplish carmine. Each, 20 cts.

Carmelite (new). Large, salmon-rose flowers, profusely shaded with slate color, giving a light brown effect. Very soft and pretty color. Each, \$2.00.

Ceres. White, marbled and striped with rose and purple. Each, 5 cents.

Chicago (new). Compact spike of well-expanded flowers, very dark carmine-red, with a few almost black stripes, large white blotch and center bands. Each, \$2.00.

Christopher Columbus. Rosy carmine, flamed with red; violet-red blotch on lower petals. Each, 20 cents.

Commandant Marchand (new). Very large, well-rounded flowers, of a velvety dark ruby color. Each, \$2.50.

Conquerant. Fine large spike of carmine flowers, with pure white blotch and white band in the center of each petal. Each, 25 cents.

Diamant. Fleshy white, blotched and streaked with carmine; throat ivory white. Each, 20 cents.

Dictateur. Center of flower white; outer edges flushed with carmine-red on pale lilac ground. Each, 25 cents.

Diogene (new). Very fine compact spike of large flowers, light rosy lilac, profusely flamed with deep carmine-red; very dazzling color. Each, \$2.00.

Dr. Bailly. Dazzling scarlet; carmine blotch on white ground. Each, 75 cents.

Dr. Jules Mascarel. Handsome cherry-red; finely dotted and dappled with dark scarlet and white; blotch pure white. Each, \$1.00.

Duguesclin (new). Beautiful spike of garnet-red flowers, capriciously striped and blotched with orange and slate color; center pure white. Very effective and distinct. Each, \$2.00.

GLADIOLUS—Continued

- Eugene Scribe.** Flowers large and wide, rose, blazed with carmine-red. Each, 10 cents.
- Enchanteresse.** Fine spike of large, well-opened flowers of a satiny pale lilac-white, streaked violet-red on one or two petals. Each, 75 cents.
- Fairport.** Soft scarlet. Each, 20 cents.
- Faustine (new).** Compact, well-shaped spike of large, well-expanded flowers, rosy lilac, striped carmine-red and blotched crimson. Each, \$2.00.
- Formosa.** Bright satiny rose, flaked and edged with carmine; blotch creamy white. Each, 25 cents.
- Grandesse.** Very large, well-opened flower, fleshy white, slightly suffused with lilac; carmine blotch. Each, 25 cents.
- Grand Rouge.** Flowers large, bright scarlet, with small violet blotch in the throat. Each, 25 cents.
- Innocence.** Pure white. This we think is the first pure white Gladiolus ever offered. Flowers not large, but very compact on the spike. Each, \$1.00.
- Isaac Buchanan.** Fine yellow. Each, 10 cents.
- Le Phare.** Brilliant fiery red; very showy. Each, 20 cents.
- Le Poussin.** Light red, white blotch; pretty. Each, 10 cents.
- Le Vesuve.** Intense fiery red; very rich. Each, 35 cents.
- Liley.** Very large flowers, mottled with creamy white and soft rose; a delicate shade. Each, 25 cents.
- May.** Pure white, flaked bright rosy crimson. Fine spike. Each, 10 cents.
- Madame Monneret.** Delicate rose, carmine blotch. Each, 5 cents.
- Matador.** Brilliant carmine-red, striped and blotched pure white. 25 cents.
- McKinley (new).** Splendid spike of large flowers, striped white and cherry-red on a fleshy rose ground. Each, \$2.50.
- Mascarade (new).** Very curious plant, of dwarf habit. Medium-sized flowers, pale fleshy rose, profusely streaked cherry-red. Very effective. Each, \$2.50.
- Menelik (new).** Flowers of a rich, velvety brown-red; quite a distinct shade. Extra fine. Each, \$2.00.
- Michigan.** Tall and compact spike of large flowers, bright cherry-red; white blotch. Each 25 cents.
- Mont Shasta.** Tall and compact spike of well-expanded flowers, ivory-white, tinged with pale yellow on the inner petals. Each, 25 cents.
- Napoleon III.** Bright scarlet, white line in each petal. Each, 5 cents.
- Neron.** Fine spike of well-rounded flowers of a beautiful dark crimson, suffused with dark blood-red and violet. Each, 25 cents.
- Octoroon.** Beautiful salmon-pink. Very distinct. Each, 10 cents.
- Panama.** Intense rosy carmine, suffused with scarlet, slightly marked with slate color at outer edge; white blotch. Each, 50 cents.
- Panache.** Fine spike of large cherry-red flowers, blotched and flamed pure white and streaked carmine. Each, \$2.00.
- Romeo.** Very large lilac flowers, with large petals blotched and striped with darker lilac. Each, 25 cents.
- Triomphe de Paris (new).** Large and beautiful flowers, creamy white, slightly striped with lilac; small carmine blotch, shaded golden yellow. Very fine variety, having a profusion of flowers all around the spike, forming quite a bouquet. Each, \$2.50.

UNNAMED GLADIOLUS

Choice American Seedlings, grown from seed saved from the best named varieties only. They will grow vigorously and produce as large spikes of beautiful flowers as the named sorts.

All Colors mixed, 25 bulbs, 50c; \$1.50 per 100.

Light Colors, all shades; 14 bulbs, 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

Red and scarlet, all shades; 20 bulbs, 50c; \$2.00 per 100.

Not less than 50 at 100 rates.

SELECT MIXTURE

This mixture is selected from hundreds of the most brilliant and rare of the named varieties. If you want something extra fine, that will surprise the neighbors and lovers of this beautiful flower, don't fail to take advantage of this liberal offer. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$2.50.

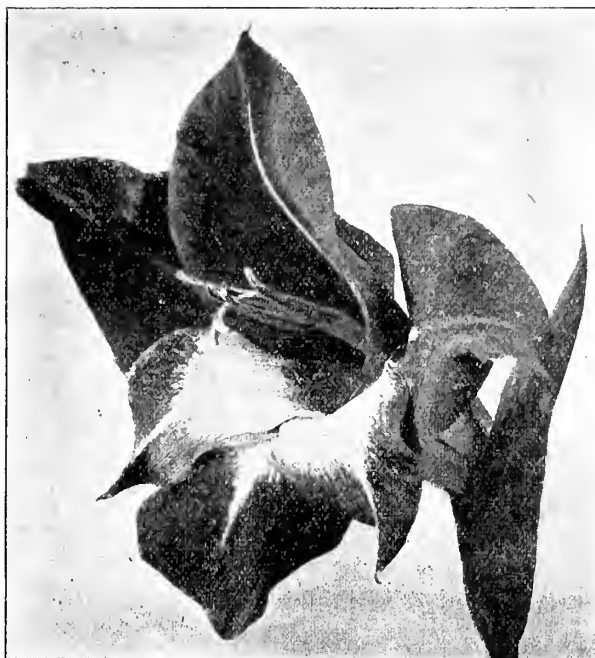
Rainbow Collection of Gladiolus**FINE NAMED SORTS.**

The best Collection of Named Sorts we ever offered. At list price, \$1.80. RAINBOW COLLECTION, \$1.00.

We have a large supply of bulbs grown especially for this collection, sufficient, we think, to fill all orders; but should the demand exceed our supply, we reserve the privilege of substituting others of same colors and equally good quality. For descriptions see list of named varieties.

Addison.	Augusta.	Fairport.	May.
Angele.	Carnation.	Isaac Buchanan.	Michigan.
Apollon.	Eugene Scribe.	Le Phare.	Octoroon.

\$1.00, mail charges prepaid.



SEEDLING GLADIOLUS

HYDRANGEA

The Hydrangeas here described are hardy south of Philadelphia, but are grown at the north as pot plants. Their immense heads of bloom make them very conspicuous. A little shade and plenty of water seems to meet all their needs. They can be put in the cellar in the fall. For decorative plants on a piazza or porch they produce a fine effect. (See illustration, page 102.)

Otaksa. A Japanese variety, with large clusters of pale pink flowers. Each, 10 cents; extra large plants, 50 cents each.

Otaksa monstrosa. Intense rose, shaded white; clusters much larger than in Otaksa. Quite small plants bear blossoms of enormous size, which are very lasting in quality. Free in growth and in production of bloom. Each, 15 cents.

New Red-Branded (Ramulis-coccineis). The smallest plants bear immense trusses of bloom that are simply amazing. The branches are of a dark red color, brightening to clear crimson as they near the flower heads, which are a beautiful shade of deep rose. A plant of sterling merit. Each, 25 cents.

HELIOTROPE

The Heliotrope is prized more for its fragrance than for the beauty of its flowers, though, as grown to-day, they are very handsome. It is a favorite with everyone. Heliotropes require a sunny location, as they do not do well when grown in the shade. Very desirable for house culture, a single plant filling a whole room with perfume. For illustration, see page 71.

Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents; dozen, \$1.

Albert Delaux. With irregular blotches and yellowish green marks; flowers light lavender. Novel and pretty.

Lady Cook. Dark violet.

Louise Delaux. Rose, shaded with violet.

Madame de Blonay. Pure white.

White Lady. Lavender-white.

LEMON VERBENA

Or Sweet Verbena, is a favorite on account of its lemon-scented foliage and lilac-tinted flowers. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

MAHERNIA ODORATA

Honey Bell. A pot plant of easy culture, having fine foliage and pretty, bell-shaped flowers; fragrant. Each, 15 cents.

PILEA SERPYLLIFOLIA

Artillery Plant. Very small pinkish white flowers. When the flowers are ready to open the least moisture causes them to burst. Each, 15 cents.

OTAHEITE ORANGE



OTAHEITE ORANGE

The great beauty, novelty, and popularity of this plant is, indeed, wonderful. As a pot plant it can be trained into symmetrical form, and with its dark green, glossy foliage, is a beautiful specimen. It blooms most freely during winter; though it is likely to bloom at any and all times of year. With one or two pots of it any one can raise an abundance of the far-famed delicate and fragrant orange blossoms. It is a dwarf orange, which grows, blooms, and fruits freely in pots, even when only a foot or two high. Fruit about one-half the size of ordinary oranges. The blossoms are produced in great abundance, delicate and beautiful in color, and rich in delicious perfume.

Strong plants, each, 15 cents.

Extra strong plants, each, 35 cents.

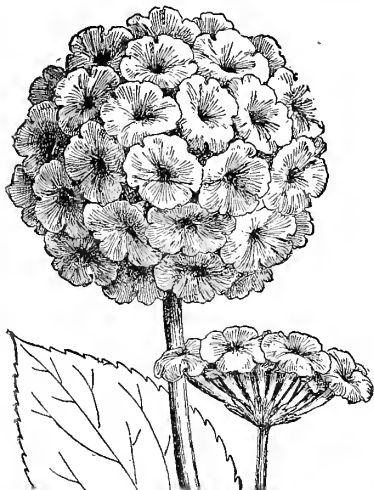
OTHONNA CRASSIFOLIA

A charming basket plant, with cylindrical leaves and pretty star-shaped yellow flowers, blooming almost constantly. Habit drooping, delicate, and graceful, and should always be grown in a hanging pot, basket, or on a bracket. Each, 10 cents.

LANTANA

The Lantana produces a compact head of flowers of different and changing hues—white, crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow—sometimes all on the same spike, and is always an object of great interest.

Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.



Lantana is a fine plant, of graceful, drooping habit, producing flowers at each leaf. The flowers are a brilliant rosy lilac, and literally cover the whole plant. One of the best plants for hanging baskets.

A. Cleveau. Very dwarf, and of bushy, spreading habit, covered with flowers of silvery rose; center of soft yellow; a beautiful contrast.

Amiel. Semi-dwarf, very compact, free-blooming. Umbel and florets of large size; color orange-red with yellow center.

Ciceron. Dwarf; good bedder. Very free in flower. Bright gold, passing to coppery orange.

Corbeille d'Argent. Very dwarf; free-grower and an abundant bloomer. Pure white. A gem among white bedders.

Jacques Minot. Yellow, changing to bright orange-red. Very prolific in bloom and a grand bedder.

New Weeping. This



BABY PRIMROSE

PRIMROSE

Baby Primrose (*Primula Forbesii*). A fine house plant of the very easiest management, and needing but little care. It forms a dense rosette of fleshy leaves, from which spring the flower stems, about twelve inches tall, supporting three tiers or whorls of delicate rosy lilac flowers, with a pale gold eye; flowers not more than half an inch in diameter, but are produced in great abundance. Each, 25 cents; two for 40 cents.

Mexican Primrose. A charming plant, which in freedom of bloom excels all others. Flowers almost three inches in diameter, cup-shaped; color bright pink, with scarlet veins, and large, showy, white center. A plant of easy culture. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Primula obconica grandiflora. Perpetual blooming, bearing large trusses of flowers on long stems well above the foliage. Color pale lilac, shading to white. Requires cool temperature. Of easy culture. Each, 20 cents.

OLEANDER

An old-fashioned shrub grown as a pot plant.

Double Pink. The old variety. Each, 15 cents. Extra large size, each, 30 cents.

OXALIS

Many of the species of this genus deserve cultivating because of their pretty flowers, which are produced in great profusion. The varieties of *O. floribunda* especially are very abundant bloomers, keeping in flower during a large part of the year, and therefore excellent for hanging baskets and pots. They succeed best in light sandy loam, but will do well in ordinary garden soil. After they have done flowering, they should not be watered until they begin to grow afresh.

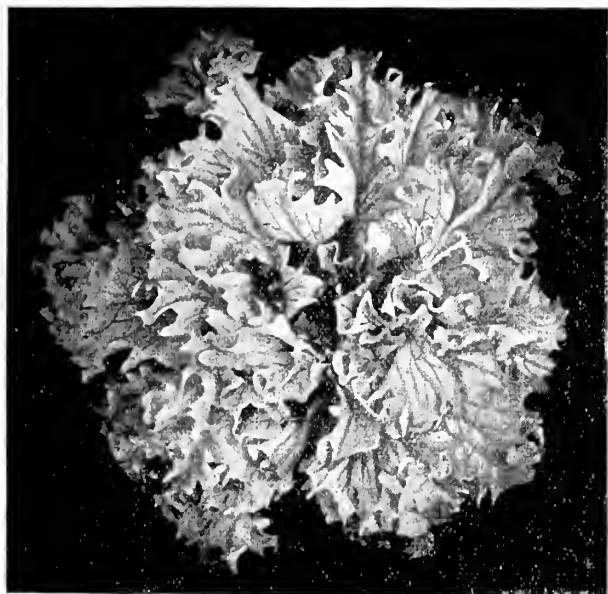
Floribunda alba. Flowers in clusters, white, half an inch or more in diameter. Each, 10 cents.

Floribunda rosea. Same as alba, except the flowers are pink. Each, 10 cents.

Deppei. Excellent for summer borders and edgings; color, violet-red. It bears but few flowers, but the leaves are handsome enough to compensate for the lack of blossoms. One pint of bulbs is sufficient for a row fifty feet long. Dozen, 10 cents; half pint, 25 cents; pint, 50 cents.

Lasiandra. Crimson. A very pretty plant for borders of beds, edgings of walks, etc. Bulbs, dozen, 10 cents; 100, 50 cents.

Orgiesi, or Golden Star. A very satisfactory plant for pot culture. Always in bloom. Ordinary soil, a fair amount of sunshine, and water when necessary, seems to meet all its requirements. The plant grows twelve to fifteen inches in height, branching freely, like a small tree in form, with dark olive foliage, underside of which is a beautiful crimson; flowers in clusters, star-shaped, of a bright golden yellow color that harmonizes beautifully with the handsome foliage. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.



DOUBLE PETUNIA

PETUNIA

Double. Plants of the easiest culture, producing flowers in great profusion. Excellent for bedding and pot culture. They are among the most desirable plants we have. Our collection embraces a number of beautiful colors from white to pink and crimson; also variegated varieties. Each, 15 cents; three for 40 cents; dozen, \$1.50.

Single, Giants of California. These plants are from seed of our own growing, and we recommend them as being very fine. The flowers are richly colored, very large, and beautifully fringed. Each 10 cents; three for 25 cents; per dozen, \$1.00.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA

A very beautiful and rare plant for all decorative purposes. One of the few plants that may be successfully grown out of the sunlight. The foliage is handsomely striped crosswise, with broad, white bands on dark green background. The flowers are borne in large spikes, about one foot in height above the foliage, and are composed of long, narrow, recurving petals of a handsome creamy white color. An excellent center plant for hanging baskets or vases. Strong plants, each, 20 cents.

TIGRIDIA

TIGRIDIA

Tigridias are beautiful flowers, delicate as orchids and showing wonderful blendings of colors. Plant bulbs in May and give the same care as to Gladiolus for winter.

Conchiflora. Yellow and orange, with dark spots. Each, 5 cents; dozen 50 cents.

Pavonia. Red, crimson spots. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents.

Grandiflora alba. A beautiful variety, with large showy white flowers, marked at the base of each division with spots of a reddish brown color on yellow ground. Each, 5 cents; dozen, 50 cents.

Grandiflora lilacea. Beautiful large flower, lilac, purple, and white spots in center. Each, 5 cents; dozen 50 cents.

Grandiflora rosea. Large bright rose flowers. Each, 5 cents; dozen 50 cts.

Grandiflora immaculata. Large, pure white. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

One bulb each of the above, 30 cents.

TWO USEFUL HERBS

English Lavender. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Mammoth Broad-leaved Sage. Each, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

TUBEROSE

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more flowers. In cold latitudes obtain tubers early, plant them in boxes of earth, and keep in a warm place in the house; when the weather is warm, transplant in the garden. Those who want this beautiful flower in early winter can plant a few bulbs in pots in July or August, sink them to the rim in earth in the garden, where they can remain until the cool nights of autumn, then remove to the house. Our Tuberoses are all our own growing, and splendid bulbs.

New Dwarf Tuberose, Pearl. Each, 5 cents; six for 25 cents; dozen, 50 cents.

VINCA

major variegata.

Rapid grower.

Leaves glossy green, marked white. Fine for vases or hanging baskets. Each, 10 cents; three for 25 cents.

**VERBENA**

In this list we offer a choice selection of the finest NEW VERBENAS. The individual flowers are of the largest size, often measuring an INCH IN DIAMETER. The trusses of these varieties are enormous, being nearly double the size of the older sorts. No plant will give better satisfaction for bedding than the Verbena. It commences to flower and spread from the day the plants are set until late in the autumn, every day becoming better and more handsome. A healthy plant will cover a space three feet in diameter. For illustration see page 87.

Azurea. Light blue.

Bandeau. Fine purple.

Bonny Doon. Light pink, fine.

Cascade. Pure white.

Eclipse. Scarlet, white eye

Fusilier. Bright scarlet.

Humboldt. Purplish maroon.

Idol. Rosy lilac, white eye.

Multicolor. White, pink flaked.

Red Jacket. Bright red.

Rosetta. Blue, white eye.

Uralia. Lilac, striped purple.

Named varieties, each 10 cents; 6 for 50 cents; 15 for \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.

Unnamed Sorts. The following selection of colors will accommodate those who wish plants for bedding purposes only. They are equally as good as our named sorts, but we grow them in such large quantities that it enables us to offer them at lower rates.

Red, White, Blue, Scarlet, Pink, Purple, Maroon, Striped. Each 10 cents; per dozen, 80 cents; per hundred, \$6.00.

Mixed Varieties. Fine assortment of colors. Each, 8 cents; dozen, 70 cents; per hundred, \$5.00.

SALVIA SPLENDENS

The well-known Scarlet Sage. A splendid flowering plant, with plumes of dazzling scarlet flowers. Each, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

WATER HYACINTH. Floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; plant in glass vessel, pail, or tub. Strong blooming plants, each 15 cents; three for 40 cents.

SMALL FRUITS

DO you grow them? If not, why? There is nothing else that you can grow in a kitchen garden that will give as much satisfaction. The care required for berry plants is no more than for the same number of hills of corn; and the results, measured by the value of the product and the pleasure of having a supply of delicious fruit always at your command, far exceeds the value of the plants and the labor incurred. We offer a very complete list, at prices within the reach of all—no fancy canvassers' prices. Further, we offer collections at yet lower rates. Think of it! \$4.00 for the five collections of Small Fruits—more than enough for an ordinary family's use!

STRAWBERRIES

For field culture, plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants one foot apart in the row. For garden culture, plant three feet by one foot. Should the ground not be prepared for planting on receipt of plants, they should be carefully heeled in, in a cool, moist, shady place. Do not sprinkle the foliage, as it causes a moisture to collect, which is very injurious to the crowns, causing them to rot. In setting the plants be careful to have the crowns even with or a little above the surface of the ground, and to have the trench or hole in which the plants are to be set deep enough to allow the roots their full length. Some varieties of Strawberries have pistillate or imperfect flowers. These must have perfect-flowered varieties planted every fifteen or twenty feet among them, or they will produce imperfect fruit. The pistillate varieties are marked (P). At dozen and hundred prices we prepay postage or express charges; at thousand rate, customers will pay express or freight charges.

Dozen, 25 cents; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$5.00; except as noted.

Echo. After testing this variety with all the leading kinds on our trial grounds, we pronounce it superior to other varieties in both flavor and sweetness, and, while it is not a good shipping berry, for the home garden it should be planted in preference to all others. Fruit brilliant red, of medium size, second early. Plants very productive, and continue to bear late in the season. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00.

Jessie. Stout and luxuriant in growth on rich soil; free from rust; very productive. Berries of large size, firm, of fine quality, beautiful in color, and handsome and regular in form.

Marshall. Of the very largest size, far surpassing in that respect any other; color dark, rich crimson to the core; flesh fine-grained and of a delicious flavor, and with the peculiar aroma of the native wild strawberry, from which it is thought to have sprung. The blossom is perfect and needs no fertilization. Plants strong

and vigorous. Foliage heavy and thick enough to protect the blossoms from late frosts and the roots from the winter's cold. It is a remarkably fine keeper and carrier, which will commend it to all growers for market.

Michel's Early. Resembles Crescent. Plant of very strong growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit firm and ripens early. A very satisfactory market berry in the South.

Michigan. A late berry, of high quality, handsome appearance, large and firm. Form bluntly conical, exceptionally uniform in size and shape; bright crimson color, with distinct yellow seeds. Strong, healthy grower, and very prolific.

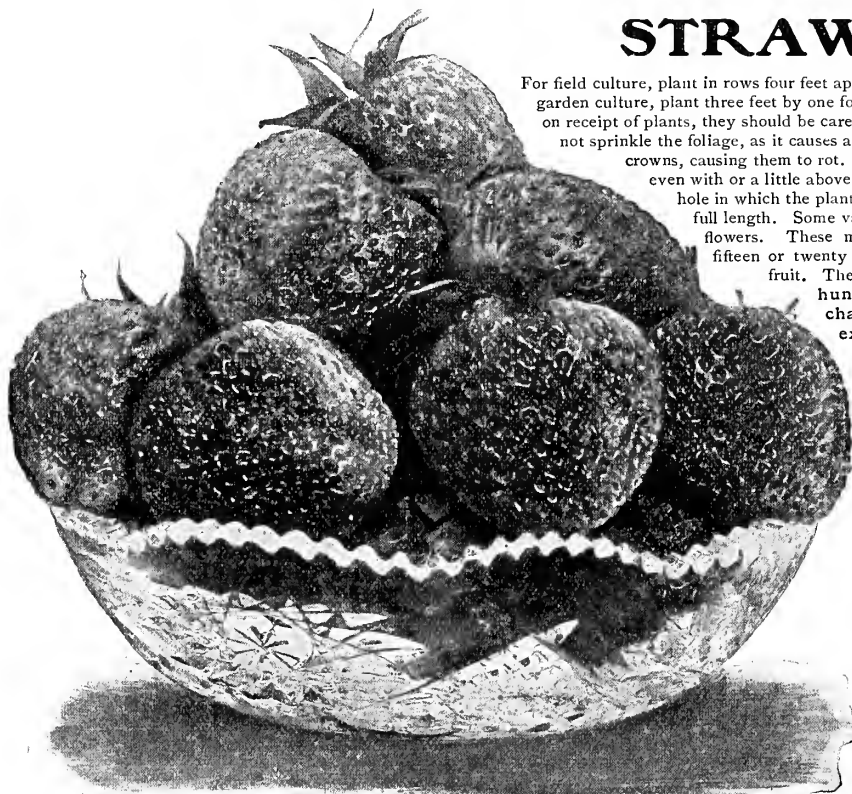
Nick Ohmer. One of the best of the newer varieties. Exceedingly large in size, of a beautiful color; conical in form, uniform and regular; quality unsurpassed. Very productive; strong grower; healthy foliage, with no tendency to rust. You should certainly give this wonderful variety a trial.

Ridgeway. This variety originated in Indiana, a cross from Jersey Queen and Parker Earle. Fruit large and round; color bright crimson. Quality as good as the best. Will command fancy prices in the market. In yield is fully equal to Parker Earle. It is certainly a promising variety and should have a place in every garden.

Sharpless. One of the largest known. Fine flavor and delicate aroma. Clear red, with smooth surface. Requires a rich, strong soil, and good culture. Vigorous and productive.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES

Brandywine. Lovett's. Greenville (P). Splendid. Wilson.



STRAWBERRY, ECHO

Bismarck. (P.) The Bismarck is a seedling of Bubach No. 5 pollenized by the Vandeman. The plant resembles Bubach No. 5 in every way, only more robust and stocky, with the same ironclad foliage. The berries are produced in abundance, out-yielding Bubach. Shape obtuse conical; color bright scarlet, no green tips; very firm; good flavor and good shipper. Season medium to very late.

Bubach. (P.) Vigorous grower on rich soil, and a great producer. Large size, and superior in quality. Ripens with Crescent. Bright, well-colored berries, of fine form, handsome in appearance, and of fine flavor.

Clyde. The Clyde is considered one of the best Strawberries of recent introduction. Ripens early; as large as Bubach, or larger; better quality and much finer. The plant is strong and healthy; foliage light green. For the market or home culture it is unsurpassed.

Crescent. (P.) Bright scarlet, immensely productive, early and profitable. Berries medium size, not the best for shipping long distances, but for near markets a profitable variety.

Gandy. This is the best late Strawberry in market, and a general favorite with fruit growers everywhere. The berries are large and uniform in size, of a rich crimson color, and quite firm. The plant is a vigorous grower and good cropper. Late to very late.

Glen Mary. (P.) Another new variety of vigorous growth, large size, good quality; color dark scarlet; flesh light red. For home use and near-by market is a very promising variety.

Haverland. (P.) Plants vigorous and stand drouth well. Fruit long, cone-shaped, with a neck; medium to large size; light scarlet color; quality good. Very productive, and fruit continues to ripen through a long season.

For Collection of Strawberries, five dozen for \$1.00, including Echo, see page 123.

RASPBERRIES

There are two general types of Raspberries, and they require different treatment. Blackcaps, and others that increase from the ends of the canes, should be planted three and a half by seven feet. Prepare the land same as for Strawberries. Cultivate often enough to keep the soil loose and free from weeds. When the canes attain the height of one foot, pinch off the ends; this causes the canes to branch, grow stocky and self-supporting. In the spring of the bearing year cut these branches back to within six inches of the main stalk. After fruiting, cut out all the dead wood. Red Raspberries, and others that sucker, should be set five by three and a half feet apart, when they must be cultivated both ways. Allow only three or four canes in each hill to grow; treat all others that spring up as weeds. When three or four feet high, pinch back the canes same as with Blackcaps. The secret of raising fine crops of Raspberries is in rigorous pruning and keeping suckers down. If not checked, the tendency is to mat the surface with canes, when very little fruit is secured. For garden culture the red varieties may be set three feet apart each way, Caps four by three feet.

At the single and dozen prices we prepay mail or express charges. Hundred or thousand lots by express or freight, charges not prepaid. Not less than 50 at the 100 rate.

RASPBERRIES—RED

Columbian. This variety is so well advertised and so popular as a berry for the home garden that it is known from Maine to California. Half a dozen strong plants will supply a family with fruit, as it grows from eight to twelve feet high, and in fruiting season its branches are covered with fine, large, crimson berries. Perfectly hardy; has endured 28° below zero without freezing. Is the best in the world for canning, and grown largely for evaporating, retaining color, form, and flavor remarkably. Each, 10 cents; dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$1.75; thousand, \$12.00.

Cuthbert. A valuable late variety for home use or marketing; large, firm, and of superior quality; very productive. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.

Loudon. This Raspberry has been tested in many localities, and practical fruit growers agree that it is an advance beyond the best of the standard varieties. Hardier, better, and far more productive than Cuthbert, and the berries are larger and the drupes longer. Berries firm; bright red; cling to the stem and do not crumble in picking; splendid shipper. Plant vigorous, heavy yielding, and practically thornless. Dozen, 65 cents; hundred, \$2.50.

Marlboro. The largest of the early reds, ripening earlier than the Hansell. Similar to the Cuthbert, but is gone before the Cuthbert comes on. Canes dwarfish. Fruit very prolific in rich soil. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.

Miller's Red. One of the best early red Raspberries. Plants perfectly hardy. The berry is as large as Cuthbert. Color bright red; does not fade, and will hold its color after picking longer than any other red variety. Does not crumble, making it one of the best shipping berries. Flavor fruity and rich. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.

COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY

RASPBERRIES—BLACK

Cumberland. An entirely new black Raspberry, and most remarkable on account of its wonderful size and good qualities. It is thought to be a seedling from the Gregg, with a dash of Blackberry blood in it, but is a true Raspberry. Very hardy, having withstood a temperature of 16° below zero; very productive, making large crops of enormous berries about one inch in diameter. Fruit unusually firm, and may be shipped long distances. May be called a mid-season variety, coming in shortly ahead of the Gregg. Each, 15 cents; dozen, 90 cents; hundred, \$5.00.

Gregg. Very large, fine quality, productive, late, hardy. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.

The Kansas. Early. Stands drouth well, and is uninjured by frost; produces more canes and branches; and the fruit is much larger than that of the Gregg. Jet black, firm texture. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$8.00.

Ohio. Fruit large, fine quality, and best of Cap sorts for drying. Strong, hardy, productive, late. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.

Palmer. Resembles Standard Early "Tyler," but larger and better; recommended for early bearing. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$8.00.

RASPBERRY—YELLOW

Golden Queen. Very productive; equally as hardy as any other sort. Fruit large, light amber color. Dozen, 65 cents; hundred, \$2.50.

Collection No. 1

STRAWBERRIES

For the benefit of our customers who are not familiar with the different varieties of Strawberries, we offer a collection of five varieties, early, medium, and late, which in our judgment are best adapted for general garden culture.

12 Echo	\$0 35
12 Bubach	25
12 Brandywine	25
12 Glen Mary	25
12 Jessie	25
	\$1 35

5 Varieties -- 60 Plants -- for \$1.00

Postage or Express Prepaid.

Collection No. 2

RASPBERRIES

Two dozen Raspberry plants are sufficient for family gardens of medium size, if the best varieties are selected.

In our No. 2 Collection are four of the best, both for yield and quality of fruit, and at a price so low that all can afford to plant.

RED—6 Miller's Red	\$0 25
6 Columbian	30
BLACK—6 Cumberland	45
6 Palmer	25
	\$1 25

4 Varieties -- 24 Plants -- for \$1.00

Postage or Express prepaid.

BLACKBERRIES

For field culture, plant in rows six feet apart and plants three feet apart in the row. For garden culture, five by four feet.

Dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$12.00, except where noted. At the dozen price we prepay mail or express charges; 100 and 1000 lots by freight or express, charges not prepaid. Not less than 50 at 100 rate.

Agawam. Hardy and very prolific. Fruit sweet and soft to center. Early and reliable sort.

Eldorado. The berries of this vigorous and hardy Blackberry are large, of the finest quality, and without the hard core of many varieties, sweet and pleasant to the taste. The vines are so hardy they endure without injury the severe winters of the Northwest. Dozen, 75; hundred, \$2.25.

Erie. Fruit large, roundish, uniform in size; excellent quality; handsome. A valuable variety for home use or market.

Kittatinny. Tender in northern localities, and for this cause alone hardier sorts have replaced it. South of New York it is uniformly hardy, and in that region it is highly esteemed. Strong grower, very productive. Berries large, handsome and of the best quality.

Minnewaska. Vigorous; quite hardy in this region; very productive. Large, jet-black shining fruit of uniform size, sweet and soft to center; ripens early, continuing until middle of September. Dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$2.25.

Rathbun. Since we introduced this wonderfully prolific and monster berry it has acquired an enviable reputation. The price is so low that all should try at least a few of the best Blackberry. The plant is hardy, vigorous, and a great bearer. In quality it surpasses the luscious Dewberry. Another strong point in its favor is its habit of rooting from the tips, like Blackcaps. It brings more in the market; fruit holds to a large size throughout the season; and as a shipper it is unsurpassed. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$4.00.

Snyder. An exceptionally hardy variety. Berries medium size, produced abundantly; sweet, juicy, and, when fully ripe, without a hard core. Well adapted to the Northwest, where other varieties are injured in severe winters.

Wilson Junior. Moderately hardy; will do well in the Southern Middle States and farther South. Vigorous grower and very productive; fruit large; good; early.

Collection No. 3

BLACKBERRIES

Three varieties hard to beat; luscious, 'extra high flavor, enormous sizes, perfectly hardy.

4 Agawam, list price	\$0 20
4 Eldorado, " "	25
4 Rathbun, " "	35
	<u>\$0 80</u>

3 Varieties -- 12 Plants -- for 60 cents

Postage or Express prepaid.

Collection No. 4

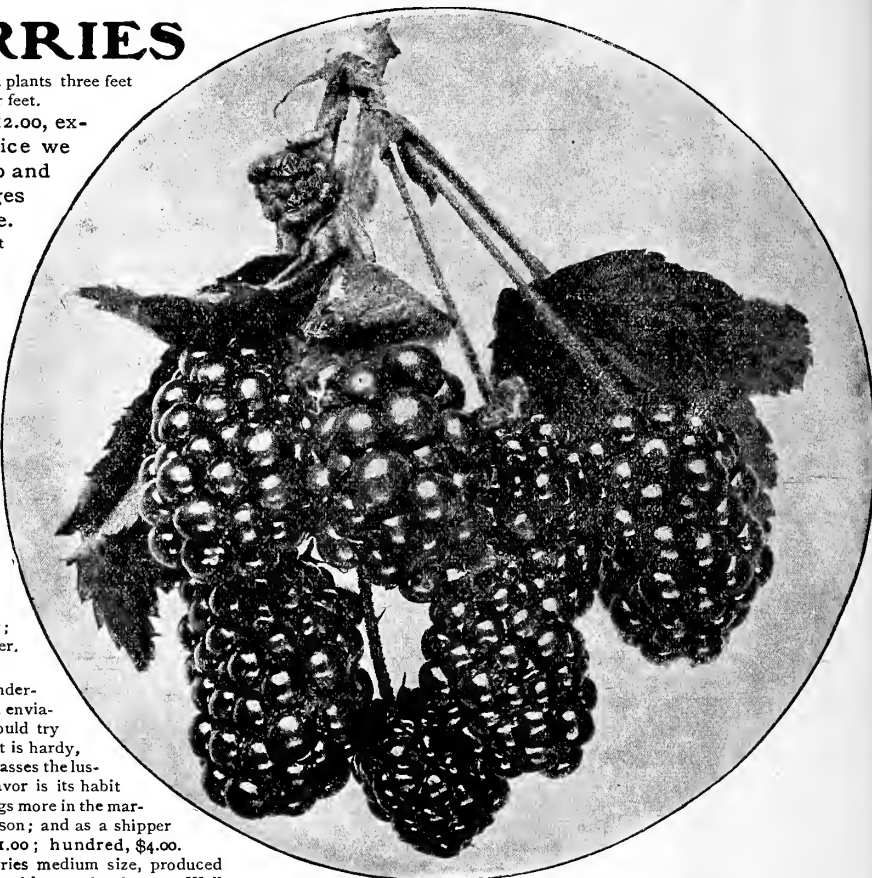
CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Just enough for family garden.

6 Fay's Prolific (red)	\$0 50
2 Black Champion	30
2 White Grape	30
2 Gooseberries, Pearl	30
	<u>\$1 40</u>

4 Varieties -- 12 Plants -- for \$1.00

Postage or Express prepaid.



THE RATHBUN BLACKBERRY

CURRENTS

Choose a moist rich soil for Currants. Plant five feet apart each way. Keep free from weeds and grass by liberal cultivation and mulching. Use plenty of manure, and trim out superfluous wood by cutting back the new growth two-thirds each year. Keep the foliage quite free from worms by the timely and liberal use of powdered white hellebore.

Each, postage paid, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$4.00; except where noted. At the single and dozen prices we prepay mail or express charges. Hundred and thousand lots by express or freight, charges not prepaid.

Cherry. Large and productive. Standard for market.

Black Champion. An English variety. Fruit large, handsome, and highly flavored; extra good for jams, etc.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best; very productive; large size; good flavor; and bears early. Adapted to light soils.

Lee's Prolific. Black. Best for all purposes. Early, large, and productive. Sweet as a huckleberry.

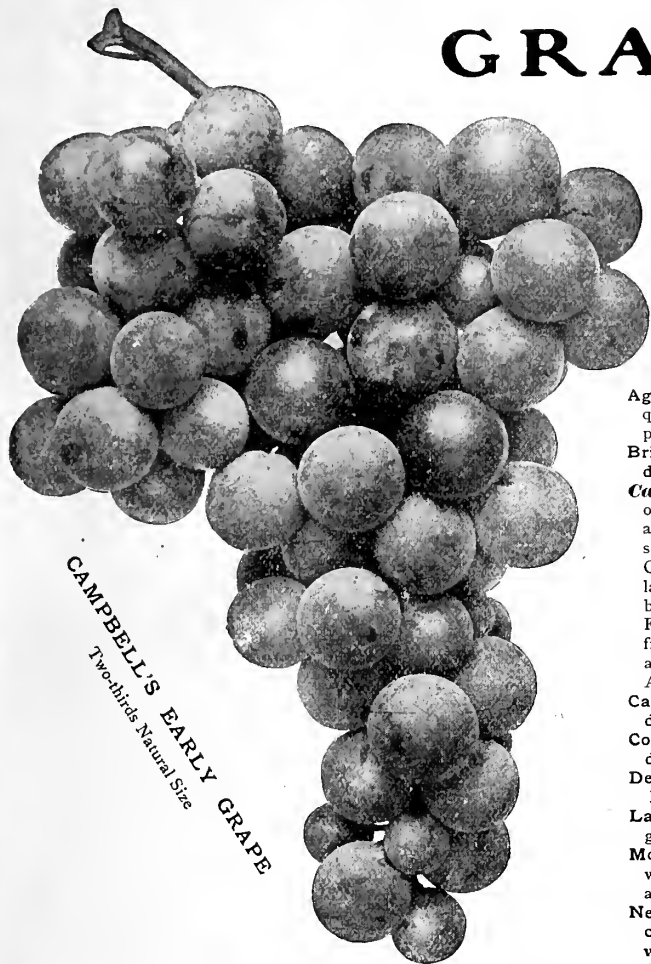
Pomona. A new variety; a strong, vigorous grower; entirely hardy, and comes into bearing profitably the second year after planting. We recommend this as one of the best red Currants. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$5.50.

Red Cross. A new variety, thoroughly tested and found worthy of introduction. Plants strong, vigorous, remarkably productive. Clusters large, often measuring four inches in length; berries large and hold large to lower end. Fruit grows in masses, which gives additional facility to gathering, and is of superior quality, being less acid than Cherry, Fay, or Red Dutch. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; hundred, \$5.50.

Victoria. A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in fine condition for a long period. Bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red, and of the highest quality.

White Grape. A valuable variety for the table; quality excellent, mild and sweet.

GRAPES



CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE
Two-thirds Natural Size

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive best if planted where they will receive a partial shade. Plant the same distance as Currants. Gross feeders, liking a deep, rich soil.

Prices quoted are by Express or Mail, charges prepaid.

Chautauqua. The new white. Equals the finest and largest varieties in size, beauty, and quality. Its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow (nearly white), free from spines and hairs. Thick-skinned, very sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

Downing's. A native seedling; vigorous, hardy, and prolific; free from mildew. Fruit greenish white, large. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00.

Golden Prolific. Fruit large, deep golden yellow, excellent in quality and very attractive in appearance. Perfectly hardy, very prolific, a good grower, and unusually free from mildew. Each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

Industry. A new foreign variety that is a valuable acquisition. The fruit is dark red, very large, and of a rich, agreeable flavor. An immense yielder. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.25.

Pearl. Grown from the seed of Houghton, crossed with Ashton Seedling, by Professor William Saunders, and is worthy of special notice because of its good quality, productiveness, and freedom from mildew. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.25.

Rows should be eight feet apart, and vines from six to eight feet apart in the row. Dig a hole two feet long, one foot wide, and one foot deep. Put a little surface soil in the bottom, and mix in some bone dust or commercial manures, and then place in another thin layer of surface soil. Trim the ends of roots, and spread out in hole, covering with surface soil. Cut the vine back to two buds, and draw in the earth so as to cover roots and stem up to top bud. Train the vine to a stake for the first two years, and afterwards train on trellis. Keep this in mind, old wood never bears the second time. The vines of this year bear fruit the next. Nine-tenths of the wood should be cut away each season to get the largest and best grapes. *Vines are all strong two-year plants, true to name.*

At the single and dozen prices we prepay mail or express charges. Hundred lots by express or freight, charges not prepaid.

Agawam (Rogers 15). Large red, borne in clusters of good size. Excellent quality. Aromatic flavor, peculiar to this variety. Strong growing and very productive. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00.

Brighton. Dark red, ripens very early. Desirable variety. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00.

Campbell's Early. In all respects better adapted to general use than any other which has yet been grown. Several years of observation and tests prove it a strong, vigorous, hardy vine; thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage; perfect, self-fertilizing blossoms; always setting its fruit well and bearing abundantly. Clusters large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome, not crowded. Berries large, nearly round, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin but tenacious, bearing handling and shipping admirably. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Flesh rather firm but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds; very early, often showing color late in July; remarkable keeping qualities, hanging upon the vines, sound and perfect, for six weeks. As a keeper and shipper it is unequalled. Each, 30 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Catawba. Large, compact; berries deep red, sweet and juicy. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00.

Concord. Black. Most popular and reliable variety cultivated. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$4.50.

Delaware. Exquisite quality. Bunch and berry small; light red; sweet, juicy. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00.

Lady. Light greenish yellow skin; bunch and berry good size; early; of good growth; productive. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; hundred, \$10.00.

Moore's Diamond. Bunches large, compact, shouldered. Berries large, white, with whitish bloom; skin thin; melting, juicy, sweet to center. Strong grower, and abundant bearer. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$6.50.

Nectar. A cross between Concord and Delaware. Vine hardy and a good grower; clusters of fruit of medium size, compact; berries medium size, color jet-black, with a fine bloom; quality excellent, with a pure, rich, vinous flavor. Ripens at the same time as Delaware. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

Niagara. Strong, vigorous grower. Bunch and berries large and of good quality; color light green. Very productive. Each, 20 cts.; dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$6.50.

Pocklington. White; resembles Niagara; better quality but slower growth. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$6.50.

Wilder (Roger's No. 4). Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet and tender. A fine late black variety. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$7.00.

Worden. The best black Grape, and the most productive and satisfactory of all varieties. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00.

Wyoming. Vine strong and hardy. Berry large, beautiful amber-red; flesh tender, juicy, and sweet. One of the best early reds, and for market purposes is unsurpassed. Each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00.

Collection No. 5

GRAPE VINES

Six of the best varieties, for quality, yield, and hardiness.

1 Brighton (red)	\$0 20
1 Wyoming "	20
1 Campbell's Early (black)	30
1 Wilder "	20
1 Moore's Diamond (white)	20
1 Niagara "	20
	\$1 30

Delivered Postage or Express charges prepaid, for **\$1.00.**

GRAND COLLECTION OF SMALL FRUITS

No. 1, Strawberries	\$1 00
" 2, Raspberries	1 00
" 3, Blackberries	60
" 4, Currants and Gooseberries	1 00
" 5, Grapes	1 00
	\$4 60

THE WHOLE LOT FOR \$4.00

PLANT ENEMIES AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM

No one should attempt to garden these days without a good syringe and a supply of various insecticides. Not only do we have to make a continuous and determined fight to secure good fruits and vegetables, but the plant enemies have also invaded our flower gardens, and many of our most popular and once easily grown flowers are now rarely seen in perfection. The Rose, especially, is a favorite victim of many insects and fungous diseases. One of the most dreaded of all is the fungus known as the black spot. To successfully combat this plague requires prompt and thorough treatment. Bordeaux mixture is the remedy, and the plants should be thoroughly sprayed with it before the leaves start in the spring, and once or twice every week thereafter during the entire growing season; using care to destroy all diseased leaves.

The Cosmos borer is very destructive to Cosmos, Dahlias, and Asters, frequently destroying all the plants, or so damaging them as to cause them to produce very inferior flowers. To deal with this pest, take one level teaspoonful Paris green to three gallons of water, and pour around the base of the stalk so as to soak the ground for two or three inches deep, commencing when the plants are only about a foot high, and repeating the application once every week until the plant is about grown.

The black flower beetle is a most disgusting and troublesome pest, and seems to be spreading over the country. It resembles the common blister beetle—indeed, is a species of blister beetle—but it is smaller and jet black in color. It feeds on the open flowers of the Hollyhock, Aster, and a few others, but those mentioned are their favorite food. One bug will in a little while disfigure and utterly ruin the finest flower. When disturbed they drop to the ground, and the best way to get rid of them is to take a shallow pan of water, into which a little kerosene has been poured, and gather the bugs into it by shaking the flowers gently over the pan. The kerosene will kill them instantly. One should look the plants over twice each day, while any bugs are to be found.

Plant Louse, or Green Fly—The little greenish insect which frequently infests house plants. It is called a fly because in one stage of its existence it has wings. Usually it is seen in its wingless state as a louse. In greenhouses the insects are commonly destroyed by filling the house with tobacco smoke. With a few house plants this can be done by placing them in a box nearly tight, and burning therein tobacco or tobacco stems. We recommend Ivory Soap, dissolved in hot water to the consistency of soft soap. Use two heaping tablespoonfuls to one gallon of water, and dip the plants in the solution or apply with a syringe. One of the best materials is Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, used in solution and syringed on the plants. Whatever remedy is employed, after a few hours syringe the plants with clear water.

Chrysanthemum Louse—Tobacco smoke is the best remedy.

Mealy Bug—A little whitish mass, like cotton in appearance. Sometimes found on greenhouse and house plants, especially those with hard wood, such as Oleander, Olea fragrans, Chinese Hibiscus, etc. Go over the plants and touch each insect with a small brush dipped in whisky or alcohol. Or make a solution of Whale Oil Soap—one ounce of soap to two quarts of warm water, and syringe the plants.

Red Spider—A very minute insect. Breeds only where the air is hot and dry. Remedy, less heat and more moisture in the atmosphere, and spray or syringe the plants frequently with clear water, or use Ivory Soap solution.

Rose Hopper, or Thrips—A small yellowish-white insect on the under sides of the leaves of Rose bushes, sucking the juices from the leaves and causing them to turn yellow. Whale Oil Soap solution syringed on so as to reach the under sides of the leaves is one of the best remedies.

Rose Slugs—Slugs nearly a half inch long, of a dark green color, usually feeding on the upper sides of the leaves. Syringe with Whale Oil Soap solution, or with clear water, and then dust on powdered white hellebore.

Angle Worms—The common earth-worm is sometimes troublesome in pots of plants, injuring the roots, and making the soil compact and heavy. They can be dislodged by saturating the soil with lime water. Dissolve half a peck of quick lime in a tub, using about two pails of water. When the lime is slaked and settled, pour off carefully the clear water, and with this saturate the soil of the infested pots. The worms will come to the surface and can then be removed.

Scale Insects—There is a great variety of these insects which infest plants with woody or hard stems, even the hardy fruit trees and grape vines, and the maples and other forest trees have their special kinds. They should always be watched for on ferns and palms and other woody plants in the window or greenhouse. When one has but a few pot plants which are infested it is best to remove the scale by pushing it off with the point of a knife or the blunt end of a needle, and afterwards syringing the plants with soapsuds and then with clear water. To clear them from trees, use kerosene emulsion and brush with a stiff brush.

Cabbage Worms and Cabbage Lice—Vick's Excelsior Insect Exterminator, applied with a bellows, will destroy these pests.

Striped Cucumber Beetle—Yellow beetle with black stripes, which feeds on the young leaves of Cucumbers, Squashes, and Melons. Dryland plaster and dry air-slaked lime, and also plaster mixed with kerosene, are used to prevent the ravages of this insect. Apply the remedy in the morning, while the dew is on the plants, and be sure to get the powder on the under as well as the upper side of the leaves.

Squash Bug—A large black bug with an offensive smell. The Excelsior Insect Exterminator, applied with a bellows, will prevent this insect's work. The plaster and kerosene mixture mentioned above is also valuable in this case.

Squash Vine Root-borer—A preventive is saltpetre and water—one ounce of saltpetre to one gallon of water. Pour the solution on the soil about the plants soon after the young plants have come up, and repeat the operation two or three days after intervals of four or five days. If the preventive measure has been neglected, the presence of the borer will be known by the wilting of the plants. In that case the plants can be saved by cutting out the borers. The insect lays its eggs at the neck or crown of the plant, just at the surface of the ground, and here the larva hatches out and bores into the stem, moving downwards. A discolored spot indicates the entrance to the channel. Commence there, and lay it open downwards until the borer is found. Afterwards draw the soil up about the root and stem.

Potato Beetle—Use Paris green mixed in water or in common land plaster or flour—one pound of Paris green can be mixed with 30 pounds of flour, or the same quantity with 100 pounds of plaster. The mixture should be very thoroughly made, stirring the materials together until they are evenly combined throughout. Apply with a dredging box when the foliage is moist with dew or after a shower. The Paris green is very commonly used mixed with water and applied with a spraying apparatus. In this way 1 pound is sufficient for a barrel of water—45 to 50 gallons. As the powder is not dissolved in the water it should be kept constantly stirred to keep it from settling to the bottom of the vessel. London purple is another form of arsenic, and can be used in the same manner as the Paris green, but in smaller proportional quantities.

Radish Maggot—A heavy dressing of wood ashes over the bed after the seed has been sown will prevent in a great measure the attack of the insect.

Flea Beetle—The little black jumping beetle which attacks the young plants in the seed-leaf of Turnips, Radish, Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc. Scatter air-slaked lime, ashes, plaster, or tobacco dust, over the plants when they are moist with dew or rain. The insects usually leave the plants after they are out of their first leaves.

Currant Worm—Dredge the foliage with white hellebore, Veratrum album.

Codlin Moth—This insect, so destructive to the apple, can be killed or held in check by spraying the trees soon after they are out of bloom, and when the fruit has just formed, with Paris green, at the rate of 1 pound to 200 or 250 gallons of water. The larger amount of water can be used if it is kept well stirred.

Curculio—The most satisfactory method to pursue with this insect is to jar the trees early in the morning while the insects are comparatively dormant, or, at least, inactive. They will fall down and can be caught on a sheet placed underneath the tree. The jarring should be continued from the time the fruit sets until the stone is formed.

Mildew of Roses, Chrysanthemums, and Other Plants—Flour of Sulphur applied with a bellows is one of the best and simplest remedies.

Mildew and Black Rot of Grapes, Scab of Apple and Pear—Use Bordeaux mixture made as directed herewith. If vine mildew or grape rot is feared, spray the vines with this mixture soon after the leaves start out, and again just after the fruit has set.

For apple and pear scab and cracking of pears, spray the trees in spring, before the leaves come out, with the simple solution of sulphate of copper in forty gallons of water. As soon as the leaves come out, and before blossoming, spray again, but this time with the Bordeaux mixture. Immediately after the blossoms have fallen spray with it again. At this second spraying, after blooming, mix Paris green with the Bordeaux at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons of water, or three ounces to a barrel of forty gallons. This will destroy the larva of the codlin moth at the same time as the scab fungus.

Potato Rot or Late Blight—Use the Bordeaux mixture, as prepared above, and spray the plants with it on the first appearance of the blight, and repeat the operation twice more at intervals of ten days.

State of New York Department of Agriculture Formulas.

Paris Green.

Paris green 1 pound Water 150 to 300 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon fruit trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added, and repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless the lime is used. *Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety.* Use at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Normal or 1.6 Per Cent. Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper Sulphate (Blue vitriol) 6 pounds
Quicklime (good stone lime) 4 pounds
Water 50 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel containing 4 to 6 gallons of water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. After the copper sulphate is dissolved, dilute with water to 25 gallons. Slake the lime and add 25 gallons of water. Mix the two and keep thoroughly stirred while using. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage, it is advisable to add 2 pounds of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages, it will adhere better if a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Iron Sulphate and Sulphuric Acid Solution.

Water (hot) 100 parts
Iron sulphate as much as the water will dissolve
Sulphuric acid (commercial) 1 part

The solution should be prepared just before using. Add the acid to the crystals, and then pour on the water. Valuable for grape anthracnose, the dormant vines being treated by means of sponges or brushes.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

Copper carbonate, 5 oz. Ammonia (26° Beaumé), 3 pints. Water, 45 gallons.

Make a paste of the copper carbonate with a little water. Dilute the ammonia with 7 or 8 volumes of water. Add the paste to the diluted ammonia, and stir until dissolved. Add enough water to make 45 gallons. Allow it to settle, and use only the clear blue liquid. This mixture loses strength on standing.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper sulphate 1 pound Water 15 to 25 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines, use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

Tobacco Water.

This solution may be prepared by placing tobacco stems in a water-tight vessel, and then covering them with hot water. Allow to stand several hours, dilute the liquor from 3 to 5 times and apply. For soft bodied insects.

Hellebore.

Fresh white hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites, and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Hard soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Boiling water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For such insects as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider and thrips, weaker preparations will prove effective. Cabbage worms, currant worms, and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated. It is advisable to make the emulsion shortly before it is used.

Kerosene and Water may be used in all cases where kerosene emulsion is mentioned. Dilute to the strength recommended for the emulsion in each case. It must be applied with a pump having a kerosene attachment.

London Purple.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. For insects which chew.

Whale Oil Soap Solution.

This substance may be used in the same manner as kerosene emulsion. For scale insects, it may be applied in winter at the rate of one and one-half to two pounds to one gallon of water, as recommended by Dr. Howard. For summer use, the extreme strength is given by Dr. Smith as one pound to four gallons of water.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

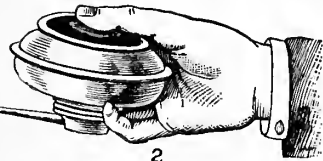
Powders and Soaps can be sent by Mail. Fluids and poisonous powders (Paris Green,) are not Mailable, and can be sent by Express or Freight only.

VICK'S EXCELSIOR INSECT EXTERMINATOR.

Will destroy Striped Fleas, Cabbage Lice, Green Cabbage Worms, Potato Bugs, Aphids, Squash Bugs, etc. Harmless to plants or vegetables. Sure death to all plant insects, particularly the Green Cabbage Worm, for whose ravaging attacks there has hitherto been no known remedy. This powder can be applied most thoroughly, economically, and quickly, by means of the bellows we have constructed for that purpose. About one-half or three-quarters of a pound of the powder should be placed in the bellows through the cork opening at the side. A single puff over the heart of the Cabbage is sufficient for one application. The bellows can thus be worked as fast as a person would ordinarily walk.

Exterminator, 40 cents per pound by mail. In lots of five pounds or over, 25 cents per pound by express at expense of purchaser.

Eight-inch Bellows, \$1.25
Twelve-inch Bellows, \$1.50
The Bellows can be sent only by express at expense of purchaser.



2

For use in conservatories and for house plants we offer a small zinc Bellows, as shown in the engraving, in two sizes. No. 1, with one ounce of Exterminator, 20 cents, prepaid. No. 2, with four ounces of Exterminator, 40 cents, prepaid.

TRY IT. IT WILL QUICKLY PAY FOR ITSELF.

The engraving represents the position in which the bellows is held when operating; also a well developed head of Cabbage on which the Exterminator has been used the past season. The leaf in the background was taken from a neighbor's garden, where the plants, though well developed were completely ruined by the Cabbage Worm.



BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Endorsed by Experiment Stations as reliable and a superior preparation in every respect. This mixture is a scientific preparation and combined in a manner heretofore unknown. One quart will make fifty quarts by the addition of forty-nine quarts of water. As little or much can be used at a time as is desired. It is used to prevent Fungus diseases, Leaf Blight, Blight and Scab, Mildew, Rot, &c. &c. Put up in patent, non-corrosive cans and delivered at freight or express office, Rochester, for 50 cents per quart, \$1.00 per gallon.

Whale Oil Soap, 1 lb. box, 25 cents, by mail prepaid. An excellent wash for Roses, Trees, and Plants affected with insects.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, per can, 30 cents. By mail, prepaid. Wash for Roses, Trees, and Plants. Also Dogs, Sheep, and Cattle.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Manufactured according to the most approved formulae. Ready for use by using twenty-five to fifty parts water to one part

Emulsion. Destroys all sucking insects, cabbage worms, caterpillars, rose bugs, green flies, scale on trees, lice of all kinds. Quart 30 cents; gallon, 85 cents; five gallons, \$3.50; Express charges not prepaid.

POWDERED HELLEBORE. Used either as a powder or in water. Destroys Slugs, Worms, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green. Pound, 20 cents; five pounds, 90 cents; ten pounds, \$1.75; twenty-five pounds or over at 16 cents per pound.

PARIS GREEN, "Lion Brand." A pure chemical product. Is more economical to use than other brands, having larger bulk, and distributing farther on that account. Half pound, 15 cents; one pound, 25 cents; five pounds, \$1.00.

FIR TREE OIL

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OF ALL INSECTICIDES.

Once Tried, Always Used. For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at the roots or on the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White Scale, American Blight, Woolly Aphids, Ants, Grubs, Worms, Wood Lice. Valuable remedy for animal parasites and insects. One-half pint is sufficient for eight to ten gallons of water. Half pint, 40 cents; pint, 75 cents; quart, \$1.25; gallon, \$4.00; Express charges not prepaid.

NIKOTEEN APHIS PUNK. IT BURNS.

The most convenient way of applying an insecticide ever yet devised. No pans required—no heating of iron—no trouble—cannot injure the most sensitive blooms—very effective. Price, 60 cents per box of 12 rolls. Express charges not prepaid.

CRAFTING WAX. Quarter pound, 10 cents; half pound, 15 cents; one pound, 25 cents.

NIKOTEEN FOR FUMIGATING AND SPRAYING

The value of tobacco, whether in the form of smoke, dust, or infusion, is entirely due to the nicotine it contains. The active principle of tobacco, which is the nicotine, is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture and by all horticultural authorities as the best remedy for most of the insects that attack plants and flowers. Among the insects especially susceptible to nicotine poisoning are the Aphids, or Plant Louse, Thrip, Apple Aphids, Black Peach Aphids, Currant Leaf Hopper, Grape Vine Leaf Hopper, Rose Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bug, Cucumber Flea Beetle, Striped Cucumber Beetle, and Wavy Striped Flea Beetle.

To vaporize with Nikoteen in Greenhouses and Conservatories. A solution of three teaspoonfuls of Nikoteen (1-36 of a pint) in one and one-fourth pints of water is poured into an iron pan six inches wide by ten long and six deep. A piece of iron four by eight and one inch thick (which will fit into the pan easily) is heated in the furnace or stove to a bright red heat and then dropped into the pan. The iron, of dimensions described, holds sufficient heat to vaporize all the Nikoteen solution immediately. One of these pans should be provided for each 600 square feet of floor space, or three pans in a house 100x20 feet, so that the whole house can be fumigated at the same time.

Directions for Spraying. For most outdoor work and sometimes under glass, spraying is resorted to in preference to fumigating. An ordinary sprinkling can may be used for applying the spray, but a force pump, sprayer, or syringe is preferable. One part of Nikoteen to 600 parts of water is a sufficiently strong spraying solution for all insects except Scale on Palms. For Scale the solution may be used one part Nikoteen to 400 parts of water.

PRICES—Pint bottle (packed), \$1.50; five bottles (packed), \$7.00; ten bottles (packed), \$13.00. Express charges not prepaid.

VICK'S VELVET LAWN FERTILIZER. ODORLESS.

This is bone reduced to the finest powder or flour with the addition of other chemical substances, forming a combination as a fertilizer of the highest value. It can be recommended for florist's use, or for all who raise pot plants, to mix with the soil, insuring a strong and healthy growth.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND QUANTITY REQUIRED

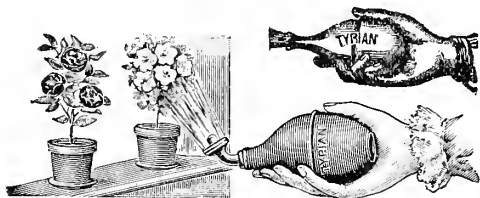
It should be sown broadcast in the spring, summer, or fall, and a remarkable improvement will soon be observed. The fertilizer works best if applied just before a rain. If applied, however, when the weather is hot and dry, the application should be made early in the morning or late in the evening, and the lawn wet down freely immediately afterwards.

Use at the rate of about ten pounds for every 300 square feet.

In bags, 25 pounds, \$1.00; 50 pounds, \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$3.00.

Express or freight charges not prepaid.

THE TYRIAN ELASTIC PLANT SPRINKLER.



Made with a flat button, and perforated, detachable top. Is valuable for Winter Gardening, Bouquet Sprinkling, Dampening Clothes, etc.

No. 1, Large size, 10-ounce, with straight neck, by mail, prepaid, . . . \$1 00

No. 2, Small size, 6-ounce, with straight neck, by mail, prepaid, . . . 75

No. 4, Large size, 10-ounce, with bent neck, prepaid, . . . 1 10

No. 6, Small size, 6-ounce, with bent neck, prepaid, . . . 85



Makes Flowers Flourish.

Flowers are like People; their health depends upon their food. It must be *nourishing*, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one' chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it, and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.

Large size, (enough for a year), 50c.

Sent postpaid anywhere.

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGE.



No. A—12-inch barrel one spray rose and jet \$2 25

No. 1—14 " two spray roses and jet 3 50

No. 2—16 " " " " 4 50

No. 3—18 " " " " 5 00

Delivered at express office in Rochester.

CATARACT SPRAYER

ALL BRASS—CANNOT RUST.

We guarantee this sprayer to be superior in make and material, more effective in use, and more durable than any other made. Do not allow anyone to sell you a large, clumsy-made Sprayer, that will waste more poison than it will spray, and will not last half so long as a Cataract Insect Exterminator. Equally effective in Potato Patch, Peach Orchard, or Poultry Yard.

Requires the least poison, throws the largest spray.

Care of Sprayer.—You will note the Suction Tube of our Sprayer is in the Cone point, thus differing from any other made. It throws a better spray in this way, and the Suction Tube

is not so readily filled up with dirt. In case it should become filled, place the finger over the point of Cone, and force down the Plunger, not too hard, thus forcing the air through the Tube into the Reservoir, thoroughly opening same. Keep the Leather Plungers soft and pliable with a few drops of Lard Oil or Vaseline. Always rinse the Cup well with clean water, and dry before putting away. With reasonable care it should last for years. A tin one won't last a season. One Quart Sprayer, all brass, \$1.00, Express charges not prepaid.



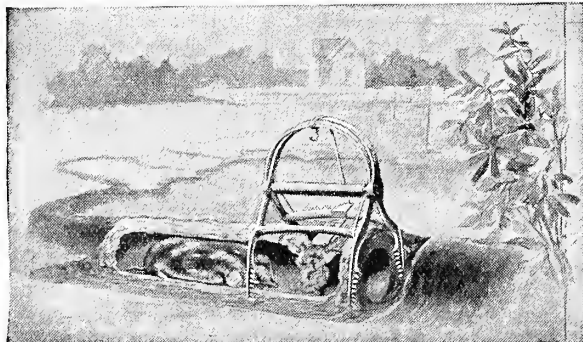
Wiss' Pruning Shears

The new Wiss we consider one of the best in use. Two springs with each pair of shears. Price, prepaid, \$2.00.



GARDEN TROWELS, 7-inch, 25 cents; 8-inch, 35 cents.

GARDEN LINES, solid braid, 100 feet, by mail, postpaid, \$1.00; 200 feet, \$2.00.



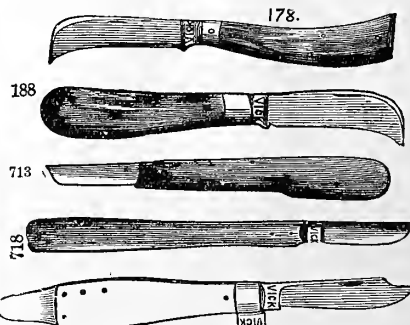
OUT O'SIGHT MOLE TRAP.

SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

It is not complicated, or easy to get out of order, easily set without danger to yourself, can be used in hotbeds, or without disturbing runway. Full explanation of habits of moles furnished with each trap.

Price, mailed, \$1.25, or delivered at Express office, Rochester, \$1.00.

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES



Prices by mail prepaid.

No. 178 Cocoa Handle Pruning Knife, Steel Capped, Hook Blade, 2 3/4 inches	\$1 00
No. 188, Cocoa Handle Pruning Knife, 3 inches	70
No. 713, Propagating Knife	60
No. 718 Bench Budding Knife, made especially for our own trade for making cuttings; splendid ink eraser or general house knife	20
No. 913, Ivory Handled Budding Knife, 2 blades	1 00



THE IMPROVED ROCHESTER SPRAYER

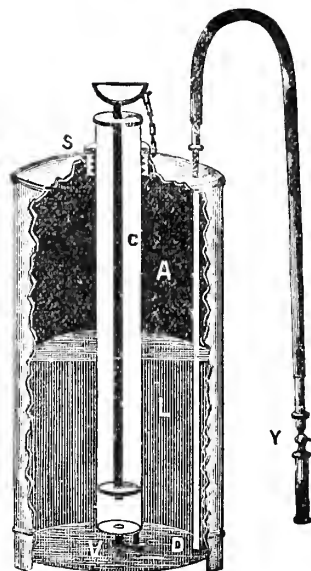
The Best Sprayer in the Market.

A new and up-to-date Sprayer that does not need a continual and tiresome pump. All you have to do is to hold the nozzle, as shown in our illustration, the machine does the rest. It is self-operating, a fire-pump, knapsack, and atomizer combined. For spraying trees, roses, potatoes, and, in fact, everything that needs spraying. Price—Galvanized Iron, \$4.50; All Copper, \$6.00, delivered at Express or Freight Office, Rochester.

DIRECTIONS.

The Sprayer is filled not more than two-thirds full by unscrewing and removing the Brass Air Pump (C) at point marked "S." The pump is then put back into position and the machine charged with compressed air by working the air pump. The air enters the Sprayer through the valve (V) at the bottom of pump, thoroughly agitating and mixing the contents of the Sprayer.

The machine is now ready for use; all the operator need to do is to open the stop cock (Y) and hold the nozzle to direct the spray. The compressed air being powerful and elastic, forces the liquid out through outlet pipe (D), making either a fine spray or a solid, continuous stream as desired. This size machine holds from three to four gallons, weighs eight pounds. The body is made of galvanized iron or copper as desired. Air Pump is made of brass, the valve (V) preventing liquid from entering pump or coming in contact with the plunger.



THE "VICTORY" LAWN MOWER.

Named after the flagship of one of the greatest heroes that ever lived—Nelson's "Victory," and, like that immortal admiral, it is in a class by itself. Both are incomparable.

ITS SPECIAL FEATURES.

Ball Bearings, of the highest grade, exact to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1-000 of an inch, which reduce the friction astonishingly—even more in a mower than in a bicycle—and render it possible to use much wider machines than heretofore, with parallel bearings. A 24-inch mower can now be operated as easily as the old parallel bearing mower only 16 inches wide; hence, mowing the lawn becomes a fascinating pastime, and the lawn is mown in one-quarter of the time formerly consumed.

A Removable Cutter Bar, which, by loosening four small screws, may be rolled out of the machine for sharpening, without disturbing the frame. A very valuable feature, found in no other make of mowers. This cutter bar is the most rigid made, owing to its tubular shape, and being separate from the frame, enables one to adjust the lower blade to the reel without twisting the frame out of parallel—a common fault in other mowers.

A Solid Rectangular Frame, that cannot be twisted or jarred out of parallel, the two side frames being bound tightly together by means of two cold die drawn steel bolts, which make the most rigid frame ever built, and permit of the Mower being readily taken apart.

Double Steel Ratchet, like lightning in action, like adamant in hardness and durability. By using two pawls in each pinion, the chances of the pawls engaging the clutch part of the pinion are doubled, and the durability is increased tenfold, because the clutch part of the pinion can move so small a distance before engaging the pawl and impelling the knives forward that there is no shock. The result is that the knives cut the instant you move the mower.

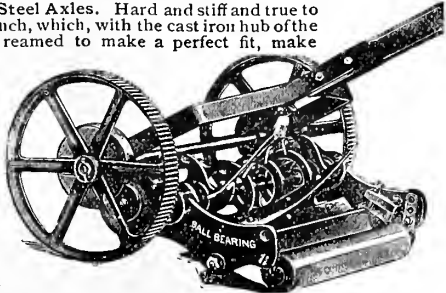
Triple Gear entirely enclosed, so that no dirt or cut grass can find its way into the pinions and clog them.

Micrometer Adjustment for Cones and Ball Cups. The slight wear of the cones, balls and cases, consequent upon long continued use, is perfectly compensated for by two screws (other machines have six, and some ten, to accomplish this in parallel bearings.)

Wheel Fastening. A hardened steel washer fitting in a groove in the hardened steel axle gives the great improvement of compensating for the wear of the hubs of the wheels (a result obtained in no other mower.)

Cold Die Drawn Steel Axles. Hard and stiff and true to within 1-1000 of an inch, which, with the cast iron hub of the wheels, bored and reamed to make a perfect fit, make an ideal bearing—much superior to cast iron axles in cast iron hubs.

Our Mowers are the Best Ever Built. Their adjustments are the simplest, and most positive. They cut within $\frac{1}{4}$ inches of an obstruction (others $\frac{3}{4}$ inches). Our cutter bars will stay on the ground and cut their full swath clean (other short-coupled mowers kick



up behind in heavy grass). Our mowers are well speeded, and bite small and frequent, leaving a beautiful velvety lawn.

TEN-INCH WHEEL. FOUR-BLADED REELS. BALL BEARINGS.

Sizes:	14-in.	16-in.	18-in.	20-in.	22-in.	24-in.
	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$14.00

Freight Charges prepaid east of the Rocky Mountains.

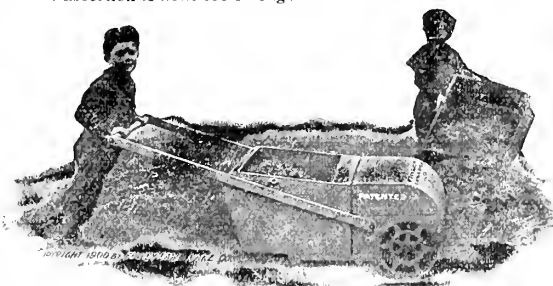
A GOOD CHEAP LAWN MOWER.

To supply the demand for a cheap mower we offer one built by the manufacturers of the Imperial Mower, of the best material and by skilled workmen. The essential points are adjustable brass bushings, flexible bed-knife, noiseless roller, and easy adjustment. Either 14 or 16 inch, only \$4.00. Delivered at Express or Freight office in Rochester.

THE FINLEY ROTARY LAWN RAKE.

The Invention of the Twentieth Century.

Until this Rake was perfected there had been no change or improvement in the principle of hand rakes over the first ones ever made; a remarkable fact in these days of mechanical invention. *There can be none now, for the Finley Rotary Lawn Rake is perfection.* It has been put through such exhaustive tests, and has met them all so victoriously, that the makers feel the above assertion is none too strong.



The principle is not unlike that of a carpet sweeper, with steel teeth in the blades, where the brush comes in the sweeper. The movement of these blades, being rotary, causes a blast or suction in revolving, and the loose grass, leaves, twigs, and any loose litter, are forced back into the basket, which, when filled, is easily removed, so that the contents may be dumped, ready to be carried away. It can be easily adjusted to fit any work by simply turning two nuts. Nothing escapes it. After the lawn is cut and then gone over with this rake it's as clean as a carpet and looks beautiful. It is so easy to push that a child, as shown in the cut, can run it. Simple and strong in construction, durable, with no intricate parts, it is the very acme of perfection as a rake, and will, once generally introduced, be as indispensable as the lawn mower has become.

Worth its price to pick up leaves in the Fall.

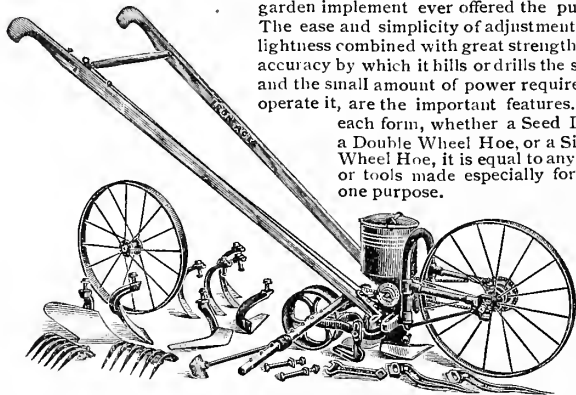
Price—We sell this rake directly to the user, carefully crated, at the low price of \$12.00, delivered at Express or Freight Office in Rochester.

THE "IRON AGE" FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

Space will not permit showing below but a few of the leading "Iron Age" tools, but we will send free upon application a copy of the "Iron Age" catalogue showing the complete line. At prices named the implements will be shipped by freight *transportation charges prepaid east of the Rocky Mountains*. Persons living in this vicinity can see a full line at our Stone Street Store.

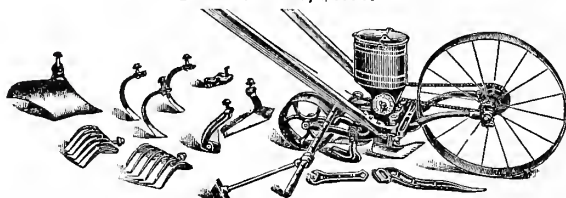
No. 6. IRON AGE COMBINED DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER. Price, \$10.00.

This tool is without question the most practical and complete combined garden implement ever offered the public. The ease and simplicity of adjustment, the lightness combined with great strength, the accuracy by which it hills or drills the seed, and the small amount of power required to operate it, are the important features. In each form, whether a Seed Drill, a Double Wheel Hoe, or a Single Wheel Hoe, it is equal to any tool or tools made especially for the one purpose.



No. 4. IRON AGE COMBINED DOUBLE WHEEL HOE AND DRILL SEEDER. Similar to the No. 6 except it does not drop in hills, drills only. Price, \$9.00.

No. 15. IRON AGE COMBINED SINGLE WHEEL HOE, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER. Price, \$9.00.



Combined in this tool are the best Hill and Drill Seeder, and Single Wheel Hoe ever offered. In combining these tools, not a single advantage of a separate Single Wheel Hoe or Hill and Drill Seeder is lost. As each they are, in themselves, complete. It places the seed in hills or drills, it plows, it rakes, it opens furrows, it covers, it hills, it hoes, it cultivates. The Wheel is made of steel, 16 inches high; the frame of pipe, coupled to malleable castings; therefore light, (runs easy) strong and durable.

No. 17. IRON AGE COMBINED SINGLE WHEEL HOE AND DRILL SEEDER. Similar to the No. 15 except it does not drop in hills, drills only. Price, \$8.00.

We will send you a Catalogue of the "Iron Age" Implements, on application.

"WEED SLAYER."

For Many Years the Leading Wheel Hoe.

In offering this tool to the public we are confident from experience and from the testimonials received, that it is superior for the purpose intended, i. e., in the Garden, Flower Beds,

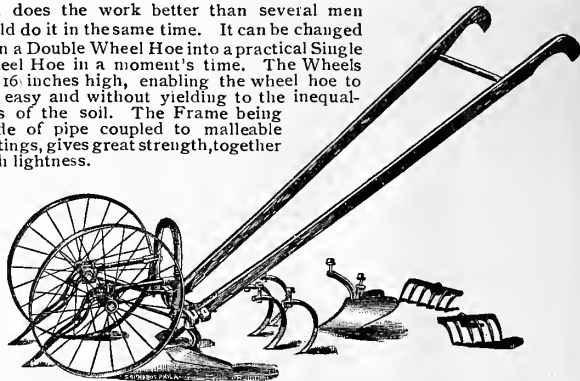


Strawberries, Gravel Walks, Cutting Sod, Onions, Corn, Sorghum or Potatoes, etc. Cuts Strawberry runners, edges sod, besides anything that any other similar tool can do, regardless of price.

Light weight, only 7 pounds, and strong, made of the best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person; cutting from one-half inch to one and one-half inches under ground and seven inches wide. Price, boxed and delivered at railroad or express office, not prepaid, \$2.00.

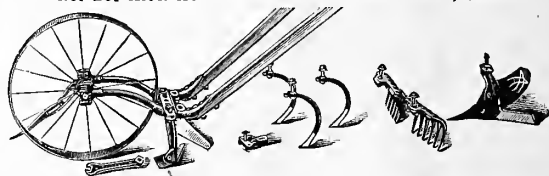
No. 1. IRON AGE DOUBLE WHEEL HOE. Price, \$6.00.

At a glance one can see the great usefulness of this tool. In cultivating onions, turnips, radishes, etc., it is invaluable, saves hours of hard labor and does the work better than several men could do it in the same time. It can be changed from a Double Wheel Hoe into a practical Single Wheel Hoe in a moment's time. The Wheels are 16 inches high, enabling the wheel hoe to run easy and without yielding to the inequalities of the soil. The Frame being made of pipe coupled to malleable castings, gives great strength, together with lightness.



A Seed Drill attachment for sowing in rows only, (No. 4), or for sowing both in rows and hills, (No. 6),—\$3.00 and \$4.00 respectively. When applied, the tool is identical with the Iron Age No. 4 or No. 6 Combined tools mentioned opposite.

No. 20. IRON AGE SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price, \$5.00.



The No. 20 Iron Age Single Wheel Hoe is the wheel hoe form of both the Nos. 15 and 17 Combined Single Wheel Hoes and Seed Drills. The Wheel is 16 inches high, and has a broad faced tire, 1 3/4 inches wide. The Frame is made of pipe, coupled to a malleable casting, to which is attached the working tools and handles.

The No. 6 Iron Age Hill and Drill Seeder attachment may be applied to this implement, and when attached the tool is identical with the No. 15 Combined tool shown opposite. The price of attachment, \$4.00.

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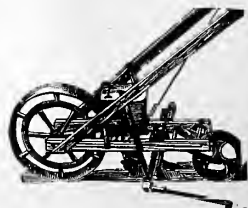
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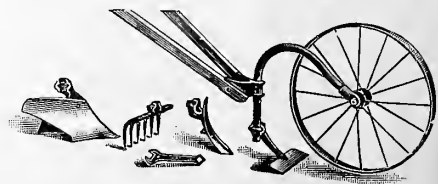
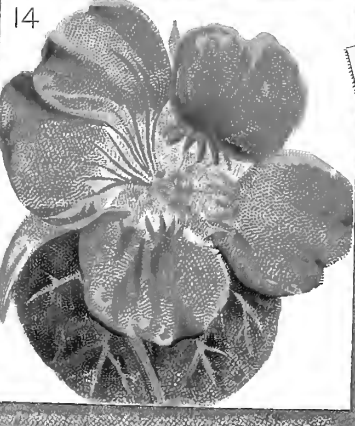
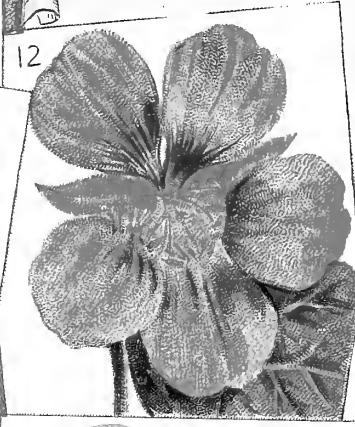
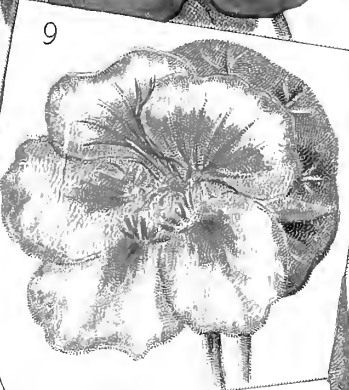
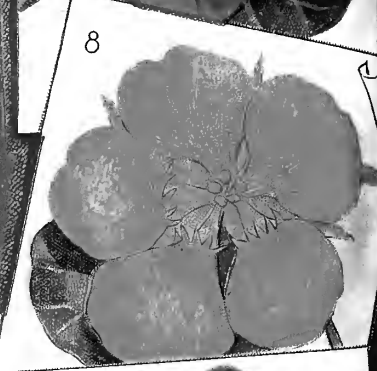
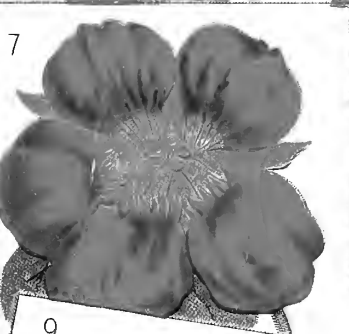
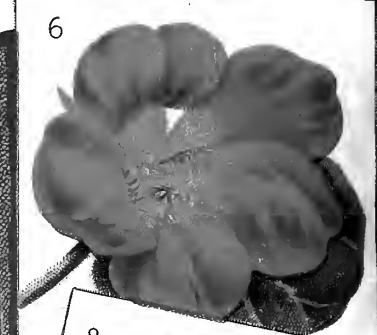
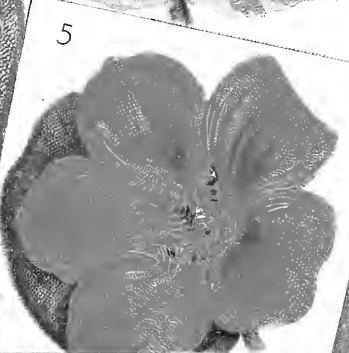


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